

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER  
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

Financial Statements and Auditors' Report  
For the year ended 31 December 2016

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE(S)</u>
AUDITORS' REPORT	1 - 2
BALANCE SHEET	3 - 4
INCOME STATEMENT	5
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	6 - 7
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	8 - 19

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Shanghai Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Service Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, and the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended.

1. Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes: (1) preparing the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting System for Business Enterprises to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements; (2) designing, implementing and maintaining internal control that is necessary to enable the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

2. Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with the Code of Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

AUDITORS' REPORT - CONTINUED

3. Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2016, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting System for Business Enterprises.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA LLP  
Shanghai, China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant

Wang Hao  
Liu Chong  
XX May 2017

*The auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are English translations of the Chinese auditors' report and statutory financial statements prepared under accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the People's Republic of China. These financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in other countries and jurisdictions. In case the English version does not conform to the Chinese version, the Chinese version prevails.*

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEET  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

<u>ASSET</u>	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Bank balances and cash		-	5,591,552.14
Accounts receivable	5	48,463,308.97	36,925,606.96
Other receivables	6	12,414,620.00	1,002,100.01
Prepayments		-	1,013,148.50
Inventories	7	10,371,814.06	7,970,451.52
Deferred expenses		5,158,574.73	259,327.14
Other current assets		792,451.13	-
Total current assets		<u>77,200,768.89</u>	<u>52,762,186.26</u>
FIXED ASSETS:			
Fixed assets - cost	8	8,435,337.96	9,855,884.14
Less: Accumulated depreciation	8	<u>4,443,571.10</u>	<u>2,868,401.32</u>
Fixed assets - net	8	<u>3,991,766.86</u>	<u>6,987,482.82</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>3,991,766.86</u>	<u>6,987,482.82</u>
INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Long-term deferred expenses	9	-	910,764.52
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>81,192,535.75</u>	<u>60,660,433.60</u>

(Continued)

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEET  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

<u>LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY</u>	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>			
Short-term loans		36,040,142.23	25,000,000.50
Accounts payable		28,180,659.28	16,208,812.28
Salaries and wages payable		-	1,000.00
Taxes payable	10	15,937,000.30	10,055,942.16
Interest payable		14,507.44	-
Other payables		244,058.97	149,098.89
Accrued expenses		2,256,096.65	1,700,498.23
Total current liabilities		<u>82,672,464.87</u>	<u>53,115,352.06</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>82,672,464.87</u>	<u>53,115,352.06</u>
<b>OWNER'S EQUITY:</b>			
Paid-in capital	11	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Accumulated loss	12	<u>(17,479,929.12)</u>	<u>(8,454,918.46)</u>
Total owner's equity		<u>(1,479,929.12)</u>	<u>7,545,081.54</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY</b>		<u>81,192,535.75</u>	<u>60,660,433.60</u>

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 19 were signed by the following:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of the Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of Accounting Department

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

INCOME STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

---

Item	<u>NOTES</u>	Year ended 31/12/2016 RMB	Year ended 31/12/2015 RMB
Revenue	13	112,798,575.69	99,481,997.82
Less: Cost of sales	14	100,897,991.40	92,066,245.15
Sales tax	15	<u>171,033.69</u>	<u>593.53</u>
Gross profit		11,729,550.60	7,415,159.14
Less: Operating expenses		8,876,909.45	5,012,484.31
General and administrative expenses		986,318.47	452,047.42
Financial expenses	16	<u>486,816.85</u>	<u>318,554.52</u>
Profit on operations		1,379,505.83	1,632,072.89
Add: Non-operating income		1,813,814.66	480,000.00
Less: Non-operating expenses		<u>2,169.84</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before tax		3,191,150.65	2,112,072.89
Less: Income tax	17	<u>12,216,161.31</u>	<u>7,634,313.04</u>
Net loss for the year		<u>(9,025,010.66)</u>	<u>(5,522,240.15)</u>

