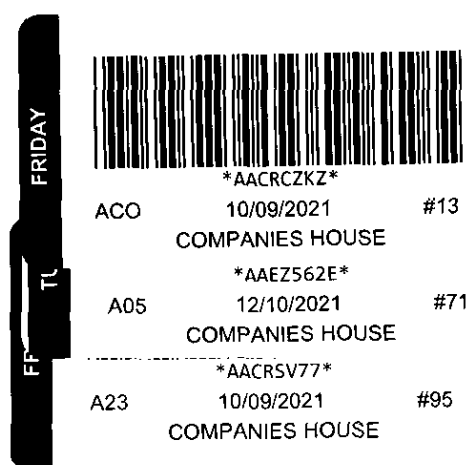


Registered in England and Wales: No. 00229121

RAC GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



RAC Group Limited

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RAC Group Limited

Company information

Directors:

J Baker
D Hobday
R Templeman
G M Wood

Registered office:

RAC House
Brockhurst Crescent
Walsall
West Midlands
United Kingdom
WS5 4AW

Company number:

Registered in England and Wales: No. 00229121

Other information:

RAC Group Limited ("the Company") is a member of the RAC Group of Companies ("the Group"), which includes RAC Group (Holdings) Limited and its subsidiaries, which during 2020 included RAC Midco Limited, RAC Midco II Limited, RAC Bidco Limited, RAC Bond Co plc, RAC Limited, RAC Group Limited, RAC Motoring Services (Holdings) Limited, RAC Motoring Services, RACMS (Ireland) Limited, RAC Financial Services Limited, RAC Insurance Limited, RAC Brand Enterprises LLP, RAC Cars Limited and Risk Telematics UK Limited.

These Financial Statements are presented for the year ended 31 December 2020. Comparatives are presented for the year ended 31 December 2019.

RAC Group Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Basis of preparation

This business review is addressed to, and written for, the members of the Company with the aim of providing a fair review of the business development and performance during the financial year and the position at the end of the financial year. In providing this review, the aim is to present a view that is both balanced and comprehensive and is consistent with the size and complexity of the business.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for its subsidiaries. There were no significant changes in that activity in the year.

Review of the business including major events

During the year the business has operated in line with expectation and there have been no major events.

Objectives and future developments

The strategy for the Company is determined by the Directors of the Company's ultimate Parent company, RAC Group (Holdings) Limited and disclosed in the Consolidated Annual Report and Financial Statements of that company (see note 15(c)). Each of the members of the Group are integral to the Group's performance and therefore this Group wide assessment is relevant to each Company.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPI"s)

As the principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company, the Directors consider there are no KPIs to report.

The Company's Directors are also Directors of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, the ultimate Parent Company. A detailed performance review is included in the Consolidated Annual Report and Financial Statements of that company.

Financial review

The financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 is shown in the Statement of financial position on page 8 and with the results shown in the Income statement on page 7.

Other receivables due within one year have decreased by £32 million to £1 million (2019: £33 million increased by £28 million) as a result of reduced amounts due from related parties. Other payables have decreased by £27 million to £611 million (2019: £638 million increased by £41 million) mainly as a result of reduced amounts due to related parties.

The Company made a profit before tax of £72 million during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £99m).

The main factors for this result are:

- recharges payable to other Group companies of £8 million (2019: £7 million) in respect of a Management Services Agreement;
- a dividend of £75 million received from its subsidiary, RAC Motoring Services (Holdings) Limited and Enil received from RAC Financial Services Limited (2019: £104m received from RAC Motoring Services (Holdings) Limited and Enil received from RAC Financial Services Limited);
- recharges receivable from other Group companies of £15 million (2019: £14 million) in respect of a Management Services Agreement;

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties include Credit & Liquidity risk; Brexit risk and Climate risk are viewed as emerging risks as set out below:

RAC Group Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Credit & Liquidity Risk Management

Management of credit risk is carried out in accordance with Group credit risk processes, which include setting exposure limits and monitoring exposures in accordance with ratings set by credit ratings agencies such as Standard & Poor's.

The Company has not been generally exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk to third parties due to the nature of the principal activity being that of a holding company and the size of individual balances.

