

InMotion Ventures Limited

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Registered number: 10070632

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Directors and Advisors

Directors

F. A. Dossa

I. M. Murakami

R. Ismail

Company secretary

H. Cairns

Registered office

Abbey Road

Whitley

Coventry

CV3 4LF

United Kingdom

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

2 Chamberlain Square

Birmingham

B3 3AX

United Kingdom

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Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for InMotion Ventures Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the period was investing in early-stage companies. Its Venture Capital team invests globally at all stages of maturity in companies in the mobility and adjacent sectors. Alongside this, the Company continues 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 experiences for both new and existing customers.

Business review

Key 2022/23 successes and future developments

The Company continued its core investment activity in early-stage businesses and progressed in the development and growth of a number of proprietary service operations.

During the year the Company invested £2,076,000 in Envisics, a company that specialises in the development and global supply of holographic technologies for the automotive industry, and £1,000,000 in Generation Phoenix, a pioneer of sustainable, engineered leather and vegan leather alternatives. In total the Company invested in two new companies and made follow-on investments in seven companies within the existing portfolio, as well as receiving proceeds from exits in three companies.

The Company also progressed in the incubation and development of proprietary service offerings in the premium car rental and car subscription sectors through its 100%-owned subsidiaries.

During 2023/24, the Company will continue 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 profit before tax for the year was £2,172,000 (2022: £1,547,000).

As at 31 March 2023, the Company had a portfolio of investments in early stage and start-up companies of £41,177,000 (2022: £29,828,000) 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 £62,303,000 as of 31 March 2023 (2022: £53,336,000).

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

The directors annually approve the budget and monitor its implementation throughout the year. External factors are also considered such as economic, political and ongoing challenges within the market as a part of the budget to ensure both financial and operating strategy is set at sustainable levels to achieving the long-term success of the company.

The directors understand the importance of the company's employees to the long-term success of the business. The company regularly communicates to its employees through presentations, internal group-wide emails and newsletters. A monthly survey allows employees to provide feedback to further support the long-term plans of the company. Internal networks to support wellbeing have been created to provide and create communities to discuss and share support.

Strategic report (continued)

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (continued)

The directors are supportive of diversity in the workplace. Diversity management continues to form a core part of the company's business strategy. As part of our pledge to work even more closely with disabled people we have joined The Valuable 500, a global movement dedicated to ensuring disability inclusion in business. The Valuable 500 aims to unlock the true potential of people living with disabilities across the world. The Board has also approved the company's policies on anti-slavery and human trafficking and anti-bribery and corruption which can all be found on the Jaguar Land Rover corporate website at www.jaguarlandrover.com.

The Jaguar Land Rover group is owned by Tata Motors Limited ("TML") and collectively are committed to continuing to build future growth through new models through a current difficult economic and social environment. This includes the Company's commitment to the environment and society, for example, the investments in Battery Resources and Circular.

Principal risks and uncertainties

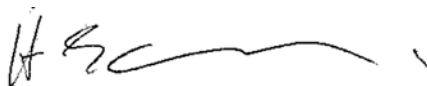
The directors evaluate the Company's risks on a regular basis. The principal risks that the Company is exposed to and uncertainties facing the Company are considered to be the following:

- Market price risk
- Currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity 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 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 16.

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



H. Cairns
Company Secretary
11 September 2023

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 2023.

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 profit after tax for the financial year of £2,172,000 (2022: £1,547,000).

Dividends

The directors do not propose a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2023 (2022: £nil).

Directors

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

F. A. Dossa
I. M. Murakami
R. Ismail (Appointed 17 June 2022)
R. Freeman (Resigned 14 March 2023)
I. M. Dando (Resigned 17 June 2022)

Directors' indemnities

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements from an intercompany loan agreement held with Jaguar Land Rover Limited, the immediate parent company.

At 31 March 2023, amounts due to Jaguar Land Rover Limited amounted to £62,303,000. The Company has a loan agreement with Jaguar Land Rover Limited with an intercompany loan facility limit of £68,000,000 with no termination date; the facility remains repayable on demand. The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and performed a going concern assessment which indicates that, in both the base and reasonably possible downsides, the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due during the going concern assessment period. This assessment is dependent on its intermediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited not demanding repayment of the intercompany loan facility, for which there is no guarantee, but which the directors consider to be a reasonable assessment given the recent renegotiation and the Company's position in the Jaguar Land Rover Limited and wider Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC group.

