Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2015

(Company registered number: 07769130)

Director and Advisor

Director

L. Kretzschmar
R. Gouverneur

Company secretary

S.L. Pearson

Registered office

Abbey Road
Whitley,
Coventry
CV3 4LF

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Four Brindleyplace
Brindley Place
Birmingham
B1 2HZ

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.Directors' report

The directors presents their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 201.

Review of business and future developments

The company's principal activity is to act as a holding company for investments in group companies. The company does not trade therefore reported no turnover in the current or prior year. The director recommends that no dividend should be proposed for the year ended 31 March 2015 (2013: Rnil).

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position of the company at 31 March 2015, net assets of R3,236 million (2014: R2,749 million) 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 and the directors believes it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year are as follows:
Liaan Kretzschmar
Richard Gouverneur (appointed 1 August 2014)

Directors' indemnities

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

Independent Auditor

In accordance with Section 485-488 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 an 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 386 of the Act.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of the person who is a director at the time when the report is approved under section 418(2) the following applies:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director's report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption of the Companies Act 2006. As a result of the small companies' exemption, the company is not required to prepare a strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2015 or 31 March 2014.

Approved by the director and signed on behalf of the director.

S.L.Pearson
Secretary
[x] July 2015

Registered Address
Abbey Road
Whitley
Coventry
CV3 4LF

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that the directors:

- properly selects and applies accounting policies;
- presents information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provides additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- makes an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 which comprise the Income statement, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, the Cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in Note 2 to the financial statements, the company in addition to applying IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Richard Knights (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom
[x] July 2015

Income statement

	Note	**Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)**	**Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)**
Revenue		**-**	**-**
Finance income		2,569	239
Net income before tax	*3*	**2,569**	239
Income tax charge	*7*	(72)	(68)
Net income attributable to shareholders		**2,497**	**171**

There were no gains or losses other than result for both the current and prior financial years. Ac cordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance sheet

	Note	**31 March 2015 INR (millions)**	**31 March 2014 INR (millions)**
Non-current assets			
Investments	*5*	10,000	11,088
Current assets			
Finance receivables	*6*	6,784	4,674
Total assets		**16,784**	**15,672**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		190	131
Total current liabilities		190	131
Total liabilities		**190**	131
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Ordinary shares	*8*	**-**	**-**
Share premium		10,000	11,088
Reserves	*9*	6,595	4,543
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**16,594**	**15,631**
Total liabilities and equity		**16,784**	**15,762**

These financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on [x] July 2015 and were signed by:

Liaan Kretzschmar
Director

Company registered number: 07769130

Statement of changes in equity

	Ordinary shares INR (millions)	Share premium INR (millions)	Reserves INR (millions)	Total equity INR (millions)
Balance at 1 April 2014	**-**	**10,000**	**4,097**	**14,097**
Income for the year	-	-	2,497	2,497
Total changes in equity	-	-	2,497	2,497
Balance at 31 March 2015	**-**	**10,000**	**6,595**	**16,594**

	Ordinary shares INR (millions)	Share premium INR (millions)	Reserves INR (millions)	Total equity INR (millions)
Balance at 1 April 2013	**-**	**11,454**	**4,353**	**15,807**
Income for the year	-	-	164	164
Total changes in equity	-	-	164	164
Balance at 31 March 2014	**-**	**11,454**	**4,517**	**15,971**

Cash flow statement

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to shareholders	2,497	171
Income tax expense	72	68
Finance income	(256)	(239)
Dividends received	(2,313)	-
Cash flows from operating activities	**-**	**-**
Movement in finance receivables	(2,569)	(239)
Movement in accounts payable	72	68
Cash generated from operations	**(2,497)**	**(171)**
Income tax paid	(72)	(68)
Net cash from operating activities	**(2,569)**	**(239)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Finance income received	256	239
Dividends received	2,313	-
Net cash from investing activities	**2,596**	239
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**-**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

1 Background and operations

Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited ("the company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK and has its registered office at Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF. The company is an indirect subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited, India ("TATA Motors"). The company's principal activity is to act as a holding company for investments in group companies.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as "IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. There is no difference between these accounts and the accounts for the company prepared under IFRS as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The company is exempt from preparing consolidated group accounts under s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore these financial statements contain information about the company and not its group. The company is included in the consolidated accounts of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc which are available from the company's registered office.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The directors have considered the going concern position of the company at 31 March 2015, net assets of INR 16,594 million (INR15,631 million) 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 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. Accordingly, the directors continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Income recognition

Dividend income is recognised from subsidiary undertakings once received.

Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and are classified according to their nature.

Foreign currency

The functional currency of the company is South African Rand (R) for both the current and prior financial years.

The company had no transactions in foreign currency during the current year or previous year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes.

Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except, when they relate to items that are recognised outside net income / (loss) (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case tax is also recognised outside of net income / (loss), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current income taxes are determined based on respective taxable income 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. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed separately for each taxable entity and for each taxable jurisdiction. 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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.

Where possible, the company utilises group relief from other group companies with no payment.

Financial instruments

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets are classified into categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initially, a financial instrument is recognised at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognised in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified. The company has only one category of financial asset and one category of financial liability.

Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

Other financial liabilities: These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (fair value of the consideration given or received). Subsequent to initial recognition, the company determines the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets using the quoted bid prices (financial assets held) or quoted ask prices (financial liabilities held) and using valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method and other valuation models.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Loans and receivables: Objective evidence of impairment includes default in payments with respect to amounts receivable from customers. Impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables is calculated as the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Such impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent year, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is recognised in the income statement.

