

# Financial Statements CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited

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For the Year Ended 31 December 2015



Registered number: 07282158

**CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited**

## Company Information

**Directors**

C J Niarchos  
A Kirkaldy  
S C Goodwin

**Registered number**

07282158

**Registered office**

Studio 320  
Highgate Studios  
53-79 Highgate Road  
London  
NW5 1TL

**Independent auditor**

Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor  
No 1 Whitehall Riverside  
Leeds  
LS1 4BN

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## Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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

### Directors' responsibilities statement

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - Section 1A - Small Entities 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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.

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C J Niarchos  
A Kirkaldy  
S C Goodwin

### Going concern

The company has reported a profit for the year of £21,950 (2014: £75,926 loss) and has net liabilities of £281,835 (2014: £303,784). The group has undertaken to provide financial support to enable the company to pay its debts as and when they fall due, the group does not intend to call in any debt. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will remain in existence for the foreseeable future.

### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £21,287 (2014 - loss £75,926).

## Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

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

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Auditors**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

This report was approved by the board on 29 September 2016 and signed on its behalf.



**C J Niarchos**  
Director



## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including 'FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' Section 1A Small Entities.

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

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

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

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate).

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

### **Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006**

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

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



## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; and
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Stroh'.

Matthew Stroh (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Leeds

30 September 2016

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover		15,000	-
<b>Gross profit</b>		15,000	-
Administrative expenses		(3,847)	(69,700)
Other operating income		6	-
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>		11,159	(69,700)
Interest receivable and similar income		3,315	2,340
Interest payable and expenses		(8,652)	(8,566)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		5,822	(75,926)
Tax on profit/(loss)		15,465	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		21,287	(75,926)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		21,287	(75,926)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.



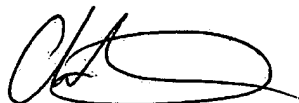
## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	160,330	133,752
Cash at bank and in hand	8	2,502	22
		<u>162,832</u>	<u>133,774</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(12,714)	(4,943)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>150,118</u>	<u>128,831</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>150,118</u>	<u>128,831</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(432,615)	(432,615)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(282,497)</u>	<u>(303,784)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account	12	(292,497)	(313,784)
		<u>(282,497)</u>	<u>(303,784)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 September 2016.



C J Niarchos  
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	10,000	(313,784)	(303,784)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	21,287	21,287
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	21,287	21,287
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>(292,497)</b>	<b>(282,497)</b>

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2014	10,000	(237,858)	(227,858)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(75,926)	(75,926)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(75,926)	(75,926)
<b>At 31 December 2014</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>(313,784)</b>	<b>(303,784)</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 1. Accounting policies

### 1.1 General information

CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, with a registration number of 07282158. The registered office is Studio 320, Highgate Studios, 53 - 79 Highgate Road, London, NW5 1TL.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the sale of services relating to a motor racing simulator.

## 2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A Small Entities, and Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities. The company has chosen to early adopt FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities, the date of transition is 1 January 2014.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 19.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.1 Going concern

The company has reported a profit for the year of £21,950 (2013: £75,926 loss) and has net liabilities of £281,835 (2014: £303,784). The group has undertaken to provide financial support to enable the company to pay its debts as and when they fall due, the group does not intend to call in any debt. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will remain in existence for the foreseeable future.

### 2.2 Cash flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

### 2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years.

Amortisation is provided at the following rates:

Simulator project	-	33 %
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### 2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

### 2.6 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

#### Financial assets

The Company recognises its financial assets as discussed below.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Profit and loss account. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

#### Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as discussed below.

#### At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

### 2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The accounts contain no material judgements in applying accounting policies or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

### 4. Auditor's remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	2015 £	2014 £
Fees for the audit of the Company	2,000	2,000
Non- audit fees	1,800	500
	<u>3,800</u>	<u>2,500</u>

### 5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2014 - £NIL).

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

**6. Intangible assets**

	Simulator project £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2015	300,000
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<u>300,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2015	300,000
At 31 December 2015	<u>300,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2015	-
At 31 December 2014	<u>-</u>

The intangible fixed assets relate to three year simulator development project, taken jointly with McLaren Automotive Limited.

**7. Debtors**

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	159,650	133,428
Tax recoverable	680	324
	<u>160,330</u>	<u>133,752</u>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,502</u>	<u>22</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed to other participating interests	8,651	1,944
Corporation tax	663	-
Accruals and deferred income	3,400	2,999
	<u>12,714</u>	<u>4,943</u>

## 10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed to other participating interests	<u>432,615</u>	<u>432,615</u>

## 11. Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>162,832</u>	<u>133,774</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(444,666)</u>	<u>(437,558)</u>
	<u>(444,666)</u>	<u>(437,558)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed by related undertakings, other debtors and cash.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed to related undertakings and accruals.

## 12. Reserves

### Profit & loss account

Profit and total comprehensive income for the year amounted to £21,950 (2014: £75,926)



# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 13. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

## 14. Related party transactions

At 31 December 2015 the company owed £441,266 (2014: £432,615) to Garage 59 Limited. In the year the company purchased services from Garage 59 Limited of £8,652 (2014: £8,566), paid funds of £nil (2014: £39,714) to Garage 59 Limited. CJ Niarchos, director, has a beneficial interest in Garage 59 Limited.

At 31 December 2015 the company owed £nil (2014: £1,944) to The Cobra Group Plc. In the year the company paid funds to The Cobra Group Plc of £1,944 (2014: £nil). CJ Niarchos, director, has a beneficial interest in The Cobra Group Plc.

At 31 December 2015 the company was owed £159,650 (2014: £133,428) by CRS GT Limited. In the year the company sold services of £17,622 (2014: £2,340), purchased service of £3,400 (2014: £nil) and paid funds to CRS GT Limited of £12,000 (2014: £131,088).

## 15. Controlling party

CRS Technologies (Europe) Ltd is 50% owned by Cobra Group Holdings BV, whose ultimate parent undertaking at 31 December 2015 was the The Cobra Group International (Hong Kong) Limited, incorporated in Hong Kong.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party.

## 16. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.