

InMotion Ventures Limited

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Registered number: 10070632

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Directors and Advisors

Directors

H. Kirner
L. Klawitter (appointed 13 February 2018)
M. D. Newman (appointed 13 February 2018)
N. M. Rogers
S. A. Peck (appointed 15 May 2017)
I. Harnett (appointed 16 June 2017)

Company secretary

S.L. Pearson

Registered office

Abbey Road
Whitley
Coventry
CV3 4LF
United Kingdom

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
Statutory Auditor
One Snowhill
Snowhill Queenway
Birmingham
B4 6GH
United Kingdom

Contents

Strategic report.....	1
Directors' report.....	3
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Auditor's report.....	6
Income statement.....	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity.....	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Accounting policies	12
Notes to the financial statements	17

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for InMotion Ventures Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the period was investment into high-growth potential companies in the automotive mobility and smart transportation sector. Its Venture Capital team invests globally at all stages from seed funding to series B+ in companies that create better ways to travel and re-imagine the future of vehicle ownership. Alongside this the company continued to invest in its London-based business development team, collaborating with the wider Jaguar Land Rover business to develop products and services that deliver great customer experiences for both new and existing customers.

Business review

Key 2017/18 successes and future developments

In its second year the Company has continued to increase its investment activity in early stage businesses. The Company has also progressed in the development of a number of proprietary services operations.

During the year the Company announced a \$25,000,000 investment in Lyft, a leading and fast growing ridesharing company in the US. This was followed by a \$3,000,000 investment in Voyage, a self-driving taxi service being trialled the US. The Company has invested in nine new companies and successfully exited from one in the reporting period.

The Company has grown its global footprint through investing in Maniv Mobility A L.P., an Israel-based venture capital fund dedicated exclusively to mobility technology.

During 2018/19 the Company will continue to expand its investment activities, service development and collaborations.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider that in the early stages of the Company's lifecycle, the Company's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are its profit or loss before tax, and long-term investment value growth given the Company's principal activity.

The Company's loss before tax for the period was £1,212,000 (2017: loss of £6,127,000).

As at 31 March 2018, the Company has a portfolio of investments in early stage and start-up companies of £28,924,000 (2017: £844,000) at fair value.

The Company's activities were primarily financed through an intercompany loan from its immediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited, the balance of which stood at £36,579,000 as of 31 March 2018 (2017: £7,201,000).

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors evaluate the Company's risks on a regular basis. The principal risks that the Company is exposed to and uncertainties facing the Company are considered to be the following:

- Market price risk
- Currency risk
- Concentration risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Capital management

The directors have established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objective is to protect the Company from events that hinder the achievement of the Company's performance objectives, being to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns and develop innovative new mobility services.

These objectives aim to limit undue counterparty exposure, ensure sufficient working capital exists and monitor the management of risk at a Company level. Details of the Company's associated risk policies are found in note 18.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



S. L. Pearson
Company Secretary

13 July 2018

Registered Address

Abbey Road
Whitley
Coventry
CV3 4LF
United Kingdom

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Background and general information

The Company was incorporated on 18 March 2016 and is domiciled in England as a private limited company. The address of its registered office is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom.

Results

The income statement shows a loss after tax for the financial period of £2,130,000 (2017: £4,902,000).

Dividends

The directors do not propose a dividend for the period ended 31 March 2018 (2017: £nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and to the date of this report unless otherwise stated are as follows:

A. M. Hallmark (resigned 31 August 2017)
H. Kirner
L. Klawitter (appointed 13 February 2018)
M. D. Newman (appointed 13 February 2018)
N. M. Rogers
S. A. Peck (appointed 15 May 2017)
I. Hamnett (appointed 16 June 2017)

Directors' indemnities

The Company's intermediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc, maintained director's liability insurance for all directors during the financial period and subsequently.

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2018 (net liabilities of £7,032,000) and the projected cash flows and financial performance of the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company is part of the Jaguar Land Rover group and as part of the group it has access to significant cash and financial resources. The directors of Jaguar Land Rover Limited have provided a letter stating that financing will be provided to the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors consider, after making appropriate enquiries and taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties facing the Company, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements.

Research and development

The Company undertook no research and development activities during the year (2017: £nil).

Political donations

The Company made no political donations during the year or prior period.

