

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

ACN 004 352 238

Annual report for the year ended 31 March 2015

The financial information is expressed in the local currency of the relevant company (Australian Dollars) only in the Audited Accounts based on which the attached financial statements have been reformatted. Solely for the convenience of the reader and to meet the requirements of Section 212 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, the amounts appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at a fixed exchange rate AUD 1 = Rs 47.562 and Rs 55.280 for the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014 respectively. These transactions should not be constructed as a representative that any or all of the amounts could be converted to Indian Rupees at this or any other rate.

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

Special purpose annual report – Year ended 31 March 2015

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Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2015

The directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd (the company) submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the year ended 31 March 2015. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Directors

The names of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr M. Wiesner (Appointed 2 February 2015)
Mr C. Lidis
Ms J.A. Perich
Mr D.S. Blackhall (Resigned 2 February 2015)
Mr M. Winkler (Resigned 2 February 2015)

Principal activities

During the financial year, the company's principal activities were the importation and distribution of Jaguar and Land Rover motor vehicles, replacement parts and accessories.

Review of operations

The net profit after income tax amounted to Rs. 618,627,000 (2014: Rs. 592,476,000).

Dividends

A dividend of Rs. 981,965,000 on ordinary shares was declared and paid during the financial year (2014: Rs. 956,344,000).

Changes in state of affairs

No changes in the state of affairs of the company occurred during the financial year.

Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2015 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the company's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future developments

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in subsequent financial years have not been included in this report, because the directors believe that to include such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulations

The company is subject to environmental regulation in respect of its retail and parts distribution activities. The relevant authorities are kept updated and to the best of the director's knowledge and belief, all responsibilities under the regulations have been discharged and there have been no breaches of any environmental regulation.

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During or since the financial year, the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor. In addition, the company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 3 of the annual report.

Rounding off of amounts

The company is of the kind referred to in Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the directors' report and the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Janet Perich
Director

Sydney
3 June 2015

The Board of Directors
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Level 1, 65 Epping Road
North Ryde NSW 2113

3 June 2015

Dear Board Members

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Margaret Dreyer
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Notes	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Revenue from continuing operations			
Sale of goods	3	39,045,054	36,672,109
Other revenue from ordinary activities	3	590,365	1,051,379
		39,635,419	37,723,487
Expenses			
Cost of sales of goods		(35,263,510)	(33,273,583)
Other expenses from ordinary activities:			
Administration		(2,114,568)	(2,008,981)
Marketing and sales promotion		(1,371,114)	(1,592,995)
Finance costs		0	0
Profit before income tax		886,227	847,928
Income tax expense		(267,600)	(255,452)
Profit for the year	4	618,627	592,476
Other comprehensive income		(157,049)	(32,939)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(157,049)	(32,939)
Total comprehensive income for the year		461,578	559,537

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 20.

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2015

	Notes	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	995,562	672,150
Receivables	6	987,043	1,183,711
Interest bearing assets	7	5,175,656	5,911,643
Inventories	8	6,902,669	8,164,303
Current tax assets		<u>46,338</u>	<u>0</u>
Total current assets		<u>14,107,269</u>	<u>15,931,807</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	168,850	199,782
Intangible assets	10	73,738	73,738
Deferred tax assets	11	<u>902,087</u>	<u>1,022,569</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>1,144,675</u>	<u>1,296,089</u>
Total Assets		<u>15,251,945</u>	<u>17,227,896</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	12,490,504	13,578,481
Current tax liabilities		0	110,892
Provisions	13	<u>1,052,621</u>	<u>1,142,140</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>13,543,125</u>	<u>14,831,513</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	<u>1,031,018</u>	<u>1,198,194</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,031,018</u>	<u>1,198,194</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>14,574,143</u>	<u>16,029,707</u>
Net assets		<u>677,802</u>	<u>1,198,189</u>
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	37,179	37,179
Reserves	16(a)	(129,055)	(22,782)
Retained profits	16(b)	<u>769,678</u>	<u>1,183,792</u>
Total Equity		<u>677,802</u>	<u>1,198,189</u>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 20.