Cash and cash equivalents throughout the periods reported on were held with relationship banks. Treasury reviews and shares bank ratings on a monthly basis. The Company's largest cash and cash equivalent counterparty is HSBC (2019: HSBC). At 31 December 2020 the balance held by this counterparty was £19 million (2019: £19 million).

The Company has set its investment strategy to ensure the Company has sufficient liquid funds to meet its expected obligations as they fall due.

The Company does not have any obligations outside of the Group for which liquidity risk would be significant.

Climate and Brexit risk

The Company defines Climate risk as the risk of damaging the environment in which we operate or of climate change resulting in adverse operations or financial impacts on the business

The Company defines Brexit risk as the risk of adverse economic conditions in light of the UK leaving the European Union.

RAC Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited and decisions on matters of Climate risk and Brexit risk are made at group level. Further details and risk management for Climate risk and Brexit risk are set out in the 2019 Annual Report and Accounts of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, an electronic copy of which is available on the website www.raccorporate.co.uk.

Capital management

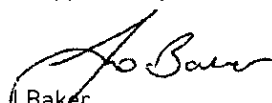
In managing its capital, the Company seeks to:

- i. Match the expected cash inflows from its assets with the expected cash outflows from its liabilities as they fall due;
- ii. Maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of its members and regulators;
- iii. Retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity; and
- iv. Allocate capital efficiently to support growth and repatriate excess capital where appropriate.

Section 172(1) Statement

RAC Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited and decisions on matters covered in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 are made at group level. Accordingly, RAC Group Limited refers to the section 172(1) statement of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, which is set out in the 2019 Annual Report and Accounts of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, an electronic copy of which is available on the website www.raccorporate.co.uk. In discharging their responsibilities, in respect of the matters covered in s172(1) (a)–(f), the Directors of the company who are also Directors of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited have applied the group policies to RAC Group Limited by making decisions in relation to capital and risk management in order to implement the RAC 2025 strategy and ensure long term success. This includes ensuring dividends paid by the company are in line with the group dividend policy.

As approved by the Board on 23 February 2021


J Baker
Director

RAC Group Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of RAC Group Limited, together with the unaudited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The names of the current Directors of the Company appear on page 1.

Those who have served in office during the year and up to the date of approval of the Financial Statements have been as follows:

J Baker

D Hobday

R Templeman

G M Wood

At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, none of the Directors had any interest in the shares of the Company.

Objectives and future developments

The strategy for the Group and the Company is determined by the Directors of the Company's ultimate Parent company, RAC Group (Holdings) Limited and disclosed in the Annual Report and Financial Statements of that company.

Results and dividends

The Company paid ordinary interim dividends of £74 million during the year, amounting to 60.74 pence per share (2019: £104 million during the year, amounting to 84.93 pence per share). The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors' indemnities

RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, the Company's ultimate Parent Company, has granted an indemnity to all RAC Company Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. This indemnity was first granted in 2011 and the provisions in the Company's Articles of Association constitute "qualifying third party indemnities" for the purposes of section 236 of the Companies Act 2006. These qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of the transitional provisions to the Companies Act 2006.

Employees

All employees of RAC Group are employed and remunerated by RAC Motoring Services, which acts as the employment company for the Group. Disclosures relating to employees engaged in activities for the Company may be found in note 4 to the Financial Statements.

RAC Group Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company made a profit of £71 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £99 million) and at 31 December 2020 had net assets of £122 million (2019: £125 million) and net current liabilities of £277 million (2019: £276 million). The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3. Details of its cash and cash equivalents are set out in note 8 to the Financial Statements.

The Directors have assessed the financial position and the future funding requirements of the Group and the Company and compared them to the level of available committed borrowing facilities. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk are set out in the Strategic Report.

The Directors' assessment included a review of the Group's financial forecasts, financial instruments and hedging arrangements for the 15 month period from the Statement of financial position date. The Directors considered a range of potential scenarios and how these may impact on cash flow, facility headroom and the Group's ability to comply with the terms of its bank debt. The Directors also considered what mitigating actions the Group and Company could take to limit any adverse consequences.