Events after the reporting date

There have been no material events since the reporting date.

Directors' report (continued)

Independent auditor

During the year KPMG LLP was appointed as the Company's auditor.

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has elected to dispense with laying financial statements before the general meeting, holding annual general meetings and the annual appointment of the auditor. With such an election in force, the Company's auditor shall be deemed to be re-appointed for each succeeding financial year in accordance with Section 485 of the Act.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved under Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 the following applies:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken necessary actions in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



S. L. Pearson
Company Secretary

13 July 2018

Registered Address

Abbey Road
Whitley
Coventry
CV3 4LF
United Kingdom

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and applicable law.

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 estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the members of InMotion Ventures Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of InMotion Ventures Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes, including the accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditor's report to the members of InMotion Ventures Limited (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



John Leech (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snowhill Queenway
Birmingham
United Kingdom

(9 July 2018)

Income statement

31 March (£ thousands)	Note	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Realised profits on the disposal of investments	1	74	-
Unrealised profits on the revaluation of investments	10	2,820	2
Investment income	2	73	2
Other income	3	22	-
Gross investment return		2,989	4
Employee costs	5	(2,756)	(2,193)
Operating expenses	4	(2,564)	(3,870)
Amortisation	9	(26)	(25)
Foreign exchange gain		1,663	-
Finance income		6	-
Finance expense	6	(524)	(43)
Loss before tax		(1,212)	(6,127)
Income tax (expense)/credit	8	(918)	1,225
Loss for the period		(2,130)	(4,902)

There were no other gains or losses other than the results for the current financial period. Accordingly, no Statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

All items in the above statement are derived from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	Note	2018	2017
Non-current assets			
Secured loans	13	448	187
Investments	10	28,924	844
Intangible assets	9	34	60
Total non-current assets		29,406	1,091
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		42	-
Receivables	11	654	-
Secured loans	13	17	-
Other current financial assets	12	-	1,225
Total current assets		713	1,225
Total assets		30,119	2,316
Current liabilities			
Payables	15	572	17
Other financial liabilities	14	36,579	7,201
Total current liabilities		37,151	7,218
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Ordinary share capital	17	-	-
Retained earnings		(7,032)	(4,902)
Equity attributable to shareholders		(7,032)	(4,902)
Total liabilities and equity		30,119	2,316

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 July 2018. They were signed behalf of the Board by:



I. J. Harnett

Director

Company registered number: 10070632

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (£ thousands)	Note	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 31 March 2017		-	(4,902)	(4,902)
Loss for the year		-	(2,130)	(2,130)
Balance at 31 March 2018		-	(7,032)	(7,032)

For the 13 month period ended 31 March 2017 (£ thousands)	Note	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at incorporation		-	-	-
Issue of ordinary share capital	17	-	-	-
Loss for the period		-	(4,902)	(4,902)
Balance at 31 March 2017		-	(4,902)	(4,902)

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

31 March (£ thousands)	Notes	For the year ended 2018	For the 13 month period ended 2017
Cash flows generated used in operating activities			
Loss for the year/period		(2,130)	(4,902)
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense/(credit)	8	918	(1,225)
Realised profits on the disposal of investments	1	(74)	-
Unrealised profits on the revaluation of investments	10	(2,820)	(2)
Investment income	2	(73)	(2)
Amortisation expense	9	26	25
Finance income		(6)	-
Finance expense	14	524	43
Foreign exchange loss on financial assets		41	
Foreign exchange gain on financial liabilities		1,714	-
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities		(1,880)	(6,063)
Increase in receivables		(654)	-
Increase in payables		555	17
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,979)	(6,046)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Issue of loans		(308)	(187)
Acquisition of investments	10	(25,270)	(840)
Disposal of investments	1	157	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(85)
Net cash used in investing activities		(25,421)	(1,112)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Issue of share capital		-	-
Proceeds from loans from related parties	14	27,448	7,158
Net cash generated from financing activities		27,448	7,158
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		48	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		-	-
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(6)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		42	-

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Accounting policies

A. Statement of compliance

InMotion Ventures Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 10070632 and the registered address is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

New standards and amendments

In the current year, the Company has adopted the amendment to IAS 7, which requires additional disclosures to help users evaluate changes in borrowings. The Company has included a net debt reconciliation within its disclosures following the adoption of this standard. See note 14 for more details.