The base case uses the latest forecasts of operating costs and investment spend and demonstrates that the Company will remain within the facility limit of the amended loan agreement with Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

The directors note that future forecast investment spend is discretionary and therefore in a scenario where operating costs significantly exceeded forecast levels, for example if the impact of inflation is greater than expected, the directors have the ability to adjust investment spend to ensure that the Company remains within the limits of its loan facility with Jaguar Land Rover Limited. Accordingly, there are no reasonably possible downside scenarios where the Company does not remain within the intercompany loan facility.

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern (continued)

As set out in Jaguar Land Rover Limited financial statements, it is itself dependent on Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due directly or indirectly to the group, except in instances where Jaguar Land Rover Limited has sufficient liquidity to make such payments. Given the Company's reliance on Jaguar Land Rover Limited which is reliant on Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC, Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of amounts currently due to the group during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Research and development

The Company undertook no research and development activities during the year (2022: £nil).

Political donations

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

Events after the reporting date

There have been no material events since the reporting date.

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP was appointed in office as auditor of the Company in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 on 26 April 2023.

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:



H. Cairns
Company Secretary
11 September 2023

Registered Address

Abbey Road
Whitley
Coventry
CV3 4LF
United Kingdom

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statement; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The directors 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.

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of InMotion Ventures Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, and anti-money laundering regulation.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut-off assertion), and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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

Use of the audit report

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


Elisa Howe (Sep 18, 2023 19:16 GMT+1)

Elisa Howe (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
First Floor
2 Chamberlain Square
Birmingham
B3 3AX
Date: Sep 18, 2023

Income statement

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	Note	2023	2022
Realised profits on investments	2	166	-
Net unrealised gains on the revaluation of investments	10	6,960	3,778
Investment income	3	105	43
Gross investment return		7,231	3,821
Employee costs	5	(2,216)	(725)
Operating expenses	4	(1,239)	(561)
Depreciation and amortisation		(486)	(459)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		45	(25)
Finance expense	6	(1,163)	(504)
Profit before tax		2,172	1,547
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Profit for the period		2,172	1,547

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 notes on pages 122 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	Note	2023	2022
Non-current assets			
Investments	10	41,177	29,828
Right-of-use asset	14	283	768
Intangible assets	9	5	6
Total non-current assets		41,465	30,602
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		869	-
Receivables	11	1,311	1,940
Total current assets		2,180	1,940
Total assets		43,645	32,542
Current liabilities			
Payables	13	877	421
Other financial liabilities	12	62,303	53,336
Other current liabilities	14	303	795
Total current liabilities		63,483	54,552
Total assets less current liabilities		(19,838)	(22,010)
Net liabilities		19,838	22,010
Equity			
Called-up share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings	15	(19,838)	(22,010)
Total shareholders' deficit		(19,838)	(22,010)

The notes on pages 122 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 September 2023.
They were signed behalf of the Board by:



R. Ismail

Director

Company registered number: 10070632

Statement of changes in equity

(£ thousands)	Called-up Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' Deficit
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	(22,010)	(22,010)
Profit for the year	-	2,172	2,172
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	(19,838)	(19,838)

(£ thousands)	Called-up Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' Deficit
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	(23,557)	(23,557)
Profit for the year	-	1,547	1,547
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	(22,010)	(22,010)

The notes on pages 122 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

A. Background and operations

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. The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited, India ('Tata Motors Limited').

The Company's principal activity during the period was investing in early-stage companies.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling, the functional currency of the Company being the currency in which it generates revenue and incurs expenses, and rounded to the nearest thousand pound sterling (£ thousand) unless otherwise stated.

B. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("UK-adopted IFRS") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements contain information about the Company, as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' – comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'; and
 - Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
 - 38B–D (additional comparative information);
 - 111 (statement of cash flows information); and
 - 134–136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, Statement of cash flows.
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

C. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements from an intercompany loan agreement held with Jaguar Land Rover Limited, the immediate parent company.

At 31 March 2023, amounts due to Jaguar Land Rover Limited amounted to £62,303,000. The Company has a loan agreement with Jaguar Land Rover Limited with an intercompany loan facility of £68,000,000 and no termination date; the facility remains repayable on demand. The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and performed a going concern assessment which indicates that, in both the base and reasonably possible downsides, the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due during the going concern assessment period. This assessment is dependent on its intermediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited not demanding repayment of the intercompany loan facility, for which there is no guarantee, but which the directors consider to be a reasonable assessment given the recent renegotiation and the Company's position in the Jaguar Land Rover Limited and wider Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC group.