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Notes	Issued Capital Rs.'000	Reserves Rs.'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve Rs.'000	Retained Profits Rs.'000	Total Rs.'000
Balance at 1 April 2013	15, 16	37,179	(50,776)	60,933	1,547,659	1,594,995
Profit for the year		-	-		592,477	592,477
Dividends paid					(956,344)	(956,344)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0	0	(32,939)	0	(32,939)
Balance at 31 March 2014		37,179	(50,776)	27,994	1,183,792	1,198,189
Profit for the year		-	-		618,627	618,627
Reserves transfer to retained profits	16	-	50,776	-	(50,776)	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	(981,965)	(981,965)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	(157,049)	-	(157,049)
Balance at 31 March 2015	15, 16	37,179	-	(129,055)	769,678	677,802

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 20.

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
Notes	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipt from customers	43,612,213	45,494,058
Payments to suppliers and employees	(42,757,773)	(45,474,833)
Interest received	187,298	183,751
Income taxes paid	<u>(289,034)</u>	<u>(334,776)</u>
Net cash generated by operating activities	21 <u>752,705</u>	<u>(131,800)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(53,650)	(57,603)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	<u>3,377</u>	<u>940</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(50,273)</u>	<u>(56,663)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of dividends	(981,965)	(956,344)
Amounts (advanced to)/received from related parties	<u>732,104</u>	<u>1,300,189</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(249,861)</u>	<u>343,845</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	452,571	155,382
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	672,150	545,546
Effect of exchange rate translation	<u>(129,160)</u>	<u>(28,778)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5 <u>995,562</u>	<u>672,150</u>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 20.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Financial reporting framework

The company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this 'special purpose financial report' has been prepared to satisfy the director's reporting requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the company is a for-profit entity.

Statement of compliance

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Cash Flow Statements', and AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures'.

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of preparation

The financial report is prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments, unless otherwise noted. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The functional currency of the company is Australian dollars and the presentation of the financial report is presented in Indian Rupee.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects both current and future periods. Refer to Note 2.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting standards

In the current year, the company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to their operations and effective for the current annual reporting. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in any material impact to the company's accounting policies for the current or prior years.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ('the functional currency') being Australian Dollars. However, these financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee for the benefit of the Directors and Shareholders.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 statement of comprehensive income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(b) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows

(c) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised when the right to receive the payment becomes unconditional. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(iv) Sale of fixed assets

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets are recognised when the company has passed control of the assets to the buyer.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Other income

Other income represents the expense related recoveries made during this reporting year.

(d) Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(e) Leased assets

Company as lessee

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the company's general policy on borrowing costs. Refer to note 1(j). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance leased assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefits of incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(f) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation 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 fair value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of one year or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(h) Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is based on actual purchase cost and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial amount of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amount of each item of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives to the company. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets, with annual reassessments for major items. The expected useful lives are as follows :

Leasehold improvements and exit costs	4 - 25 years
Plant and equipment	4 - 14.5 years
Signage	5 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at 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 (note 1(f)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, it is company policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(l) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of businesses is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill acquired in business combinations is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash generating units represents the company's investment in each country of operation by each primary reporting segment.

(m) Intangible assets

Costs associated with the implementation of software are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives which are generally 3 years.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cashflows.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(q) Standards and Interpretations issues not yet effective

The directors have considered all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet effective and have not been adopted in this financial report and do not believe they will have a material impact on the financial report in the period of initial application.

(r) Comparative amounts

Comparative amounts are, where appropriate, reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures presented for the current financial year.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below), that management has made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Inventories

Note 8 sets out the categories of inventory carried. The net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to sell which approximates fair value less cost to sell. The key assumptions require the use of management judgement and are reviewed annually. These key assumptions are the variables affecting the estimated costs to sell and the expected selling price. Any reassessment of cost to sell or selling price in a particular year will affect the cost of goods sold.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made in the process of applying the company accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statement other than provisions in note 1(n).