The following pronouncements, issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, are not yet effective and have not yet been adopted by the Company. The Company is evaluating the impact of these pronouncements on the financial statements.

		Effective for periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	1 January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The Company has undertaken an assessment of classification and measurement and the Company does not expect a significant impact on the financial statements.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements. The Company does not expect significant changes to the nature or extent of disclosures in respect of financial instruments.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations (such as IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes). Application of IFRS 15 is mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, although early adoption is permitted. The Company will apply IFRS 15 for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 April 2018.

The Company proposes to apply the modified retrospective application approach, meaning that comparative periods are not restated according to IFRS 15. Instead, the cumulative effect of the application of the Standard will be recognised in opening balance sheet reserves.

The new standard identifies a comprehensive five-step model for determining revenue recognition, including the amount and timing that revenue is recognised. This is generally to be applied to all contracts with customers. The model depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The assessment of the new accounting standards has been performed at the consolidated group level. The Company does not expect a significant impact on the financial statements from IFRS 15.

The Company does not consider that any other standards, amendments or interpretations issued by the IASB, but not yet applicable, will have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements and therefore these financial statements contain information about the Company and not its group. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Plc which are available from the Company's registered office.

Accounting policies (continued)

B. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and are presented in sterling, the functional currency of the Company, being the currency in which it generates revenue and incurs expenses. The financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand GBP (£ thousands) unless otherwise stated.

C. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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 only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The most significant techniques for estimation are described in the Investments policy on page 14 and discussed in Note 10.

D. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Exchange differences are recognised in the Income statement as 'foreign exchange gain or loss' as applicable.

E. Revenue recognition

- I. Realised profits or losses on the disposal of investments are the differences between the fair value of the consideration received less any directly attributable costs, on the sale of an investment, and its carrying value at the start of the accounting period plus any interest accrued in the period, converted into sterling using exchange rates in force at the date of disposal.
- II. Unrealised profits or losses on the revaluation of investments are the movement in the carrying value of investments between the start and end of the accounting period converted into sterling using the exchange rates in force at the reporting date.
- III. Investment income is income that is directly related to the return from individual investments. It is recognised to the extent that there will be economic benefit and the income can be reliably measured. Income from loans is recognised as it accrues by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable and is only recognised to the extent that it is deemed recoverable, converted into sterling using the exchange rates in force at the accrual dates.

F. Other income

Other income includes income generated from services that are developed in-house and accelerator fees charged. Income generated from services is recognised in accordance with the transfer of risks and rewards to the customer or upon InMotion fulfilling its obligations of the related transactions.

G. Operating expenses

All operating expenses are charged to the Income statement on an accruals basis and are classified according to their nature.

Accounting policies (continued)

H. Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current and deferred taxes. Income tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, whereby tax is also recognised outside profit or loss).

Current income taxes are determined based on respective taxable income of each taxable entity and tax rules applicable for respective tax jurisdictions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised

I. Investments

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss and are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given.

Investments are recognised and de-recognised on their trade date when the Company becomes a party to a contract, the terms of which require the delivery or settlement of the investment. Unquoted investments, including both equity and debt instruments, are subsequently measured at fair value in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital valuation guidelines (the "IPEV guidelines"), with reference to the most appropriate information available at the time of measurement.

Convertible loan notes are hybrid financial instruments, giving rise to a financial asset from the contractual right to cash flows and an embedded derivative associated with the option to acquire a residual interest in the net assets of the investee. The number of shares that may be acquired varies depending on valuations of the investee companies and the conditions of the actual conversion scenario. The Company has elected to designate its investments in hybrid instruments at fair value through profit and loss.

Convertible loan notes accrue interest which is included in the loan balance and treated as part of investment additions during the year. If the fair value of an investment is assessed to be below the carrying value of the loan, the Company recognises a fair value reduction against any interest income accrued from the date of the assessment going forward. These transactions are disclosed as additions to portfolio cost with an equal reduction in portfolio value. A fair value reduction may also be applied to the principal balance depending on the fair value assessment. If the fair value of such an investment is subsequently assessed to be above the fair value of the loan, the interest provision is reversed, with the amount disclosed as an unrealised gain on the revaluation of an investment, converted into sterling using the exchange rates in force at the revaluation date. Any foreign exchange differences arising between the recognition and reversal of the provision are shown as part of fair value movements in Note 10.