---

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

---

	Year ended 31/12/2016 RMB	Year ended 31/12/2015 RMB
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services	107,401,451.95	76,190,733.75
Cash received relating to other operating activities	1,447,809.24	579,801.38
Sub-total of cash inflows	<u>108,849,261.19</u>	<u>76,770,535.13</u>
Cash paid for goods purchased and services received	11,562,742.12	21,948,704.05
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	43,252,968.77	41,757,604.82
Taxes payments	49,108,640.08	37,572,967.12
Other cash paid relating to operating activities	22,229,268.90	2,808,075.94
Sub-total of cash outflows	<u>126,153,619.87</u>	<u>104,087,351.93</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>(17,304,358.68)</u>	<u>(27,316,816.80)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from disposal fixed assets	1,253,392.64	-
Sub-total of cash inflows	<u>1,253,392.64</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid to acquire and construct fixed assets,	114,469.98	3,871,133.34
Sub-total of cash outflows	<u>114,469.98</u>	<u>3,871,133.34</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>1,138,922.66</u>	<u>(3,871,133.34)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash receipts from borrowings	11,040,141.73	25,000,000.50
Sub-total of cash inflows	<u>11,040,141.73</u>	<u>25,000,000.50</u>
Cash payments for interest expenses	466,257.85	355,437.50
Sub-total of cash outflows	<u>466,257.85</u>	<u>355,437.50</u>
Net cash flow from financing activities	<u>10,573,883.88</u>	<u>24,644,563.00</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(5,591,552.14)</u>	<u>(6,543,387.14)</u>

(Continued)

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

---

Supplemental Information

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Reconciliation of net loss to cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	(9,025,010.66)	(5,522,240.15)
Add: Depreciation of fixed assets	2,321,121.80	1,960,556.04
Decrease (increase) in deferred expenses	(4,508,921.54)	273,838.86
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	520,438.47	520,440.00
Disposal of fixed assets	(464,328.50)	-
Increase in accrued expenses	570,105.86	860,555.31
Financial expenses	466,257.85	355,437.50
Increase in inventories	(2,401,362.54)	(7,925,760.89)
Increase in receivables under operating activities	(21,937,073.51)	(24,089,431.78)
Increase in payables under operating activities	17,154,414.09	6,249,788.31
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>(17,304,358.68)</u>	<u>(27,316,816.80)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	5,591,552.14
Less: cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>5,591,552.14</u>	<u>12,134,939.28</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>(5,591,552.14)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,543,387.14)</u></u>

---

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

---

1. GENERAL

Shanghai Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Service Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was established in Shanghai by Jaguar Land Rover Investment (China) Co., Ltd. as a foreign invested enterprise on 10 March 2014 with an operating period of 30 years. The Company mainly engages in automobile development business (exclude transportation) and consulting service in the area of automobile, sales of automobile and its assembly, craft gifts and clothes, automobile model, toys, textile, general merchandise, leather, luggage, outdoor goods, fitness equipment, glasses (exclude contact lens), cosmetics, automobile exhibition, conference exhibition service, consulting, advertisement, e-commerce (exclude value-added telecom, finance), import and export of goods and technique and etc. (subject to license where a license is required). There are two branches established by the Company, which are Huzhou branch and Changshu branch. Huzhou branch mainly engages in consulting service in the area of automobile, sales of automobile assembly, craft gifts and clothes, automobile exhibition, conference exhibition service, advertisement, import and export of goods and technique and etc. Changshu branch mainly engages in driving experience service, sales of automobile assembly, craft gifts and clothes, automobile exhibition, conference exhibition service, import and export of goods and technique and etc. The registered capital of the Company is RMB16,000,000. Jaguar Land Rover Investment (China) Co., Ltd. contributed RMB16,000,000 (representing 100%). Details of the capital contributions by the investing party are set out in Note 11.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had accumulated losses amount to RMB 17,479,929.12, total liabilities in excess of total assets of RMB 1,479,929.12, total current liabilities in excess of total current assets of RMB 5,471,695.98. As the Company's parent - Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd. has agreed to provide all necessary financial support to the Company in the foreseeable future, so as to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the financial statements have been prepared basing on going concern.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Accounting system and accounting standards adopted

The Company has adopted the "Accounting System for Business Enterprises" and the supplementary regulations thereto.

Basis of accounting and principle of measurement

The Company has adopted the accrual basis of accounting and uses the historical cost convention as the principle of measurement. If there is any subsequent impairment loss, provision for decline in value should be made in accordance with appropriate standards.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - CONTINUED

Accounting year

The Company has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December.