The base case uses the latest forecasts of operating costs and investment spend and demonstrates that the Company will remain within the facility limit of the amended loan agreement with Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

The directors note that future forecast investment spend is discretionary and therefore in a scenario where operating costs significantly exceeded forecast levels, for example if the impact of inflation is greater than expected, the directors have the ability to adjust investment spend to ensure that the Company remains within the limits of its loan facility with Jaguar Land Rover Limited. Accordingly, there are no reasonably possible downside scenarios where the Company does not remain within the intercompany loan facility.

As set out in Jaguar Land Rover Limited financial statements, it is itself dependent on Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due directly or indirectly to the group, except in instances where Jaguar Land Rover Limited has sufficient liquidity to make such payments. Given the Company's reliance on Jaguar Land Rover Limited which is reliant on Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC, Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of amounts currently due to the group during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements 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 accounting policy and discussed in Note 10.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

E. 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.

F. Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL

Realised profits or losses on 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.

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.

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.

G. Operating expenses

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

H. Finance expense

Finance expense includes interest charged on intercompany loan balances and is accrued using the effective interest rate method.

I. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

J. 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 of the income statement (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, whereby tax is also recognised outside of the income statement).

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

K. Investments

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Interests in subsidiaries are measured at cost. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

All other 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.

Quoted investments are subsequently measured at fair value using the closing bid price at the reporting date where the investment is quoted on an active stock market. 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. Share warrants acquired for nil consideration are valued using an option pricing model where a priced funding round has taken place since the date of acquisition. Where a priced round has not yet taken place the warrants are held at cost.

Convertible loan notes are hybrid financial instruments, giving rise to a financial asset from the contractual right to cash flows and an 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.

Determination of fair value

InMotion invests in early stage and growth companies, through listed and 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. For share warrant assets the latest priced funding round is used as the primary input to the option pricing model, plus an appropriate risk-free interest rate, a comparable price volatility rate and the estimated time to exercise the warrant.

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.

Where an investment's performance falls below its investment case to the extent that it indicates a reduction in the carrying value. The Company assesses whether an asset's carrying value has the potential to recover as part of the regular valuation process, based upon an objective assessment of the investment's future prospects. Where the Company decides that the carrying value of an investment has fallen permanently below cost, the reduction is treated as a realised loss, even though the investment is still held. Likewise, assets are regularly reassessed for indications that a fair value loss previously recognised may be reduced or reversed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

L. 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.

M. Impairment

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.

N. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contain a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purposes the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - The Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - The Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purposes it will be used.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

N. Leases (continued)

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is allocated, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, to the extent that the right-of-use asset is reduced to nil, with any further adjustment required from the remeasurement being recorded in the income statement.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company associates the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

O. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

P. 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 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.

Q. Deposits

Security deposits are 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.

R. Payables

Liabilities, other than those specifically accounted for under a separate policy, are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

S. 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 (continued)

2. Realised profits on investments

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Proceeds from investments	2,934	-
Less opening carrying value of investments	(2,768)	-
Realised profit on investments	166	-

3. Investment income

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Investment income	105	43
Total investment income	105	43

4. Operating expenses

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Consultancy	958	367
IT and telecommunications	141	65
Other costs	140	129
Total other expenses	1,239	561

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 £34,900 (2022: £32,000). The Company incurred no non-audit fees in either the current financial year or the prior financial year.

5. Employee numbers and costs

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	2,034	649
Social security costs and benefits	182	76
Total employee costs	2,216	725

The company employed an average number of 15 (2022: 13) employees for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Included in the total employee costs above are costs in relation to employees of the Company of £1,828,000 (2022: £360,000) and costs of £388,000 (2022: £365,000) comprising amounts recharged from the Company's immediate parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Limited, for employees of Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

6. Finance expense

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,140	485
Interest expense on lease liabilities	23	19
Total finance expense	1,163	504

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Directors' emoluments

For the year ended 31 March 2023, three (2022: four) of the director's received remuneration for their qualifying services specifically to the company which has been paid by the immediate parent, Jaguar Land Rover Limited. Of the three, only one (2022: two) director was subsequently recharged and recognised in the financial statements of the Company.

The remaining directors who served office during the year did not provide qualifying services to the Company. Their remuneration has also been paid by the immediate parent, Jaguar Land Rover Limited.