Secured loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any expected credit losses, converted into sterling using the exchange rates in force at the reporting date. Any foreign exchange differences arising are included in 'foreign exchange gain' in the Income statement. Interest accrued on secured loans is disclosed as 'finance income' in the Income statement.

Accounting policies (continued)

I. Investments (continued)

Determination of fair value

InMotion invests in early stage and growth companies, through unlisted debt and equity instruments. Given the nature of these companies, there are often no current or short-term future earnings or positive cash flows. As the most appropriate valuation methodologies use observable market data, the price of the most recent transaction is used where possible. Fair value estimates which are based on observable market data will be more reliable than those based on estimates and assumptions, so where there have been recent investments in the asset being valued, the price of that investment will normally provide a basis of the valuation.

The length of time for which it remains appropriate to use the price of recent investment depends on the specific circumstances of the investment, and the Company considers whether the basis remains appropriate when valuations are reviewed. Where InMotion has led a funding round, or where only current shareholders have invested and maintained their existing shareholdings, the transaction price is calibrated with an alternative valuation technique, including discounted cash flows and revenue and earnings multiples, where possible.

J. Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased, including those acquired in business combinations, are measured at acquisition cost which is the fair value on the date of acquisition, where applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

For intangible assets with definite lives, amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the acquired intangible assets as per the estimated amortisation periods below:

Class of intangible asset	Estimated amortisation period (years)
Patents and trademarks	2 to 12
Software	2 to 8

The amortisation period for intangible assets with finite useful lives is reviewed at least at each year-end. Changes in expected useful lives are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

K. Impairment

Intangible assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that any intangible assets may be impaired. If any such impairment indicator exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Accounting policies (continued)

K Impairment (continued)

Equity accounted investments: Joint ventures and associates

The requirements of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are applied to determine

whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the company's investments in an associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

L. Operating leases

Assets leased under operating leases are not recognised on the Company's Statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease in Operating expenses.

M. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand.

N. Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. They are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of expected losses. If any such indications exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on expected future cash flows and any changes in expected loss is recognised directly in the Income statement. Receivables are not discounted as the impact of the time on their realised value is not significant.

O. Deposits

Security deposits paid on leased premises to the lessor, and are expected to be recovered in full. Deposits are not discounted as the impact of the time on their realised value is not significant.

P. Payables

Liabilities, other than those specifically accounted for under a separate policy, are stated based on the amounts which are considered to be payable in respect of goods or services received at the end of the reporting period.

Q. Other financial liabilities

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the related instrument and derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Realised profit on the disposal of investments

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Proceeds from investments	157	-
Less opening carrying value of disposed investments	(80)	-
Less interest accrued during the year	(3)	-
Realised profit on the disposal of investments	74	-

2. Investment income

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Interest income	73	2
Total investment income	73	2

3. Other income

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Service fees	22	-
Total other income	22	-

4. Operating expenses

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Audit fees	-	14
Consultancy	616	2,349
IT and telecommunications	397	166
Other costs	1,551	1,341
Total other expenses	2,564	3,870

The auditor's remuneration for the current year is borne by the immediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited and is not recharged. The Company's allocation for fees payable to the Company's auditor is £26,000 (2017: £14,000). The Company incurred no non-audit fees in either the current financial year or the prior financial period.

5. Employee numbers and costs

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Wages and salaries	2,596	2,062
Social security costs and benefits	160	131
Total employee costs	2,756	2,193

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Employee numbers and costs (continued)

Average number of employees	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Employees	11	10

Included in the total employee costs above are costs in relation to employees of the Company of £945,000 (2017: £292,000) and costs of £1,811,000 (2017: £1,901,000) comprising amounts recharged from the Company's immediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited, for employees of Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

6. Finance expense

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	524	43
Total finance expense	524	43

7. Directors' emoluments

For the year ended 31 March 2018 only three of the directors received remuneration for their qualifying services specifically to the Company which has been paid by the immediate parent, Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

The remaining directors did not receive remuneration for this period in relation to their qualifying services specifically to the Company and their remuneration has been paid by the immediate parent, Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Directors' emoluments	188	-
Other long-term employee benefits	3	-
Post-employment benefits	16	-
Total directors' emoluments	207	-

Retirement benefits accruing to the directors are included in the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:

	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Defined contribution scheme	4	1

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Income taxes

Recognised in the income statement

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Group tax credit		
Current year	95	1,225
Prior period	(1,013)	-
Total income tax (expense)/credit	(918)	1,225

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Loss for the period	2,130	4,902
Income tax expense/(credit)	(918)	1,225
Loss before tax	1,212	6,127
Income tax credit at 19% (2017: 20%)	230	1,225
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	(67)	-
Unprovided tax losses	(1,013)	-
Prior period adjustments	(68)	-
Total income tax (expense)/credit	(918)	1,225

The Company has an unprovided deferred tax asset relating to tax losses of £1,026,000 at 31 March 2018 (2017: £nil).

The UK Finance Act 2015 was enacted on 18 November 2015 and included provisions for a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20 per cent to 19 per cent with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 18 per cent with effect from 1 April 2020. The UK Finance Act 2016 was enacted during the period and included provisions for a further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17 per cent with effect from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Intangible assets

£ thousands	Software	Patents and trademarks	Total
Cost			
Balance at incorporation	-	-	-
Additions	73	12	85
Balance at 31 March 2017	73	12	85
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	73	12	85
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at incorporation	-	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	24	2	25
Balance at 31 March 2017	24	1	25
Amortisation charge for the year	25	1	26
Balance at 31 March 2018	49	2	51
Net Book Value			
At incorporation	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	49	11	60
At 31 March 2018	24	10	34

10. Investments

The holding period of the Company's investments is on average greater than one year. For this reason the investments are classified as non-current. It is not possible to identify with certainty investments that will be sold within one year.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company classifies financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy:

Level	Fair value input description	Financial instruments
Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) from active markets	No Level 1 financial instruments
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)	No Level 2 financial instruments
Level 3	Inputs that are not based on observable market data	Unquoted equity instruments, loan instruments and limited partnership interests

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Investments (continued)

The Company's investments in unquoted equity instruments, loan instruments and limited partnerships are classified by the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018		2018	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unquoted investments	-	-	28,924	28,924
Total	-	-	28,924	28,924

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2017		2017	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unquoted investments	-	-	844	844
Total	-	-	844	844

As at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, the Company did not hold any Level 1 or Level 2 investments.

Investments are reviewed at each year end to ensure that they are correctly classified between Level 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy authorised above. When an investment's characteristics change during the financial year and investments no longer meet the criteria of a given level, they are transferred into a more appropriate level at the beginning of the relevant financial reporting period. There were no transfers in or out of Level 3 in the year (2017: nil).

Level 3 fair value reconciliation

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Opening fair value	844	-
Additions – cash	25,270	840
Additions – interest	73	2
Disposals, repayments and write-offs	(157)	-
Fair value movements – realised	74	-
Fair value movements – unrealised	2,820	2
Total	28,924	844

Level 3 inputs are sensitive to assumptions made when ascertaining fair value as described in accounting policy I. Of investments held at 31 March 2018 and classified as Level 3, 97% (2017: 100%) were valued using recent transaction values and 3% (2017: 0%) were valued using an alternative technique.

Valuation techniques

Recent transaction values

The pricing of recent investment transactions is the main input of valuations performed by the Company. InMotion's policy is to use observable market data where possible for its valuations and, in the absence of portfolio company earnings or revenue to compare or of relevant comparable businesses' data, recent transaction prices represent the most reliable observable inputs. If the prices used to value each unquoted investment valued on a recent transaction value basis as at 31 March 2018 increased / decreased by 5%, the impact on the investment portfolio would be an increase / decrease of £1,402,000 (2017: £42,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Investments (continued)

Alternative valuation methodologies

Alternative valuation methodologies are used by the Company for reasons specific to individual assets. At 31 March 2018 the alternative technique used was net asset value, representing 100% of alternatively valued assets. If the value of investments using this technique increased / decreased by 5% the impact on the portfolio would be an increase / decrease of £44,000 (2017: £nil).

The fair values of all other assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts in the Statement of financial position.

11. Receivables

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Rent deposit	142	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	308	-
Other receivables	204	-
Total receivables	654	-

12. Other current financial assets

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Group tax relief	-	1,225
Total group tax relief	-	1,225

See note 8 for more details.