Having undertaken this assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, at least 12 months from the date of this report, and so determine that it is appropriate for the 2020 Company Financial Statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Strategic Report

The Companies Act 2006 requires the Company to prepare a Strategic Report, set out on pages 2 to 3. The Strategic Report includes information about the Company's operations and business model, financial performance throughout the year, likely future developments, key performance indicators, and principal risks.

RAC Group Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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:

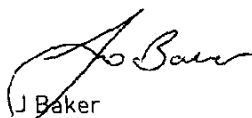
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;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

Events since the Statement of financial position date

There have been no events since the Statement of financial position date which have a material impact on the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2020.

As approved by the Board on 23 February 2021


J Baker
Director

RAC Group Limited

Financial Statements 2020

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£m	£m
Investment income	1	90	118
Administrative expenses		(13)	(13)
Operating profit		77	105
Net finance expenses	5	(5)	(6)
Profit before tax		72	99
Tax charge	6	(1)	-
Profit for the year		71	99

All activities relate to continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income other than that included in the results above and therefore a separate Statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 10 to 26 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

RAC Group Limited

Registered in England and Wales: No. 00229121

Financial Statements 2020 (continued)

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£m	£m
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	7	655	655
Deferred tax asset	10	1	1
Other receivables	9	10	10
		<u>666</u>	<u>666</u>
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	1	33
Current tax receivable	10	18	9
Cash and cash equivalents	8	74	80
		<u>93</u>	<u>122</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	(345)	(374)
Current tax payable	10	(25)	(24)
		<u>(370)</u>	<u>(398)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(277)</u>	<u>(276)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit liability	14(c)(iv)	(1)	(1)
Other payables	11	(266)	(264)
		<u>(267)</u>	<u>(265)</u>
Net assets		<u>122</u>	<u>125</u>
EQUITY			
Ordinary share capital	12	31	31
Other reserves	13	1	1
Retained earnings		90	93
Total equity		<u>122</u>	<u>125</u>

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 10 to 26 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2020 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The Directors have not required the Company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Approved by the Board on 23 February 2021.


J Baker
Chief Financial Officer

RAC Group Limited
Financial Statements 2020 (continued)
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Ordinary share capital	Other Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January 2019		31	1	98	130
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	-	99	99
Dividends paid	2	-	-	[104]	[104]
Total movements in the year		-	-	[5]	[5]
Balance at 31 December 2019		31	1	93	125
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	-	71	71
Dividends paid	2	-	-	[74]	[74]
Total movements in the year		-	-	[3]	[3]
Balance at 31 December 2020		31	1	90	122

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 10 to 26 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies

(A) Corporate information

The Company is a private limited liability company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and registered in England & Wales. The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for its subsidiaries. The registered office is located at RAC House, Brockhurst Crescent, Walsall, West Midlands, United Kingdom, WS5 4AW.

Information on related party relationships of the Company is provided in note 15.

The Financial Statements of RAC Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 were approved for issue by the Board on 23 February 2021.

(B) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain employee benefits that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued the FRC.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU but has made amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006. As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard as detailed below.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements are also set out below.

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")

The following new and amended IFRSs are effective and relevant for these Financial Statements. The adoption of these Standards has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in the Company's Financial Statements.

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 3
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

Disclosure exemptions applied

- (i) The requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IAS 1 paragraphs 134 to 136.
- (ii) The requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.
- (iii) The requirements of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosure*.
- (iv) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

The Financial Statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Unless otherwise noted, the amounts shown in these Financial Statements are in millions of pounds sterling ("£m").

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies (continued)

(B) Basis of preparation (continued)

The Company is exempt from preparing group financial statements by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as it is a subsidiary of an EU parent, RAC Group (Holdings) Limited (note 15(c)). The Financial Statements present information about the Company as an individual company and not about its

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company made a profit of £71 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £99 million) and at 31 December 2020 had net assets of £122 million (2019: £125 million) and net current liabilities of £277 million (2019: £276 million). The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3. Details of its cash and cash equivalents are set out in note 8 to the Financial Statements.

The Directors have assessed the financial position and the future funding requirements of the Group and the Company and compared them to the level of available committed borrowing facilities. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk are set out in the Strategic Report.