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2015
(continued)

3 Revenue

	2015	2014
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Sale of goods	<u>39,045,054</u>	36,672,109
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Interest	183,416	183,751
Other income	<u>406,949</u>	867,628
Other revenue from ordinary activities	<u>590,365</u>	1,051,379
	<u>39,635,419</u>	<u>37,723,488</u>

4 Profit for the year

	2015	2014
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging the following items of income and expense:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Leasehold improvements	4,306	7,352
Plant and equipment	<u>34,311</u>	33,942
Total depreciation	<u>38,617</u>	41,294
<i>Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	9,750	3,483
<i>Defined contribution superannuation expense</i>	25,008	29,464
<i>Employee benefits</i>	266,352	293,868
<i>Legal costs</i>	18,205	13,046
<i>Movement in provisions</i>	- 256,695	297,997

5 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>995,562</u>	672,150

Interest was receivable on cash at bank at the average rate of 3.00% (2014 : 3.00%)

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2015
(continued)

6 Current assets – Receivables

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Trade receivables	827,825	1,041,144
Provision for doubtful receivables	<u>(454)</u>	<u>(55)</u>
	<u>827,371</u>	<u>1,041,088</u>
Receivable from related parties	154,984	95,137
Prepayments	-	29,243
Other receivables	<u>4,688</u>	<u>18,242</u>
	<u>159,672</u>	<u>142,622</u>
	<u>987,043</u>	<u>1,183,711</u>

7 Current assets - Interest bearing assets

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Loans carried at amortised cost:		
Interest bearing loans to related parties	<u>5,175,656</u>	<u>5,911,643</u>

Interest earning assets are recallable on demand. The average interest rate is 2.66% (2014 : 2.71%)

8 Current assets – Inventories

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Parts		
At cost	1,434,226	1,490,072
Provision for obsolescence	<u>(329,566)</u>	<u>(443,235)</u>
	<u>1,104,660</u>	<u>1,046,837</u>

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Vehicles		
Finished goods - at cost	5,108,662	6,519,834
Company fleet available for sale - at net realisable value	<u>689,347</u>	<u>597,632</u>
	<u>5,798,009</u>	<u>7,117,466</u>
	<u>6,902,669</u>	<u>8,164,303</u>

9 Non current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment Rs.'000	Leasehold Improvements Rs.'000	Total Rs.'000
Year ended 31 March 2014			
Opening net book amount	181,547	10,510	192,057
Additions	53,511	4,090	57,601
Disposals	(4,422)	-	(4,422)
Depreciation charge	(33,942)	(7,352)	(41,294)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(3,933)	(227)	(4,160)
Closing net book amount	<u>192,761</u>	<u>7,021</u>	<u>199,782</u>
At 31 March 2014			
Cost	434,279	78,276	512,555
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(241,518)</u>	<u>(71,255)</u>	<u>(312,773)</u>
Net book amount	<u>192,761</u>	<u>7,021</u>	<u>199,782</u>
Year ended 31 March 2015			
Opening net book amount	192,761	7,021	199,782
Additions	52,746	904	53,650
Disposals	(10,178)	(2,949)	(13,127)
Depreciation charge	(34,311)	(4,306)	(38,617)
Impairment charge - signage	(4,946)	-	(4,946)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(29,648)	1,756	(27,892)
Closing net book amount	<u>166,424</u>	<u>2,426</u>	<u>168,850</u>
At 31 March 2015			
Cost	397,100	68,156	465,256
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(230,676)</u>	<u>(65,731)</u>	<u>(296,406)</u>
Net book amount	<u>166,424</u>	<u>2,426</u>	<u>168,850</u>

10 Non current assets – Intangible assets

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Gross carrying amount - Goodwill	<u>73,738</u>	<u>73,738</u>

The company has assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill and determined that no impairment indicators exist.