13. Secured loans

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Secured loans due in more than 12 months	448	187
Secured loans due within 12 months	17	-
Total secured loans	465	187

The loans are secured against the value of specific motor vehicles. Fair value and book value of secured loans approximate one another.

14. Other financial liabilities

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Current		
Interest payable on intercompany loan	58	43
Intercompany loan	36,521	7,158
Total current other financial liabilities	36,579	7,201

Fair value and book value of other financial liabilities approximate one another.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Other financial liabilities (continued)

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand.

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	Year ended 2018	13 month period ended 2017
Opening balance	7,201	-
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	27,448	7,158
Reduction of loans from group undertakings	(308)	-
Interest charged	524	43
Foreign exchange movements	1,714	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	36,579	7,201

15. Payables

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Trade payables	221	-
Employee costs and taxes	351	17
Total payables	572	17

16. Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2018	2017
Less than one year	279	367
Total lease payments	279	367

The lease total consists of office building rentals. The total operating lease charge recognised in the income statement in the period was £436,000 (2017: £286,000).

17. Share capital

In the period ended 31 March 2017, the Company issued 1 share at its nominal value of £1. There were no further changes to the capital structure during the year ended 31 March 2018.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Financial instruments and associated risks

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on Statement of financial position items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policy I.

Financial assets and liabilities

The following table shows the fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018:

(£ thousands)	Loans and receivables	Fair value through profit and loss	Total fair value
Financial assets			
Secured loan receivable	465	-	465
Unquoted investments	-	28,924	28,924
Receivables	654	-	654
Cash and cash equivalents	42	-	42
Total financial assets	1,161	28,924	30,085
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	36,579	-	36,579
Total financial liabilities	36,579	-	36,579

All financial liabilities are current liabilities that mature in less than one year.

The financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements, as defined by IFRS 13, being those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are unobservable.

Fair values of trade receivables and payables, loan receivables and other financial assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate to cost due to the short term maturity of the instruments and as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The Company is currently exposed to risks relating to market price, currency, interest rates, concentration, credit, liquidity and capital management. The Company has a risk management framework in place which monitors all of these risks.

Market price risk

Market risk is the potential for changes in value due to the performance of underlying investments. The Company's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future market conditions within which the investments operate. The Company's market risk is regularly managed through governance processes that review initial investments and monitor the performance of portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. The Company's sensitivity to price risk is analysed in note 10.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

Currency risk

A significant exposure to currency risk is due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. At 31 March 2018, the Company was exposed to currency risk relating to GBP/USD. At 31 March 2018, the net Statement of financial position exposure to US Dollar assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018 is £11,426,000 (2017: £873,000). Had sterling strengthened by 5%, 10% or 15% in relation to these currencies, with all other variables held constant, net assets of the Company would have decreased respectively by the amounts shown in the following table.

As at 31 March 2018 (£ thousands)	5%	10%	15%
USD	544	1,039	1,490
Total	544	1,039	1,490

As at 31 March 2017 (£ thousands)	5%	10%	15%
USD	42	79	114
Total	42	79	114

The table below sets out the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rates with regard to the Company's assets and liabilities at the year end. The Company's total assets were £30,119,000 (2017: £2,316,000) and the total liabilities were £37,151,000 (2017: £7,218,000).

As at 31 March 2018 (£ thousands)	2018	2017
% of total Company assets		
USD	97%	38%
EUR	0%	0%
GBP	3%	62%
Total	100%	100%

As at 31 March 2018 (£ thousands)	2018	2017
% of total Company liabilities		
USD	48%	0%
EUR	0%	0%
GBP	52%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will lead to changes in interest income and expense for the company. As of 31 March 2018 net financial liabilities of £36,238,000 (2017: £7,014,000) were subject to a variable interest rate. An increase/decrease of 100 basis points in applicable interest rates at the end of the reporting period would result in an impact of £362,000 (2017: £70,000) on the company's net profit before tax and total equity.

The Company's investments in convertible loan instruments are all subject to fixed rates of interest.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

Concentration risk

The Company seeks to diversify risk through significant dispersion of investments by geography, economic sector and size as well as through the maturity profile of its investment portfolio.

The Company participates in 16 portfolio investments and the aggregate return of the Company may be materially and adversely affected by the unfavourable performance of the largest investment. The investments are in varied industries and thus the Partnership's performance will not be closely linked to adverse developments in a particular industry.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that an issuer, counterparty or underlying investment third party will be unable to meet commitments that it has entered into with the Company and/or the commitments with underlying investments of the Company.