The Directors' assessment included a review of the Company's financial forecasts, financial instruments and hedging arrangements for the 15 month period from the Statement of financial position date. The Directors considered a range of potential scenarios and how these may impact on cash flow, facility headroom and the Group's ability to comply with the terms of its bank debt. The Directors also considered what mitigating actions the Group and Company could take to limit any adverse consequences.

Having undertaken this assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, at least 12 months from the date of this report, and so determine that it is appropriate for the 2020 Company Financial Statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

(C) Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Company, directly or indirectly, has power to exercise control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

In the Statement of financial position, subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment.

(D) Revenue recognition

Revenue

In line with IFRS 15, revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services and related products provided in the normal course of business, net of rebates and discounts and excluding any sales based taxes, duties or levies.

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies (continued)

(D) Revenue recognition (continued)

Other income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of this income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured).

(E) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(F) Financial Assets

Financial Assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. All financial assets are recognised initially at the fair value of consideration given plus transaction costs. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The resulting amortisation is included in income in the Income statement.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

An impairment is recognised on financial assets if there is considered to be expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses is calculated using the simplified approach as allowable under IFRS 9 and is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income statement in finance costs for loans and in other operating expenses for other receivables.

(G) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Such investments are those with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, or which are redeemable on demand with only an insignificant change in their fair values.

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies (continued)

(H) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, up to the amount of the provision, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if there is a possible future obligation as a result of a past event, or if there is a present obligation as a result of a past event but either a payment is not probable yet still possible or the amount cannot be reliably estimated.

(I) Income taxes

Income taxes include both current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are charged/credited to the Income statement except where they relate to items charged/credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity. In this instance, the income taxes are also charged/credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the Statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not provided for the initial recognition of goodwill, nor the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss other than in a business combination.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which assets can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset where taxes are levied by the same taxation authority, there is a legal right of offset between the assets and liabilities and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies (continued)

(J) Employee benefits

Pension obligations and other post-retirement benefit obligations

The Company provides medical benefits scheme on a discretionary basis for certain pensioners and their dependants in the UK. No assets are set aside in separate funds to provide for the future liability.

For post-employment defined benefit plans, the pension costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the Income statement so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of the employees. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash out flows, using a discount rate based on market yields for high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms of maturity approximate to the related pension liability. The resulting pension scheme surplus or deficit appears as an asset or liability in the Statement of financial position.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognised immediately in the Statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Costs charged to the Income statement comprise the current service cost (the increase in pension obligation resulting from employees' service in the current period, together with the schemes' administration expenses), past service cost (resulting from changes to benefits with respect to previous years' service), and gains or losses on curtailment (when the employer materially reduces the number of employees covered by the scheme) or on settlements (when a scheme's obligations are transferred from RAC Group Limited).

Past service costs are recognised in the Income statement on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that RAC Group Limited recognises restructuring related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'cost of sales' and 'administrative expenses' in the Income statement:

- service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements; and
- net interest expense or income.

Termination benefits

The Company provides termination benefits. All termination costs are charged to the Income statement when constructive obligation to such costs arises.

RAC Group Limited

Accounting policies (continued)

(K) Share capital and dividends

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Accordingly, all financial instruments are treated as financial liabilities or assets unless:

- (i) there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or liabilities on terms that may be unfavourable; and
- (ii) the instrument will not be settled by delivery of a variable number of shares or is a derivative that can be settled other than for a fixed amount of cash, shares or other financial assets.

Dividends

Interim dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid. Final dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when they have been approved by shareholders.

(L) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the Company to make estimates and judgements using assumptions that affect items reported in the Statement of financial position and Income statement and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date. Estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current facts, circumstances and, to some extent, future events and actions. Actual results may differ from those estimates, possibly significantly. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Set out below are items where management have taken a judgement or which management consider particularly susceptible to changes in estimates and assumptions, and the relevant accounting policy.

