

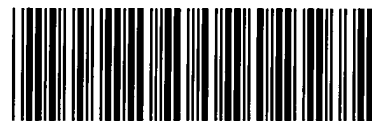
Registration number: 07508230

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3 to 4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 to 8
Profit and Loss Account	9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 to 22

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Company Information

Directors The Lord Paul of Marylebone
 D P Dancaaster

Company secretary Goodwille Limited

Registered office Caparo House
 103 Baker Street
 London
 W1U 6LN

Auditor Deloitte LLP
 Statutory Auditor
 Nottingham
 United Kingdom

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is of a holding company

Fair review of the business

The profit and loss account is set out on page 9. The company made a loss after tax of \$2,253 (2016: profit after tax of \$3,325,000).

An interim dividend of \$nil was paid during the year (2016: \$3,325,000). The directors do not recommend a final dividend for the year (2016: \$nil).

The company expects to continue to hold its investment for the foreseeable future and periodically receive dividend income.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties which could have an impact on the financial performance of the company are those that affect the performance of the investments the company holds, and the return that these investments are able to generate.

Management monitor such risks and conditions, amending business plans as appropriate to mitigate any exposure arising from changes in investment performance.

Approved by the Board on 28/09/18 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D P Dancaster
Director

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

The Lord Paul of Marylebone

D P Dancaster

Results

The profit and loss account is set out on page 9. The company made a loss after tax of \$2,253 (2016: profit after tax of \$3,325,000).

An interim dividend of \$nil was paid during the year (2016: \$3,325,000). The directors do not recommend a final dividend for the year (2016: \$nil).

The company expects to continue to hold its investment for the foreseeable future and periodically receive dividend income.

Financial risk management policies and objectives

Objectives and policies

The company holds or issues financial instruments to finance its operations and enters into contracts to manage risks arising from those operations and its sources of finance in accordance with its accounting policies.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Operations and working capital requirements are financed by short and long term parent company loans. The company enjoys the continued support of its parent and is not reliant on external funding.

Future developments

The directors expect the company to continue as a holding company during 2018.

Going concern

The company has net assets of \$29,822,924 (2016: \$29,825,177). The company's forecasts and projections taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors' continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' liabilities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Reappointment of auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

By order of the Board on 28/09/18 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D P Dancaster', written over a dotted line.

D P Dancaster
Director

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

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 102 "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 judgements 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.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements of Caparo Holdings Canada Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprises:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken 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.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 or the Strategic Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

.....Joanna Waring.....

Joanna Waring (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor

Nottingham
United Kingdom

Date: 28 September 2018

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,253)</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating loss		<u>(2,253)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	3	<u>-</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		(2,253)	3,500,000
Taxation	7	<u>-</u>	<u>(175,000)</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(2,253)</u></u>	<u><u>3,325,000</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

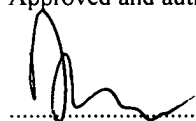
	2017 \$	2016 \$
(Loss)/profit for the year	<u>(2,253)</u>	<u>3,325,000</u>
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	<u><u>(2,253)</u></u>	<u><u>3,325,000</u></u>

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

(Registration number: 07508230)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	29,825,176	29,825,176
Current assets			
Debtors	9	1	1
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,253)	-
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(2,252)	1
Total assets less current liabilities		29,822,924	29,825,177
Net assets		29,822,924	29,825,177
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		29,822,923	29,825,176
Total equity		29,822,924	29,825,177

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28/09/18 and signed on its behalf by:



D P Dancaaster
Director

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital \$	Profit and loss account \$	Total \$
At 1 January 2017	1	29,825,176	29,825,177
Loss for the year	-	(2,253)	(2,253)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(2,253)	(2,253)
At 31 December 2017	1	29,822,923	29,822,924
	Share capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
At 1 January 2016	1	29,825,176	29,825,177
Profit for the year	-	3,325,000	3,325,000
Total comprehensive income	-	3,325,000	3,325,000
Dividends	-	(3,325,000)	(3,325,000)
At 31 December 2016	1	29,825,176	29,825,177

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 General information

The company is incorporated, registered and domiciled in England and Wales. It is a private company limited by shares.

