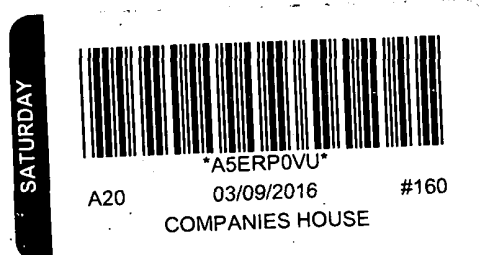


Europcar UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Registered number: 00875561



**Europcar UK Limited**

**Annual report and financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2015**

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# **Europcar UK Limited**

## **Directors and advisors**

### **Directors**

P Beguerie  
K McCall  
G Smith

### **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
10 Bricket Road  
St Albans  
Herts  
AL1 3JX

### **Bankers**

National Westminster Bank plc  
72 – 74 High Street  
Watford  
WD1 2BQ

### **Registered office**

James House  
55 Welford Road  
Leicester  
Leicestershire  
LE2 7AR

# **Europcar UK Limited**

## **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015**

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### **Principal activities**

Following a group wide reorganisation, from 1 April 2010 the company, registered number 00875561, ceased to provide self-drive vehicle hire services and now operates as a holding company.

### **Review of the business**

The profit for the financial year amounted to £30,058,000 (2014: £56,000 profit). The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are set out on pages 7 to 23.

### **Principal risks**

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately.

### **Key performance indicators**

The company's performance is closely monitored by its parent company, Europcar Groupe S.A through monthly management reporting. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary. Further information on the Europcar business, market/operational overview and key performance indicators will be available in the annual report of Europcar Groupe S.A which does not form part of this report.

On behalf of the Board



G Smith  
Director

24 March 2016

# Europcar UK Limited

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### Dividends

Dividends of £30,000,000 (2014: £nil) were declared and settled during the year.

### Directors

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

P Beguerie  
K McCall  
G Smith

### Going concern

After making appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### Political and charitable contributions

Charitable donations totalling £nil (2014: £nil) were made during the year. No political donations were made during this or the previous year.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101)). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless the directors are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# Europcar UK Limited

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### Provision of information to auditors

As far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Independent auditors

The company has by elective resolution dispensed with the obligation to appoint auditors annually in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. Therefore, the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed for each succeeding financial year.

On behalf of the Board



G Smith  
Director

24 March 2016

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Europcar UK Limited***

## **Report on the financial statements**

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### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, Europcar UK Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 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.
- 

### **What we have audited**

The financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015;
- Income statement for the year then ended;
- Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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## **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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## **Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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### **Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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### **Directors' remuneration**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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## **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

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### **Our responsibilities and those of the directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the parent company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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### **What an audit of financial statements involves**

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Robert Girdlestone (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
St Albans  
24 March 2016



# Europcar UK Limited

## Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Distribution income		10	7
Administrative expenses		-	-
<b>Operating income</b>	3	<b>10</b>	7
Income from shares in group undertakings		30,000	-
Other financial income	5	60	61
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>30,070</b>	68
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(12)	(12)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>30,058</b>	56

There are no gains or losses other than those included in the results above and, therefore, no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The results for the year arise solely from continuing operations.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		£000	£000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	34	43
Investments	8	154,247	154,247
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>154,281</b>	<b>154,290</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,448	1,834
Other receivables: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	1,893	1,832
Cash at bank and in hand		31	15
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,372</b>	<b>3,681</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>3,356</b>	<b>3,661</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>157,637</b>	<b>157,951</b>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	11	<b>(591)</b>	<b>(963)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>157,046</b>	<b>156,988</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	14	137,148	137,148
Retained earnings		19,898	19,840
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<b>157,046</b>	<b>156,988</b>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 23 were approved by the board of directors on 24 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



K McCall  
Director



G Smith  
Director

Company registered number: 00875561

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 December 2015

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Funds
	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 1 January 2014 (see note 18)	137,148	19,784	156,932
Profit for the year	-	56	56
Balance as at 31 December 2014	137,148	19,840	156,988
Profit for the year	-	30,058	30,058
Dividends	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	137,148	19,898	157,046

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Europcar UK Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the business review on page 2.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency used is sterling and amounts have been presented in round thousands ("£000s").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

In preparing these financial statements the company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101. Therefore these financial statements do not include:

- certain comparative information as otherwise required by EU endorsed IFRS;
- certain disclosures regarding the company's capital;
- a statement of cash flows;
- the effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted;
- the disclosure of the remuneration of key management personnel; and
- disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Europcar Groupe S.A.

In addition, and in accordance with FRS 101, further disclosure exemptions have been adopted because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Europcar Groupe S.A. These financial statements do not include certain disclosures in respect of:

- Financial instruments (other than certain disclosures required as a result of recording financial instruments at fair value);
- Fair value measurement (other than certain disclosures required as a result of recording financial instruments at fair value); and
- Impairment of assets.

