A Company Limited by Guarantee
Directors' Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018



## **Company Information**

**Directors** S James

P Johnson C Parlett S Robinson C Thomas

**Secretary** C Thomas

Company number 02848320

**Registered office** 201 Great Portland Street

London W1W 5AB

Auditor Kingston Smith LLP

Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road

London EC1M 7AD

Business address 2-3 Allerton Road,

Rugby CV23 OPA

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

89a Queen Street

Morely Leeds LS27 8DX

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## **Directors' Report**

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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

## Principal activities

The company ceased its membership activities in 2016. It continues to hold a long leasehold property and on 18 December 2018, the company entered into a short term lease to a tenant whereupon the principal activity of the company is now that of property rental.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G Bates

(Resigned 25 September 2018)

- S James
- P Johnson
- C Parlett
- S Robinson
- C Thomas

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Kingston Smith LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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;
- 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.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

C Thomas **Director** 

31 May 2019

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The Vehicle Builders and Repairers Association Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Vehicle Builders and Repairers Association Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss 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.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of The Vehicle Builders and Repairers Association Limited

## Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and
  take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

## Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

## Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of The Vehicle Builders and Repairers Association Limited

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
  evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting
  a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may
  involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal
  control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## Use of our report

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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. 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.

Janice Riches (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP

Kingston Just Led

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

24 June 2019

Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD

## Profit And Loss Account

# For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £	· 2017
Turnover - discontinued operations	2,121	1,339
Administrative expenses	(8,650)	(20,081)
Operating loss	(6,529)	(18,742)
Interest receivable and similar income Revaluation of investment property	6,393 (80,000)	4,787
Loss before taxation	(80,136)	(13,955)
Tax on loss	-	-
Loss for the financial year	(80,136) ======	(13,955) =====

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are discontinued operations.

## **Balance Sheet**

## As at 31 December 2018

		201	8	2017	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		145,000		225,000
Current assets	•				
Debtors	4	451,651		403,868	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,941		82,658	
		486,592		486,526	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(5,760)		(5,558)	
Net current assets			480,832		480,968
Total assets less current liabilities			625,832		705,968
			====		
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			625,832		705,968

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Thomas

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 02848320

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

## Company information

The Vehicle Builders and Repairers Association Limited is a private company limited by guarantee domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 201 Great Portland Street, London, W1W 5AB. The liability of members is limited to £1 per member.

## 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

On 18 December 2018, the company entered into a short term lease to let its long leasehold property to a tenant. Rental income will be generated over the next three years. As a result the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

## 1.3 Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Rental income from the letting of the investment property is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

## 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

## 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are measured at amortised cost. The company has no other financial instruments or basic financial instruments measured at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

## 2 Amounts written off investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fair value gains/(losses)		
Change in the fair value of investment property	(80,000)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

3	Investment property	
		2018
	Fair value	£
	At 1 January 2018	225,000
	Revaluation	(80,000)
	At 31 December 2018	145,000

Investment property comprises the long leasehold property located in Leeds. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 3 April 2019 by Lambert Smith Hampton Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. On 18 December 2018, the company entered into a short term lease to let the property to a tenant.

If investment properties were stated on a historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included at £215,000 (2017 - £215,000).

#### 4 Debtors

•		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts due from group undertakings	450,000	401,516
	Other debtors	1,651	2,352
		<del></del> 451,651	403,868
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	3,010	1,254
	Other taxation and social security	-	604
	Other creditors	2,750	3,700
		5,760	5,558

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

## 6 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	13,000	-
Between two and five years	26,000	-
	<del></del>	
	39,000	-

## 7 Related party transactions

During the year the company was charged £nil (2017: £2,754) for repairs and maintenance services by GB Commercial Services Ltd, a company under the control of G Bates, a director. No balance is owed at the year end.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in section 33 of FRS102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group on the grounds that The Retail Motor Industry Federation Limited publishes consolidated financial statements.

## 8 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is The Retail Motor Industry Federation Limited (RMIF), as all the directors are RMIF directors and they control the board. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of RMIF can be obtained from 201 Great Portland Street, London, W1W 5AB.