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Directors' emoluments	213	472
Post-employment benefits	19	34
Total directors' emoluments	232	506

Retirement benefits accruing to the directors are included in the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Defined contribution scheme	3	4

8. Income taxes

Recognised in the income statement

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Profit for the period	2,172	1,547
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit before tax	2,172	1,547
Income tax expense at 19%	413	294
Effects of:		
Unprovided tax losses	(413)	(294)
Total income tax expense	-	-

The Company has an unprovided deferred tax asset relating to tax losses and other unrealised losses of £7,133,000 at 31 March 2023 (2022: £4,798,000), as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available.

Since 1 April 2020, the UK corporation tax rate applicable has been at 19 per cent. A change to the main UK corporation tax rate from 19 to 25 percent with effect from 1 April 2023 was announced in the Budget on 3 March 2021, and was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Intangible assets

£ thousands	Software	Patents and trademarks	Total
Cost			
Balance at 31 March 2022	73	12	85
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	73	12	85
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at 31 March 2022	73	6	79
Amortisation charge for the year	-	1	1
Balance at 31 March 2023	73	7	80
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2023	-	5	5
At 31 March 2022	-	6	6

10. Investments

£ thousands	Quoted investments	Unquoted investments	Total
Fair value as at 31 March 2022	-	29,828	29,828
Additions – cash	-	7,052	7,052
Additions – interest	-	105	105
Disposals, repayments and write-offs	-	(2,934)	(2,934)
Fair value movements – realised	-	166	166
Fair value movements – unrealised	-	6,960	6,960
Fair value as at 31 March 2023	-	41,177	41,177

£ thousands	Quoted investments	Unquoted investments	Total
Fair value as at 31 March 2021	-	22,136	22,136
Additions – cash	-	3,871	3,871
Additions – interest	-	43	43
Fair value movements – unrealised	-	3,778	3,778
Fair value as at 31 March 2022	-	29,828	29,828

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Investments (continued)

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	Quoted equity 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

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

As at 31 March 2023 (£ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unquoted investments	-	-	41,177	41,177
Total	-	-	41,177	41,177

As at 31 March 2022 (£ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unquoted investments	-	-	29,828	29,828
Total	-	-	29,828	29,828

As at 31 March 2023, the Company did not hold any Level 1 and 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 above. When an investment's characteristics change during the financial year and it no longer meets the criteria of a given level, it is transferred into a more appropriate level at the beginning of the relevant financial reporting period.

Level 3 fair value reconciliation

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Opening fair value	29,828	22,136
Additions – cash	7,052	3,871
Additions – interest	105	43
Disposals, repayments and write-offs	(2,934)	-
Fair value movements – realised	166	-
Fair value movements – unrealised	6,960	3,778
Total	41,177	29,828

Level 3 inputs are sensitive to assumptions made when ascertaining fair value as described in accounting policy K (Note 1). Of investments held at 31 March 2023 and classified as Level 3, 98% (2022: 96%) were valued using recent transaction values and 2% (2022: 4%) were valued using an alternative technique.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Investments (continued)

Valuation techniques

Recent transaction values

The pricing of recent investment transactions is the main input of valuations performed by the Company. The Company'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 2023 increased / decreased by 5%, the impact on the investment portfolio would be an increase / decrease of £2,021,000 (2022: £1,432,000) as therefore the investments are sensitive to reasonable changes in the underlying transaction value.

Alternative valuation methodologies

Alternative valuation methodologies are used by the Company for reasons specific to individual assets. At 31 March 2023 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 £37,000 (2022: £60,000).

The fair values of all other assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts in the Balance sheet.

11. Receivables

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Rent deposit	85	227
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,072	1,125
Other receivables	154	588
Total receivables	1,311	1,940

The Company has no immediate intention to recall the amounts owed by group undertakings in the short term and so these amounts are classified as amounts falling due after more than one year.

12. Other financial liabilities

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022*
Current		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	62,303	53,167
Bank overdraft	-	169
Total current other financial liabilities	62,303	53,336

*Comparatives for year ended 31 March 2022 have been re-presented to align with the presentation change during the year ended 31 March 2023 to aggregate 'Intercompany loan' and 'Interest payable on intercompany loan' into 'Amounts owed to group undertakings'. This has not resulted in any change to reported 'Total current other financial liabilities'.