New accounting pronouncements

The adoption of the following standards, revisions and amendments to standards and interpretations in the current year has not had any impact on the financial statements.

IFRIC 21 Levies (issued May 2013)

IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (amended June 2013)

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amended October 2012)

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (amended October 2012)

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (amended October 2012)

The following pronouncements, issued by the IASB, are not yet effective and have not yet been adopted by the company. The company does not expect a material impact on the financial statements as a result of adopting these pronouncements in future periods.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (amended November 2013)

The following pronouncements, issued by the IASB, have not yet been endorsed by the EU, are not yet effective and have not yet been adopted by the company. The company does not expect a material impact on the financial statements as a result of adopting these pronouncements in future periods.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (amended June 2014)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (amended May 2014)

IFRS 9 Financial instruments (issued July 2014)

IFRS 15 Revenue from contract with customers Issued May 2014)

In addition, as part of the IASB's Annual Improvements, a number of minor amendments have been made to standards in the 2012 - 2014 cycles.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Net income before tax

Included in net income before tax for the year is the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Interest received	256	239
Dividend received from subsidiary undertaking	2,313	-

Auditor's remuneration for both the current and prior financial years 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 for the audit of the annual financial statements is INR 0.5 million (2014: INR 0.6 million). The company incurred no non audit fees in either the current or prior financial year.

4 Employees and directors emoluments

The company did not have any employees other than the directors in either the current or prior financial year.

The directors did not receive remuneration for their services specifically to this company. Emoluments are paid by Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Limited, a related group company who makes no recharge to this company.

5 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Balance at start and end of year	10,000	11,088

Name of Company	Interest	Class of share	Principal place of business and country of incorporation	Principal activity
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Limited	100%	Ordinary	South Africa	Distribution and sale of motor vehicles

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Finance receivables

Finance receivables primarily consist of loans, the details of which are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Total loan instalments to be received from group undertakings	6,784	4,674
Total	**6,784**	**4,674**
Current portion	6,784	4,674

All finance receivables are loans and interest on loans from other group companies and no impairment has been recognised.

7 Taxation

As the company is tax resident in South Africa it is subject to Corporation Tax in South Africa.

Recognised in the income statement

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Current income tax expense	72	68
Total income tax expense	**72**	68

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Net income attributable to shareholders for the year	2,497	171
Total income tax expense	72	68
Net income excluding taxation	**2,569**	**239**
Tax using the South African corporation tax rate of 28% (2014: 28%)	718	68
Dividend income not subject to taxation	(646)	-
Total income tax expense	**72**	68

There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Capital and reserves

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200 ordinary shares of R1 each	**1,026**	**1,137**

9 Other reserves

The movement of other reserves is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Balance at start of year	4,097	4,373
Net income for the year	2,497	171
Balance at end of year	**6,595**	**4,543**

10 Dividends

During the years ended 31 March 2015 and 31 March 201, no dividends were paid or proposed on the ordinary shares.

11 Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the going concern operation of it and its subsidiaries and to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support the corporate strategy and to meet shareholder expectations.

The policy of the group headed by Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc is to borrow centrally through capital market issues supported by committed borrowing facilities to meet anticipated funding requirements. These borrowings, together with cash generated from operations, are loaned internally or contributed as equity to certain subsidiaries as required. Surplus cash is pooled (where practicable) and invested to satisfy secu rity, liquidity and yield requirements.

The capital structure is gove rned according to group policies approved by the Board and is m onitored by vari ous metrics, notably conformity with EBITDA to debt and EBITDA to interest ratios, as per the debt covenants and rating agency guidance. F unding requirements are re viewed periodically with any debt issuances and capital distributions approved by the Board.

The following table summarises the capital of the company:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 INR (millions)	Year ended 31 March 2014 INR (millions)
Equity	16,594	15,631
Total capital (debt and equity)	**16,594**	**15,631**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12 Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on balance sheet 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 note 2 to the financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2015:

	Loans and receivables INR (millions)	**Fair value INR (millions)**
Finance receivables	6,784	6,784
	6,784	**6,784**

	Other financial liabilities INR (millions)	**Fair value INR (millions)**
Accounts payable	190	190
	190	**190**

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2014:

	Loans and receivables INR (millions)	**Fair value INR (millions)**
Finance receivables	4,674	4,674
	4,674	**4,674**

	Other financial liabilities INR (millions)	**Fair value INR (millions)**
Accounts payable	131	131
	131	**131**

The fair values disclosed above are based on the carrying value of the financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13 Related party transactions

The company's related party transactions principally consist of intercompany loans.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances for the year ended 31 March 2015.

	With subsidiaries 2015 INR (millions)	**With immediate parent 2015 INR (millions)**
Loans given	-	6,784
Accounts payable	190	-

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances for the period ended 31 March 2014.

	With subsidiaries 2014 INR (millions)	**With immediate parent 2014 INR (millions)**
Loans given	-	4,674
Accounts payable	131	-

14 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is Jaguar Land Rover Limited and 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 to consolidate these financial statements is headed by Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc.

Copies of the Tata Motors Limited, India consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Tata Motors Limited, Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai – 400001, India.

15 Conversion to Indian Rupee

The financial information is expressed in the local currency of the relevant company (South African Rand) only in the Audited Accounts based on which the attached financial statements have been reformatted. Solely for the conveneience of the reader and to meet the requirements of Section 129(3) read together with Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, the amounts appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at a fixed exchange rate ZAR South African Rand 1 = Rs 5.128 for current year balance and ZAR South African Rand 1= Rs 5.686 for all previous years balances. 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.

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