(i) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The critical accounting judgements that they have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements are set out below:

Tax provisions

Assessing the outcome of uncertain tax positions requires judgements to be made regarding the result of negotiations with and enquiries from tax authorities. The assessments made are based on advice from independent tax advisers and the status of ongoing discussions with the relevant tax authorities. The Company has provided for the full amount of tax and associated interest in question therefore management do not consider there to be any sensitivities regarding tax provisions.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the Statement of financial position date that would have a material effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Investment income

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Dividends received from subsidiaries	75	104
Management charge received	15	14
Total investment income	90	118

2 Dividends

The Company paid ordinary interim dividends of £74 million during the year, amounting to 60.74 pence per share, of which £nil were a dividend in specie (2019: £104 million during the year, amounting to 84.93 pence per share, of which £nil were a dividend in specie). The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Employee information

The monthly average number of persons employed during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Support	41	35
	41	35

Total staff costs were:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	4	4
Social security costs	1	1
	5	5

These costs were charged within administrative expenses.

All employees have their employment contracts with RAC Motoring Services, a fellow Group company.

4 Directors

Executive Directors of the Company are remunerated as employees by RAC Motoring Services, a fellow Group company. Management recharges for the wider executive group, which includes the executive Directors of the Company, have been charged to the main trading subsidiaries of the Group. It is not deemed practical to separate the remuneration of the executive Directors from the wider management recharges.

Disclosures relating to Directors' remuneration can be found in the Annual Report and Financial Statements of RAC Group (Holdings) Limited.

5 Net finance expenses

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Interest payable - related parties	4	6
Interest payable - third parties	1	1
Interest receivable - third parties	-	(1)
	5	6

All of the interest payable relates to financial liabilities held at amortised cost.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6 Tax

(a) Tax charged to the Income statement

The total tax charge comprises:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Current tax:		
For the year	1	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax	1	-
Total tax charged to the Income statement	1	-

(b) Tax reconciliation

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate in the UK as follows:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Profit before tax	72	99
Tax calculated at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	14	19
Non taxable dividends	(14)	(20)
Non deductible expenses	1	1
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Total tax charged to the Income statement (note 6(a))	1	-

7 Investments in subsidiaries

(a) Movement in the Company's investments in subsidiaries

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Cost and net book value		
At 1 January and 31 December	655	655

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Information about subsidiaries

The Company had the following directly or indirectly held investments in subsidiaries:

Company	Type of business	Class of share	Proportion held
Directly held:			
RAC Motoring Services (Holdings) Limited	Holding company	Ordinary	100%
RAC Insurance Limited	General Insurance business	Ordinary	100%
RAC Financial Services Limited	Insurance intermediary	Ordinary	100%
RAC Cars Limited	Online motoring services	Ordinary	100%
Risk Telematics UK Limited	Software development	Ordinary	100%
Indirectly held:			
RAC Motoring Services	Roadside assistance	Ordinary	100%
RACMS (Ireland) Limited (incorporated in Ireland)	Dormant	Ordinary	100%
RAC Brand Enterprises LLP	Licensing and management of intangible assets	Members' capital	100%

All subsidiaries are registered in England and Wales and operate in the United Kingdom, except RACMS (Ireland) Limited which is registered in Ireland. All subsidiaries, except RACMS (Ireland) Limited, have the same registered office as the Company, which is disclosed on page 1. The registered office of RACMS (Ireland) Limited is Marine House, Clanwilliam Court, Dublin 2.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020 comprises £74 million (2019: £80 million) of cash at bank and in hand.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9 Other receivables

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Amounts due from related parties	11	43
Total	11	43
Expected to be recoverable within one year	1	33
Expected to be recoverable in more than one year	10	10
Total	11	43

Receivables of £11 million (2019: £43 million) are measured at amortised cost net of any impairment losses which are based on a loss allowance for expected credit losses. No material impairment losses have been recognised in 2020 (2019: £nil). Amounts due from related parties attract interest income of between 0% and 1.5%.

10 Tax assets and liabilities

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Current tax receivable	18	9
Current tax payable	(25)	(24)
Deferred tax asset	1	1
	(6)	(14)

Deferred tax

The net deferred tax asset arose on the following items:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Other temporary differences	1	1
Net deferred tax asset at 31 December	1	1

There was no movement in the deferred tax asset in the year (2019: no movement). The deferred tax asset will be released on repayment of capital from RAC Brand Enterprises LLP to the members.