11 Non current assets - Deferred tax assets

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Temporary differences	<u>902,087</u>	<u>1,022,569</u>

12 Current liabilities – Payables

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Trade payables	340,185	213,049
Payables to related parties	8,849,209	10,409,556
Other payables	<u>3,301,110</u>	<u>2,955,876</u>
	<u>12,490,504</u>	<u>13,578,481</u>

13 Current liabilities – Provisions

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Employee benefits	159,168	75,070
Service warranties	<u>893,453</u>	<u>1,067,070</u>
	<u>1,052,621</u>	<u>1,142,140</u>

14 Non current liabilities – Provisions

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Employee benefits	8,799	12,659
Service warranties	1,006,904	1,167,735
Leasehold exit costs	<u>15,315</u>	<u>17,800</u>
	<u>1,031,018</u>	<u>1,198,194</u>

15 Issued capital

	2015 Shares	2014 Shares	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Ordinary Shares - Fully paid	<u>350,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>37,179</u>	<u>37,179</u>

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

16 Reserves and retained profits

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
(a) Reserves		
Tax consolidation reserve	0	(50,776)
Foreign currency translation	<u>(129,055)</u>	<u>27,994</u>
	<u>(129,055)</u>	<u>(22,782)</u>
	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Movements:		
Foreign currency translation		
Balance 1 April	27,994	60,933
Exchange differences arising on translation	<u>(157,049)</u>	<u>(32,939)</u>
Balance 31 March	<u>(129,055)</u>	<u>27,994</u>

Nature and purpose of reserves

Tax consolidation reserve

Entries were made directly to the tax consolidation reserve in prior periods where there were differences between the amount of current tax assets and current tax liabilities arising in the entity and the amounts payable or receivable by the company under the terms of a tax funding arrangement. The company is no longer a party to the tax funding arrangement. The reserve has been transferred to retained profits during the year.

Foreign currency translation

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the company's operations from their functional currencies to the holdings company's presentation currency (i.e Indian Rupee) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(b) Retained profits

Movements in retained profits were as follows:

	2015 Rs.'000	2014 Rs.'000
Balance 1 April 2014	1,183,792	1,547,659
Transfer from tax consolidation reserve	(50,776)	-
Profit for the year	618,627	592,477
Dividends paid	<u>(981,965)</u>	<u>(956,344)</u>
Balance 31 March 2015	<u>769,678</u>	<u>1,183,792</u>

17 Remuneration of auditors

	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.
Auditor of the company:		
(a) Assurance services		
Audit of financial reports	<u>4,936,793</u>	<u>5,576,149</u>

The Auditor of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

18 Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities

The company is subject to certain tax audits that arise in the normal course of its business. Management believes that the ultimate amount of liability, if any, for any pending assessments (either alone or combined) would not materially affect the Company's operations, liquidity, or financial position taken as a whole. However, the ultimate outcome of these audits are uncertain, and unfavourable outcomes could have a material adverse impact.

19 Commitments

Operating leases

The company leases various office space and IT equipment under non cancellable operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated:

	2015	2014
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	33,103	13,046
Later than one year but not later than five years	<u>108,727</u>	<u>1,493</u>
	<u>141,830</u>	<u>14,539</u>

20 Related party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The immediate parent entity is Jaguar Land Rover Limited (incorporated in England) which owns 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

(b) Ultimate parent entity

The ultimate parent entity for the company is Tata Motors Ltd (incorporated in India).

21 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2015	2014
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Profit for the year	618,627	592,477
Depreciation and amortisation	38,617	41,294
Impairment of non-current assets	4,946	-
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	9,750	3,483
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade debtors, prepayments and other debtors	196,667	(420,116)
Decrease in interest receivable	3,883	-
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	1,261,634	(2,471,073)
(Increase) in future income tax benefit	120,482	(162,974)
Increase in trade and other creditors	(1,087,977)	1,885,035
(Decrease)/Increase in income tax payable	(157,230)	102,077
Increase in employee and other provisions	(256,695)	297,997
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>752,705</u>	<u>(131,800)</u>

22 General information

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd is a proprietary company, incorporated and operating in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd
 (Trading as Jaguar Australia and Land Rover Australia)
 Level 1
 65 Epping Road
 North Ryde NSW 2113

The company's principal activities are the importation and distribution of Jaguar and Land Rover motor vehicles, replacement parts and accessories.

As detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this 'special purpose financial report' has been prepared to satisfy the directors reporting requirements under the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors declare that:

- (a) In the directors opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) In the directors opinion, the attached financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001, on behalf of the Directors.

Janet Perich
Director

Sydney
3 June 2015

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration as set out on pages 4 to 21

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Margaret Dreyer
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Sydney, 3 June 2015