Recording currency

The recording currency of the company is the Renminbi.

Foreign currency transaction

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than the recording currency) are translated into Renminbi at the applicable rate of exchange ("market exchange rate") prevailing at the beginning of the month in which the transaction occurs. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Renminbi at the market exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are dealt with as finance expenses.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Accounting for bad debts

1) Criteria for recognition of bad debts

Bad debts are recognized in the following circumstances:

The irrecoverable amount of a bankrupt debtor after pursuing the statutory procedures;  
The irrecoverable amount of a debtor who has deceased and has insufficient estate to repay; or  
The amount owed by a debtor who is unable to repay the obligations after the debts fall due, and the amount is irrecoverable or unlikely to be recovered as demonstrated by sufficient evidence.

2) Accounting treatment for bad debt losses

Bad debt is accounted for using the allowance method and provided according to the recoverability of receivables at the year-end. The appropriate percentages of provision for bad debts relating to significant receivable accounts are reasonably determined based on relevant information such as past experience, actual financial position and cash flows of the debtors, as well as other relevant information.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - CONTINUED

Inventories

Inventories are initially recorded at cost. The cost of inventories comprises of purchase cost, costs of conversion, and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories mainly include merchandise.

Inventories are accounted for using actual costing method. In determining the cost of inventories transferred out or issued for use, the actual costs are determined by the specific identification method.

The Company has perpetual inventory records.

Provision for decline in value of inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value at the end of a period. When the net realizable value is lower than the cost, the difference is recognized as a provision for decline in value. Provision for decline in value of inventories is made on an individual item basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated expenses and related taxes necessary to make the sale.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are recorded at actual cost on acquisition. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of each category of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives from the month after they are put into use, using the straight-line method. The estimated residual value, useful life and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

<u>Category of fixed assets</u>	<u>Residual value</u>	<u>Useful life</u>	<u>Annual depreciation rate</u>
Vehicles	0%	5 years	20%
Leasehold improvement	-	shorter of lease period and remaining useful life	

Subsequent expenditure relating to a fixed asset should be added to the carrying amount of the asset when the expenditure will result in expected future economic benefits, in excess of those originally assessed, to flow to the enterprise. The subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying amount of the fixed asset to the extent that the resulting carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of the fixed asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - CONTINUED

Recoverable amount

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of fixed assets

At the end of each period, the Company determines whether an impairment loss should be recognized for a fixed asset by considering the indications that such a loss may have occurred. Where the recoverable amount of any fixed asset is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss on fixed asset is recognized for the difference.

Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortized using the straight-line method over the expected periods in which benefits are derived.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprise interest incurred on borrowings, amortization of discounts or premiums, ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. Borrowing costs incurred are recognized as expenses in the month in which the Company commences operation.

Revenue recognition

*Revenue from sales of goods:*

Revenue is recognized when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction, and can reliably measure the relevant amount of revenue and costs.

*Revenue from rendering of services:*

Where the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, at the balance sheet date, revenue associated with the transaction is recognized using the percentage of completion method. The stage of completion of a transaction involving the rendering of services is determined according to the proportion of services performed to date to the total services to be performed.

Revenue is otherwise recognized at the balance sheet date only to the extent of the costs incurred that are recoverable and service costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. If the service costs incurred are not expected to be recovered, revenue is not recognized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES - CONTINUED

*Interest income:*

Interest income is measured based on the length of time for which the enterprise's cash is used by others and the applicable interest rate.

Leasing

A finance leases is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income tax

Income tax is provided under the tax payable method. The income tax provision is calculated based on the accounting profit for the year as adjusted in accordance with the relevant tax laws.

4. TAXATION

Income tax

The effective tax rate for the Company is 25% in current year.

Other taxes

Business tax is levied at 5% of revenue subject to business tax.

City construction and maintenance tax of Shanghai, Huzhou branch and Changshu branch is levied at 1%, 5% and 5% of actual payment of turnover tax, respectively.