The financial statements of Europcar Groupe S.A. can be obtained as described in note 17.

# **Europcar UK Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

### **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **First time application of FRS 101**

Information as to the effect of applying FRS 101 for the first time is included in note 18 to the financial statements. In the current year the company has adopted FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

#### **Going concern**

The directors have reviewed the financial position, current trading, forecasts and available borrowing facilities of the UK group (both in respect of overdraft and vehicle financing facilities), and have concluded that the application of the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate in preparing these financial statements.

#### **Consolidation**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of parent, Europcar Groupe S.A. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Europcar Groupe S.A. which are publically available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

#### **Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost less any rebates received and net of any depreciation and provisions for impairment. The benefit of rebates is spread evenly over the estimated useful life of each asset.

Freehold land is not depreciated. For all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	50 years
Long & short leasehold properties	-	over the period of the lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Operating income' in the income statement.

# **Europcar UK Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

### **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

#### **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that any investments are impaired. An investment is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the investment that can be reliably estimated.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

#### **Leases**

Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases (lessee accounting). Owner-occupied property acquired by way of a finance lease is stated at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The related liability, being either finance lease liability or amounts drawn down under finance facilities to fund vehicles under buyback arrangements, is included within creditors as "obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts". The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Finance costs**

Finance costs relating to the arrangement of banking facilities have been deducted from the loan value and are being amortised over the term of the facility.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The impact of discounting provisions is recognized as an interest expense.

#### Dividend income and distribution

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

#### Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at the higher of (a) the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 and (b) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18.

# **Europcar UK Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

### **2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Given the nature of the Company's business, the main asset in the statement of financial position is the vehicle fleet, a proportion of which has no guaranteed residual value and therefore the value at the end of the rental life will depend on the market for those vehicles at the time of disposal. Judgement is therefore required in the estimation of residual values, with reference made to recent disposal experience, and external market data.

#### *Provisions*

The company continues to carry provisions against exposures that arise in the normal course of trading, which include uninsured losses for which there is self-insurance using management's best estimate of the likely settlement of incidents. The estimated settlement is reviewed on a regular basis and the amount provided is adjusted as required. Provisions also cover areas such as termination and reorganisation activities. Judgement is involved in assessing the exposures in these areas and hence in setting the level of the required provision.



# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 3 Operating income

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	8
Income from sub-rentals	(20)	(20)

The audit fees of the company for 2015 were borne by a fellow group company, Europcar Group UK Limited.

The company had no employees in either year.

### 4 Directors' emoluments

The emoluments of the directors are borne by other group undertakings and no specific charges are received by the company in respect of their services to the company.

### 5 Other financial income

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Bank interest	-	1
Interest on loans to group undertakings	60	60
	60	61

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of charge in year	2015	2014
	£000	£000
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax	(16)	(16)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4	2
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(14)</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	2
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Tax on profit on ordinary activities (note 6 (b))</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(12)</b>

### (b) Factors affecting tax charge in year

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	30,070	68
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation at 20.25% (2014: 21.49%)	6,089	15
Effect of non-taxable dividend income	(6,075)	-
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	(1)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(4)	(2)
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2014: lower) than the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.49%).

The Finance Act 2015 set the main rate of Corporation tax at 20% for the Financial Year 2016.

At the Summer Budget 2015, the government announced a reduction in the rate from 20% to 19% for the year beginning 1 April 2017, with a further reduction from 19% to 18% for the year beginning 1 April 2020.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 7 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Long leasehold properties	Short leasehold properties	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2015	252	20	4,527	4,799
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>4,799</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2015	252	20	4,484	4,756
Charge for the year	-	-	9	9
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,765</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>
At 31 December 2014	-	-	43	43

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 8 Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings:	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Cost and net book value as at 31 December	<b>154,247</b>	<b>154,247</b>

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

The company holds investments in the following subsidiary undertakings:

	<b>Country of incorporation (if not England &amp; Wales)</b>	<b>Principal Activity</b>	<b>Holding</b>	<b>%</b>
*PremierFirst Vehicle Rental EMEA Holdings Limited		Holding company	111,072,595 £1 ordinary shares	100
PremierFirst Vehicle Rental Holdings Limited		Holding company	51,166,042 £1 ordinary shares	100
PremierFirst Vehicle Rental Franchising Limited		Franchising of vehicle rental systems	8,000 £1 ordinary shares	100
Provincial Assessors Limited		Accident damage assessment	2 £1 ordinary shares	100
Europcar Group UK Limited		Vehicle rental	30,001,000 £1 ordinary shares	100
PremierFirst Vehicle Rental German Holdings GmbH	Germany	Holding company	2 shares of 1,000 & 24,000 Euros each	100
PremierFirst Vehicle Rental Pension Scheme Trustees Limited		Trustee for PremierFirst Vehicle Rental Pension Scheme	2 £1 ordinary shares	100

\* denotes directly held by the company

The company dissolved its hundred £1 ordinary shareholding in Europcar Chauffeurdrive UK Limited in May 2014.