Current tax receivable include amounts to be settled by group relief of £17 million (2019: £9 million receivable) within one year.

IFRIC 23 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. IFRIC 23 has been considered in regard to all uncertain tax positions for the RAC group of companies. A provision for 100% of the potential corporation tax (being £25 million (2019: £24 million)) has been made as measured in accordance with the standard. This is the same position adopted in the prior year statutory accounts of RAC Group Limited and the consolidated accounts of RAC Bidco Limited & RAC Group (Holdings) Limited. There are no further uncertain tax positions identified that would require measurement under IFRIC 23.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10 Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Based on professional advice, companies within the Group claimed tax deductions in their returns for several years and reduced its tax payments accordingly. HMRC have indicated that they do not agree with the Group's interpretation of the relevant tax legislation. The Group has provided HMRC with all information requested in support of the deductions claimed, and discussions continue in order to reach a conclusion on the differing interpretations. It cannot currently be reliably estimated how long it will take to reach an agreed resolution of this issue.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £4 million (2019: £2 million) in respect of interest disallowed under the corporate interest restriction rules.

The Company has unrecognised capital losses of £136 million (2019: £136 million) to carry forward indefinitely against future capital gains in the Company. No asset has been recognised as there are no capital gains expected in the foreseeable future.

The headline rate of UK corporation tax is currently 19%. In accordance with the Budget 2020 the main rate of corporation tax will remain at 19% for the accounting periods up to and including the years ending 31 December 2021.

Under IAS 12 deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The Budget 2020 maintained the corporation tax rate at 19%, reversing the reduction to 17% enacted on 15 September 2016. Therefore, deferred tax balances at 31 December 2020 have been reflected at the 19% tax rate they are expected to be realised or settled.

11 Other payables

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Amounts due to related parties	606	633
Other payables	5	5
Total	611	638
Expected to be payable within one year	345	374
Expected to be payable in more than one year	266	264
Total	611	638

All payables are financial liabilities and carried at amortised cost which is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the relevant fair value. Amounts due to related parties incur interest charges of between 0.5% and 2.0% above LIBOR.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12 Ordinary share capital

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
122,590,168 ordinary shares of £0.25 each	31	31
	31	31

13 Other reserves

	Capital redemption reserve
	£m
Balance at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019	1

14 Employee benefit obligations

This note describes the RAC Group Limited's employee benefit arrangement for its employees and explains how the obligations to this scheme are calculated.

(a) Introduction

The RAC Group Limited operates the following employee benefit scheme:

Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Scheme ("PRMB Scheme")

Under the PRMB Scheme the RAC Bidco Limited Group provides medical benefits on a discretionary basis for certain pensioners and their dependants in the UK which is administered by Aviva Health UK Limited who are authorised and regulated by the FCA. The number of pensioners entitled to this benefit at 31 December 2019 was 94 (2019: 126).

(b) Charges to the Income statement

During the year, £22 thousand (2019: £50 thousand) was charged to the RAC Group Limited's Income statement in respect of the PRMB Scheme.

(c) Employee benefit scheme assumptions and disclosures

Disclosures under IAS 19 Employee Benefits are given below and on the following pages for the PRMB Scheme.

(i) Assumptions on the liabilities of the Scheme

The projected unit credit method

The inherent uncertainties affecting the measurement of the liabilities of the Scheme require these to be measured on an actuarial basis. This involves discounting the best estimate of future cash outflows from the Scheme using the projected unit credit method. This is an accrued benefits valuation method which calculates the past service liability to members and makes allowances for their projected future earnings. It is based on a number of actuarial assumptions, which vary according to economic conditions, and changes in these assumptions can materially affect the measurement of the employee liability obligations.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14 Employee benefit obligations (continued)

(c) Employee benefit scheme assumptions and disclosures (continued)

(i) Assumptions on the liabilities of the Scheme (continued)

Valuations and assumptions

The valuation used for accounting under IAS 19 has been based on the most recent full actuarial valuation, updated to take account of that standard's requirements in order to assess the liabilities of the Scheme at 31 December 2020. This update was made by the Scheme actuaries. The Scheme's assets are stated at their fair values as at 31 December 2020.