The education fund and regional education fund is levied at 3% and 2% of actual payment of turnover tax, respectively.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The aging analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	31/12/2016				31/12/2015			
	<u>Gross Amount</u> RMB	<u>Ratio</u> %	<u>Bad debt Provision</u> RMB	<u>Net book value</u> RMB	<u>Gross Amount</u> RMB	<u>Ratio</u> %	<u>Bad debt Provision</u> RMB	<u>Net book value</u> RMB
Within 1 year	<u>48,463,308.97</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,463,308.97</u>	<u>36,925,606.96</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,925,606.96</u>

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

The aging analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	31/12/2016				31/12/2015			
	Gross Amount RMB	Ratio %	Bad debt Provision RMB	Net book value RMB	Gross Amount RMB	Ratio %	Bad debt Provision RMB	Net book value RMB
Within 1 year	11,894,820.00	95.81	-	11,894,820.00	1,000,100.00	99.80	-	1,000,100.00
1 - 2 years	517,800.00	4.17	-	517,800.00	2,000.00	0.20	-	2,000.00
2 - 3 years	2,000.00	0.02	-	2,000.00	-	-	-	-
Total	12,414,620.00	100.00	-	12,414,620.00	1,002,100.00	100.00	-	1,002,100.00

7. INVENTORIES

	31/12/2016 RMB	31/12/2015 RMB
Merchandise	10,371,814.06	7,970,451.52

8. FIXED ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

	Leasehold improvement RMB	Vehicles RMB	Total RMB
Cost:			
At 1 January 2016	3,124,158.88	6,731,725.26	9,855,884.14
Additions	-	114,469.98	114,469.98
Disposals	-	1,535,016.16	1,535,016.16
At 31 December 2016	3,124,158.88	5,311,179.08	8,435,337.96
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2016	1,562,079.50	1,306,321.82	2,868,401.32
Charge for the year	892,616.88	1,428,504.92	2,321,121.80
Eliminated on disposals	-	745,952.02	745,952.02
At 31 December 2016	2,454,696.38	1,988,874.72	4,443,571.10
Net book value:			
At 1 January 2016	1,562,079.38	5,425,403.44	6,987,482.82
At 31 December 2016	669,462.50	3,322,304.36	3,991,766.86

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

9. LONG-TERM DEFERRED EXPENSES

	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB	<u>Amortization</u> RMB	<u>Reclass to current deferred expense</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB
Track and vehicle facility lease payment	<u>910,764.52</u>	<u>520,438.47</u>	<u>390,326.05</u>	<u>-</u>

10. TAXES PAYABLE

	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Income tax	12,216,161.31	7,634,313.04
Deductible value added tax	-	(1,737,784.86)
Others	<u>3,720,838.99</u>	<u>4,159,413.98</u>
Total	<u>15,937,000.30</u>	<u>10,055,942.16</u>

11. PAID-IN CAPITAL

The registered capital of the Company is RMB 16,000,000.00 which has been fully paid up as at 31 December 2016. Details are as follows:

	<u>31/12/2016 &amp; 31/12/2015</u>	
	Ratio %	RMB
Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (1)	<u>100.00</u>	<u>16,000,000.00</u>

(1) The previous name of the holding company is Jaguar Land Rover Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)

The above capital contributed by the investor has been verified by capital verification report Hu Ling Fang Kuai Shi Bao Zi (2014) No. SY0016 issued by Shanghai Linfang Certified Public Accountant Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

12. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	Year ended <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	Year ended <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
At 1 January	(8,454,918.46)	(2,932,678.31)
Add: Current year net loss	<u>(9,025,010.66)</u>	<u>(5,522,240.15)</u>
At 31 December	<u><u>(17,479,929.12)</u></u>	<u><u>(8,454,918.46)</u></u>

13. REVENUE

	Year ended <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	Year ended <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Revenue from sale of goods	4,145,078.59	1,590,041.22
Revenue from rendering of services	<u>108,653,497.10</u>	<u>97,891,956.60</u>
Total	<u><u>112,798,575.69</u></u>	<u><u>99,481,997.82</u></u>

14. COST OF SALES

	Year ended <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	Year ended <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Cost of goods sold	3,935,749.99	2,404,894.33
Cost of rendering of service	<u>96,962,241.41</u>	<u>89,661,350.82</u>
Total	<u><u>100,897,991.40</u></u>	<u><u>92,066,245.15</u></u>

15. SALES TAXES

	Year ended <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	Year ended <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
City construction, maintenance tax and extra education fund	104,823.33	251.16
Stamp duty	22,628.76	-
Others	<u>43,581.60</u>	<u>342.37</u>
Total	<u><u>171,033.69</u></u>	<u><u>593.53</u></u>

SHANGHAI JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CO., LTD.

16. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Interest expense	480,765.29	355,437.50
Interest income	(3,363.00)	(53,789.31)
Others	9,414.56	16,906.33
Total	<u>486,816.85</u>	<u>318,554.52</u>

17. INCOME TAX

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Income tax for the year	<u>12,216,161.31</u>	<u>7,634,313.04</u>

The income tax provision is 25% of the taxable income which is calculated by adjusting the accounting loss before tax for the year in accordance with the relevant tax laws.

18. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

(1) The following are related parties where a control relationship exists:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registration</u>	<u>Principal business</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Nature or type of business</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Production and sales of motorcars	Ultimate holding company	Foreigner enterprise
Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (Previous name: Jaguar Land Rover Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	Shanghai	Trading of motorcars	Parent company	Foreign invested enterprise

(2) Nature of relationship with related parties where a control relationship does not exist

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	Controlled by the same ultimate holding company
Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd.	Associate of the holding company
Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Sales Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associate of the holding company

18. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

(3) Significant transactions between the Company and the above related companies in the current year:

(a) Service employee charge

Service employee transactions between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	Year ended 31/12/2016 RMB	Year ended 31/12/2015 RMB
Service employee revenue		
- Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd.	<u>95,614,688.85</u>	<u>88,166,455.05</u>
Service employee expense		
- Jaguar Land Rover Limited	<u>12,612,740.97</u>	<u>12,560,590.14</u>

The above transactions are conducted based on the contract price.

(b) Sales and purchase

Sales and purchases between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	Year ended 31/12/2016 RMB	Year ended 31/12/2015 RMB
Revenue from sales of goods		
- Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Sales Co., Ltd.	1,143,814.96	-
- Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd.	<u>64,273.50</u>	<u>-</u>
Purchase of goods		
- Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>6,154,183.80</u>	<u>10,378,695.31</u>
Revenue from sales of experience coupon		
- Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>1,274,400.00</u>	<u>140,000.00</u>

The above transactions are conducted based on the contract price.

18. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

(3) Significant transactions between the Company and the above related companies in the current year: - continued

(c) Other transactions

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Revenue from brand promotion services		
- Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>11,743,012.02</u>	<u>8,489,734.88</u>
Interest expenses from entrusted loan		
- Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>481,063.53</u>	<u>355,437.50</u>

The above transactions are conducted based on the contract price.

(d) Financing

Details of borrowings and loans between the Company and its related parties were as follows:

	<u>Amount Incurred</u> <u>in 2016</u> RMB	<u>Closing balance</u> <u>at 31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>Amount Incurred</u> <u>in 2015</u> RMB	<u>Closing balance</u> <u>at 31/12/2015</u> RMB	<u>Annual</u> <u>interest rate</u> %
Borrow From Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>11,040,141.73</u>	<u>36,040,142.23</u>	<u>25,000,000.50</u>	<u>25,000,000.50</u>	1.40%

(e) Amounts due to/from related companies:

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Name of the related parties</u>	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB
Accounts receivable	Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd.	41,061,714.44	27,664,516.88
	Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	5,646,893.05	8,489,734.88
	Jaguar Land Rover Limited	<u>378,145.89</u>	<u>-</u>
Prepayments	Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>-</u>	<u>1,013,148.50</u>
Short-term loans	Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>36,040,142.23</u>	<u>25,000,000.50</u>
Accounts payable	Jaguar Land Rover Limited	27,713,940.73	15,962,693.35
	Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>384,855.87</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest payable	Jaguar Land Rover (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>14,507.44</u>	<u>-</u>

19. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the Company has outstanding commitments in respect of non-cancelable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	<u>31/12/2016</u> RMB'000	<u>31/12/2015</u> RMB'000
The minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases:		
Within one year	985	1,174
In the second year	458	761
In and after the third year	<u>7,011</u>	<u>7,470</u>
Total	<u><u>8,454</u></u>	<u><u>9,405</u></u>

20. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures in 2015 have been reclassified to conform to the comparative figures in 2016.

\* \* \* END OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS \* \*