The credit quality of convertible loans within the investment portfolio is based on the financial performance of the individual portfolio companies. For those assets that are not past due it is believed that the risk of default is small and that capital repayments and interest payments will be made in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the Company's investment. Where the portfolio company has failed or is expected to fail in the next 12 months, the increase in credit risk is included within the overall assessment of the fair value of the investment.

Cash loans extended to portfolio companies are either repaid throughout the term of the loan, or at its end. Loans are secured against the value of specific motor vehicles, so in the event of a default on a loan the risk of a net loss to the Company is reduced.

At the end of the reporting period, there are no balances which were past due or which showed an increased risk of credit loss.

Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. The Directors are responsible for determining the level of liquid funds to be held by the Company. A prudent liquidity risk management approach is adopted to ensure sufficient cash is available for both operational expenses and investments through an intercompany loan from the immediate parent and from the retention of proceeds from investments. At the end of the reporting period the Company had access to additional undrawn loan amounts totalling £9,443,000.

The Company's investments are subject to liquidity risk in the normal course of business. As at 31 March 2018, the Company held £29,389,000 (2017: £1,029,000) in investments and loans that it considered to be illiquid. The Directors manage this risk by ensuring that sufficient funds exist to meet outstanding commitments, other liabilities incurred by the operating activities of the Company and short term liquidity needs, as they fall due.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

The following table analyses the Company's liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period. The amounts in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(£ thousands)	Liabilities less than 1 year	Liabilities between 1-5 years	Liabilities more than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2018				
Accounts payable	572			572
Other financial liabilities	36,579	-	-	36,579
Total financial liabilities	37,151	-	-	37,151
As at 31 March 2017				
Accounts payable	17	-	-	17
Other financial liabilities	7,201	-	-	7,201
Total financial liabilities	7,218	-	-	7,218

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that it and its subsidiaries continue to operate as going concerns, and to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support the corporate strategy and to meet shareholder expectations.

The capital structure and funding requirements are regularly monitored by the Directors to ensure sufficient liquidity is maintained by the Company. All debt issuance and capital distributions are approved by the Board of Directors. There are no externally imposed capital requirements on the Company.

The Company has no external borrowings and is funded by equity and immediate parent company loans.

19. Commitments and contingencies

The Company is an investor in Maniv Mobility A L.P. (the 'Partnership'), and as a Limited Partner has outstanding capital commitments to the Partnership at the reporting date of £700,000.

20. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons Ltd which includes Tata Motors Limited, (the ultimate parent company), subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Tata Motors Limited. The Company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The following is a summary of the related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the company financial statements. All related party transactions are conducted under normal terms of business. All amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

- The intercompany loan balance of principal and interest totalling £36,579,000 (2017: £7,201,000) is due to the immediate parent company.
- Amounts owed by group undertakings totalling £308,000 (2017: £nil) comprise £248,000 due from Jaguar Racing Limited and £60,000 from Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited.
- Other liabilities of £nil (2017: £17,000) are due to the immediate parent company.
- Group tax relief of £nil (2017: £1,225,000) is due from the immediate parent company.

Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel is borne by the immediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited, and is not recharged to the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21. Related undertakings

The Companies Act 2006 requires disclosure of certain information about the Company's related undertakings and this is set out below. Related undertakings are subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other significant holdings. In this context, significant means a shareholding greater than or equal to 20% of the nominal value of any class of shares.

Subsidiaries

Name	Holding / share class	Country of incorporation or residence	Address
InMotion Ventures 1 Limited	100% Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF
InMotion Ventures 2 Limited	100% Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF
InMotion Ventures 3 Limited	100% Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF

Associates

Name	Holding / share class	Country of incorporation or residence	Address	Principal activity
Synaptiv Limited	33.3% Ordinary shares	England and Wales	175 Grey's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8UE	Data analysis services
Driveclubservice PTE Ltd	25.0% Ordinary shares	Singapore	22 Sin Ming Lane, Midview City, Singapore	Car rental services

22. Immediate and ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Jaguar Land Rover Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The smallest group which consolidates these financial statements is Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc.

Copies of the Tata Motors Limited, India consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Group Secretary, Tata Motors Limited, Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai – 400001, India. Copies of the Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom.