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

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and unsecured. Interest is charged at 1-month GBP Bank of England + 85 basis points and is added to the balance owed. Bank overdraft is repayable on demand and unsecured.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13. Payables

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022*
Trade payables	25	99
Accrued expenses	824	294
Tax and social security	28	28
Total payables	877	421

*Comparatives for year ended 31 March 2022 have been re-presented to align with the presentation change during the year ended 31 March 2023 to disaggregate 'Tax and social security' costs from 'Accrued expenses'. This has not resulted in any change to reported 'Total payables'.

14. Leases

Lease as a lessee

The Company leases its office building. Information about the lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets

(£ thousands)	Land and buildings
Balance at 31 March 2021	256
Additions	970
Depreciation charge	(458)
Balance at 31 March 2022	768
Depreciation charge	(485)
Balance at 31 March 2023	283

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year ended 31 March 2023 were £nil (2022: £970,000).

Remeasurements to the right-of-use assets during the year ended 31 March 2023 were £nil (2022: £nil).

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of the contractual undiscounted cash flows are as follows:

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Less than one year	306	516
One to five years	-	306
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	306	822

The following discounted amounts are included in the Balance sheet:

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Current lease liabilities	303	492
Non-current lease liabilities	-	303
Total lease liabilities	303	795

The following amounts are recognised in the Income statement:

Year ended 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	23	19

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Leases (continued)

The Company leases a building which has a renewal option in the normal course of the business. Extension and termination options are included. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the asset used in the Company's operation. The Company assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension or termination option. The Company re-assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control. The Company's lease matures in 2023.

Some of the leases are short-term and/or low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

There are no leases with residual value guarantees or leases not yet commenced to which the Company is committed.

15. Share capital and other reserves

The Company has 1 share issued and paid at its nominal value of £1. There were no changes to the capital structure of the Company during the years ended 31 March 2023 or 31 March 2022.

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.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid, as at 31 March 2023.

16. Financial instruments and associated risks

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 the accounting policies.

Financial assets and liabilities

The following table shows the fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2023:

(£ thousands)	Loans and receivables	Fair value through profit and loss	Total fair value
Financial assets			
Unquoted investments	-	41,177	41,177
Receivables	1,311	-	1,311
Cash and cash equivalents	869	-	869
Total financial assets	2,180	41,177	43,357
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	877	-	877
Other financial liabilities	62,303	-	62,303
Other current liabilities	303	-	303
Total financial liabilities	63,483	-	63,483

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, being those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are unobservable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

The Company is currently exposed to risks relating to market price, currency, interest rates, 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.

Currency risk

A significant exposure to currency risk is due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. At 31 March 2023, the Company was exposed to currency risk relating to GBP/USD and GBP/EUR. At 31 March 2023, the net exposure to US Dollar assets and liabilities is £27,702,000 (2022: £18,211,000) and the net exposure to Euro assets and liabilities is £11,000 (2022: £790,000). 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 2023 (£ thousands)	5%	10%	15%
USD	1,319	2,518	3,613
EUR	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	1,318	2,517	3,612

As at 31 March 2022 (£ thousands)	5%	10%	15%
USD	867	1,656	2,375
EUR	38	72	103
Total	905	1,728	2,478

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 £43,765,000 (2022: £32,542,000) and the total liabilities were £63,483,000 (2022: £54,552,000).

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
% of total Company assets		
USD	63%	56%
EUR	-	3%
GBP	37%	41%
Total	100%	100%

As at 31 March (£ thousands)	2023	2022
% of total Company liabilities		
USD	- %	- %
EUR	- %	- %
GBP	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

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 2023, net financial liabilities of £62,303,000 (2022: £53,336,000) 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 £623,000 (2022: £533,000) 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.

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.

The Company's investments are subject to liquidity risk in the normal course of business. As at 31 March 2023, the Company held £41,177,000 (2022: £29,828,000) 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.

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 2023				
Accounts payable	877	-	-	877
Other financial liabilities	62,303	-	-	62,303
Other current liabilities	303	-	-	303
Total financial liabilities	63,180	-	-	63,180
As at 31 March 2022				
Accounts payable	421	-	-	421
Other financial liabilities	53,336	-	-	53,336
Other current liabilities	795	-	-	795
Total financial liabilities	54,552	-	-	54,552

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. 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 £3,880,000 (2022: £129,000).

18. 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 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	37.5% 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
ARC Vehicle Limited	26.4% Ordinary shares	England and Wales	3rd Floor Cavendish House 39-41 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, B2 5PP	Electric vehicle manufacturer

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken the available exemptions under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group and of key management personnel compensation.

20. 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, 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.