The principal activity is that of a holding company.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be US Dollars because that is the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The address of its registered office is:

Caparo House
103 Baker Street
London
W1U 6LN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel. Exemption has also been taken under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions between wholly-owned companies within the group of which it is a member.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Caparo Holdings (US) Limited.

The financial statements of Caparo Holdings (US) Limited may be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff.

Going concern

The company has net assets of \$29,822,924 (2016: \$29,825,177). The company's forecasts and projections taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors' continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about Caparo Holdings Canada Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Caparo Holdings (US) Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical assumptions and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

There are no judgements used in the preparation of these financial statements. The key source of estimation relates to the carrying value of the investment which the directors assess as being fairly stated at \$29,825,176 (2016: \$29,825,176).

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which future reversal of the underlying timings differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Dividend income	-	3,500,000

4 Staff costs

The company does not employ any personnel (2016: nil).

5 Directors' remuneration

No director received any remuneration in the current year or prior year in relation to services provided to this company.

6 Auditor's remuneration

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Other fees to auditors		
Taxation compliance services	2,253	-

The fee for the audit of the financial statements of \$3,675 (2016: \$3,500) and any non-audit fees for 2016 were borne by fellow subsidiary companies of Caparo Holdings (US) Limited, the ultimate parent company, and not recharged.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

7 Income tax

Tax charged in the income statement

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	175,000

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
(Loss)/profit before tax	(2,253)	3,500,000
Corporation tax at standard rate	(434)	700,000
Effect of revenues exempt from taxation	-	(700,000)
Effect of foreign tax rates	-	175,000
Tax increase from effect of unrelieved tax losses carried forward	434	-
Total tax charge	-	175,000

In the 2015 Budget, the Chancellor announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would be reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. In the 2016 Budget, the Chancellor announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would be reduced to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. The UK deferred tax rate has been recognised at 19%.

8 Investments in subsidiaries

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Investments in subsidiaries	29,825,176	29,825,176
Subsidiaries		\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2016		29,825,176
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017		29,825,176
At 31 December 2016		29,825,176

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

8 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

At the year end the subsidiary undertaking of Caparo Holdings Canada Limited was:

Subsidiary undertakings	Principal activity	Percentage of ordinary shares held	Country of incorporation or principal business address
Bull Moose Tube Limited	Manufacture of steel tubing and structural sections	100%	Canada 2170 Queensway Drive, P. O. Box 277, Burlington, ON L7R 3T1

During the year, the company's wholly owned subsidiary, Bull Moose Tube Limited, refinanced the banking facilities that it holds jointly with its associated company Bull Moose Tube Company and that company's subsidiaries, with a new banking facility. The new facility matures in 2022. As part of these arrangements the company reaffirmed the pledge, previously granted to the providers of the bank facilities, over all of the shares that the company holds in Bull Moose Tube Limited as security for those facilities.

9 Debtors

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Other receivables	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ordinary shares of \$1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The Ordinary shares shall be non-redeemable but shall hold full rights in respect of voting, and shall entitle the holder to full participation in respect of equity and in the event of winding up of the company. The shares may be considered by the directors when considering dividends from time to time.

11 Creditors

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Due within one year			
Amounts due to related parties	13	<u>2,253</u>	<u>-</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings have no fixed repayment date and interest is charged at commercial rates.

12 Dividends

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Interim dividend of \$nil (2016 - \$3,325,000) per ordinary share	<u>-</u>	<u>3,325,000</u>

13 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

Transactions between two or more members of the group where any subsidiary undertaking party to those transactions is not wholly owned by a member of the group are considered immaterial and have not, therefore, been disclosed.

Caparo Holdings Canada Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Lord Paul of Marylebone, a director of both Caparo Holdings Canada Limited and Caparo Holdings (US) Limited, is indirectly interested in the whole of the issued share capital of Caparo Holdings (US) Limited through shareholdings registered in the name of Jalia Holding S.A., a company registered in the British Virgin Islands, which is owned and ultimately controlled by the Sedik Trust.

The company's immediate parent is Caparo Holdings (US) Limited, incorporated in United Kingdom. Caparo Holdings (US) Limited registered office is Caparo House, 103 Baker Street, London, W1U 6LN.

These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House, Cardiff.

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Caparo Holdings (US) Limited.