PremierFirst Vehicle Rental Insurances Guernsey Limited was dissolved with effect from 13 July 2015.

PremierFirst Vehicle Rental German Holdings GmbH was liquidated with effect from 10 February 2016.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 9 Other receivables

#### Amounts falling due within one year:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,432	1,820
Prepayments and accrued income	16	14
	1,448	1,834

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. All amounts are considered recoverable.

#### Amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,893	1,832

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest at 3.28% and are deemed to be recoverable with no fixed repayment date.

### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Corporation tax	16	20
	16	20

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 11 Provisions for liabilities

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Onerous leases	582	954
Deferred tax	9	9
	591	963

#### Onerous leases

	2015
	£000
At 1 January 2015	954
Utilised during the year	(372)
At 31 December 2015	582

The provision at 31 December 2015 relates to onerous leases arising on vacant or surplus properties and is expected to be utilised within a period of one to three years.

#### Deferred Tax

	2015
	£000
At 1 January 2015	9
Amount charged to the income statement	-
At 31 December 2015	9

The provision at 31 December comprises:	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Short term timing differences	9	9

## Europcar UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

#### 12 Contingencies and other commitments

The company had the following future minimum lease payments under non- cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Land and buildings	
	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Payable:		
- Not later than one year	5,977	6,571
- Later than one year and not later than five years	6,737	7,168
- Later than five years	390	436
	13,104	14,175

The above properties are all occupied by a subsidiary undertaking and rent and related costs were borne by that company.

#### 13 Contingent liabilities

The company and certain fellow group undertakings have entered into a cross guarantee in respect of a 'senior revolving facility agreement' of Europcar Holding SAS. The directors are of the opinion that these cross guarantee arrangements will not have a material impact on the results or the position of the company.

The company, along with certain other UK group undertakings, has entered into cross guarantees in respect of an overdraft facility. The amount outstanding on the facility at year end was £nil (2014: £nil).

The company has also, along with certain other UK group undertakings, entered into cross guarantees in respect of asset financing facilities with various vehicle funders. The amount outstanding on the facilities at year end was £261,873,000 (2014: £273,408,000). The amount of any liability to be recognised under the company's accounting policy is immaterial.

# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 14 Share capital

	2015		2014	
	Number	£000	Number	£000
<b>Authorised</b>				
Ordinary shares of £5.50 each	24,936,000	137,148	24,936,000	137,148
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £5.50 each	24,936,000	137,148	24,936,000	137,148

### 15 Security

Lloyds Bank plc as Security Trustee on behalf of various financiers holds a fixed charge over land and buildings, receivables & investments and a floating charge over the current and future assets of the company as security in respect of UK group borrowings.

### 16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage not to disclose transactions entered between companies within the group headed by Europcar Groupe S.A. as permitted by FRS101 framework. There were no other related party transactions in the current or preceding year.

### 17 Ultimate parent company

Europcar UK Limited's immediate parent undertaking is Europcar Holding SAS, a company incorporated in France. Europcar Holding SAS is ultimately owned by Europcar Groupe S.A., the ultimate parent of the Europcar group, incorporated in France and listed on the stock exchange market of Euronext Paris.

The company's results are consolidated into the group headed by Europcar Groupe S.A.. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public from Europcar Groupe S.A. 2 rue René Caudron – Bat. OP, 78960 Voisins-le-Bretonneux, France or from the website <http://finance.europcar-group.com>.



# Europcar UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 18 First time adoption of FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework

This is the first time that the company has adopted FRS 101 having previously applied applicable UK accounting standards. The date of transition to FRS 101 was 1 January 2014.

The following tables summarise the effects on the company's equity and profit for the year as a result of applying FRS 101 for the first time.

Reconciliation of equity at 1 January 2014	£000
Shareholders' funds as reported previously in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards	156,934
Transition adjustments	
Deferred tax effect in relation to leasehold improvements	(2)
<b>Shareholders' funds as reported in accordance with FRS 101</b>	<b>156,932</b>

Reconciliation of equity at 31 December 2014	£000
Shareholders' funds as reported previously in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards	156,990
Transition adjustments	
Deferred tax effect in relation to leasehold improvements	(2)
<b>Shareholders' funds as reported in accordance with FRS 101</b>	<b>156,988</b>

There was no effect on the profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 as a result of applying FRS 101 for the first time.