The main actuarial assumptions used to calculate the PRMB Scheme liabilities under IAS 19 are:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Inflation rate	2.90	3.00
Pension increases	2.90	3.00
Deferred pension increases	2.90	3.00
Discount rate	1.40	2.00

The discount rate is the assumption that has the largest impact on the value of the liabilities. The effect of a 1% decrease in the discount rate would increase liabilities and service costs by £104 thousand and £nil respectively (2019: 1% decrease in discount rate increase liabilities and service cost by £105 thousand and £nil respectively).

Mortality assumptions of the Scheme

Mortality assumptions are significant in measuring the RAC Group Limited's obligations under the defined benefit schemes, particularly given the maturity of these obligations in this Scheme. The mortality tables and average life expectancy used at 31 December 2020 for Scheme members are as follows:

	Normal retirement age (NRA)	Life expectancy (pension duration) at NRA of a male		Life expectancy (pension duration) at NRA of a female	
		Currently aged NRA	20 years younger than NRA	Currently aged NRA	20 years younger than NRA
SAPS S2 tables, including allowances for future improvements	65.0	88.1 (23.1)	89.7 (24.7)	89.6 (24.6)	91.1 (26.1)

The assumptions above are based on commonly used mortality tables, which have been adjusted to reflect recent research into mortality experience. However, the extent of future improvements in longevity is subject to considerable uncertainty and judgement is required in setting this assumption. The assumptions above include an allowance for future mortality improvements, based on the actuarial profession's medium cohort projection table. The effect on the Scheme if life expectancy was one year higher would increase the Schemes' liabilities by £105 thousand (2019: £95 thousand).

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14 Employee benefit obligations (continued)

(c) Employee benefit scheme assumptions and disclosures (continued)

(ii) Employee defined benefit expense

During the year the total employee defined benefit expense for the Schemes comprise £22 thousand (2019: £50 thousand) in respect of net interest expense recognised in the income statement and £77 thousand loss (2019: £622 thousand gain) recognised in other comprehensive income.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income since 1 January 2004 (the date of transition to IFRS) was £5 million loss at 31 December 2020 (2019: £5 million loss).

(iii) Experience gains and losses

The following table shows the experience gains and losses of the Schemes over the past five years:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of the Scheme assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Restriction on asset recognised	-	-	-	-	-
Present value of the Schemes' liabilities at the end of the year	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net deficit in the Schemes	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Estimated employer contributions for the financial year ending 31 December 2020 are £nil in respect of the Defined Benefit scheme.

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14 Employee benefit obligations (continued)

(c) Employee benefit scheme assumptions and disclosures (continued)

(iv) Schemes' deficit

The present value of the Schemes' obligations and the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(1)	(1)
Net deficit in the Schemes	(1)	(1)

Amounts recognised in the Statement of financial position at 31 December are:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Deficits included in non-current liabilities	(1)	(1)
Net deficit in the Schemes	(1)	(1)

The deficits in the non-current liabilities wholly relate to unfunded schemes.

(v) Movement in the Scheme deficits and surplus comprise:

	2020		2019	
	Scheme liabilities	Net deficit	Scheme liabilities	Net deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Remeasurement losses:				
Actuarial gain arising from change in assumptions	-	-	1	1
Balance at 31 December	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

RAC Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15 Related party transactions

(a) Key management interests

No key management personnel held equity stakes in the business at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

At no time during the periods did any Director hold a material interest in any contract of significance with any Group company other than an indemnity provision between each Director and a Group company and service contracts between each director and a Group company.

(b) Immediate Parent Company

The Company's immediate Parent Company is RAC Limited, registered in England and Wales.

(c) Ultimate controlling entity

The ultimate controlling entity and largest level at which consolidated IFRS Financial Statements are prepared is RAC Group (Holdings) Limited. Its Consolidated Annual Report and Financial Statements are available on application to the Company Secretary, RAC Group (Holdings) Limited, RAC House, Brockhurst Crescent, Walsall, West Midlands, United Kingdom, WS5 4AW (registered office).

The smallest level at which consolidated IFRS Financial Statements are prepared is RAC Bidco Limited (registered office as above).