



Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

£400,000,000 5.000% Senior Notes due 2022

**Guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Jaguar Land Rover Limited
and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited**

The 5.000% Senior Notes due 2022 were issued in the aggregate principal amount of £400,000,000 (the "Notes"). The Notes will bear interest at the rate of 5.000% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on 15 February and 15 August of each year, beginning on 15 August 2014. The Notes will mature on 15 February 2022. In the event of a Change of Control (as defined herein), Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc (the "Issuer") must make an offer to purchase the Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase.

The Notes will be the Issuer's senior obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated in right of payment to the Notes and will be senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes. The Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (the "Guarantors"). The guarantees of the Notes by each of the Guarantors (the "Note Guarantees") will rank equally in right of payment with all of the existing and future indebtedness of such Guarantor that is not subordinated in right of payment to the Note Guarantees, and senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of such Guarantor that is subordinated in right of payment to the Note Guarantees. The Notes and the Note Guarantees will also be effectively subordinated to all of the Issuer's and each of the Guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt and to all existing and future debt of all the Issuer's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

Currently, there is no public market for the Notes. Application has been made to admit the Notes to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF market (the "Euro MTF Market"). The Euro MTF Market is not a regulated market pursuant to the provisions of Directive 2004/39/EC. This Offering Memorandum constitutes a prospectus for the purposes of the Luxembourg law dated 10 July 2005 on Prospectus for Securities, as amended.

Investing in the Notes involves risks. Please see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 28.

The Notes and the Note Guarantees have not been registered under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "US Securities Act"), or any state securities laws. Accordingly, the Notes and the Note Guarantees are being offered and sold only to qualified institutional buyers ("QIBs") in accordance with Rule 144A under the US Securities Act ("Rule 144A") and to non-US persons outside the United States in offshore transactions in accordance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act ("Regulation S"). Prospective purchasers that are QIBs are hereby notified that the seller of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements under the US Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Issue Price: 100.00% plus accrued interest, if any, from 31 January 2014

The Notes were issued in the form of global notes in registered form. See "Book-entry; Delivery and Form".

Joint Bookrunners

BofA Merrill Lynch

Deutsche Bank

HSBC

Morgan Stanley

Crédit Agricole CIB

Lloyds Bank

Société Générale

4 February 2014

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

You should rely only on the information contained in this offering memorandum (this “Offering Memorandum”). None of the Issuer, the Guarantors or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, HSBC Bank plc, Merrill Lynch International, Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Lloyds Bank plc and Société Générale (collectively, the “initial purchasers”) has authorised anyone to provide you with any information or represent anything about the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers, the Issuer’s financial results or this offering that is not contained in this Offering Memorandum. If given or made, any such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers. None of the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers is making an offering of the Notes in any jurisdiction where this offering is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is accurate as at any date other than the date on the front of this Offering Memorandum.

In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the terms of this offering, including the merits and risks involved.

This Offering Memorandum has been prepared by the Issuer solely for use in connection with the proposed offering of the Notes described in this Offering Memorandum and for application for listing particulars to be approved by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on its Euro MTF Market. The Offering Memorandum may only be used for the purpose for which it has been published. This Offering Memorandum does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire Notes.

In addition, none of the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers or any of our or their respective representatives is making any representation to you regarding the legality of an investment in the Notes, and you should not construe anything in this Offering Memorandum as legal, business or tax advice. You should consult your own advisers as to legal, tax, business, financial and related aspects of an investment in the Notes. You must comply with all laws applicable in any jurisdiction in which you buy, offer or sell the Notes or possess or distribute this Offering Memorandum, and you must obtain all applicable consents and approvals; none of the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers shall have any responsibility for any of the foregoing legal requirements.

The Issuer is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited (“Tata Motors”). Tata Motors does not assume any liability for or guarantee the Notes and investors in the Notes will not have any recourse against Tata Motors in the event of default by Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc or any of the Guarantors of their respective obligations under the terms of the Notes and the Note Guarantees.

The initial purchasers make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. Nothing contained in this Offering Memorandum is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the initial purchasers as to the past or future.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. To the best of the Issuer’s knowledge and belief, the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. However, the information set out under the headings “Exchange Rates”, “Summary”, “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Our Business” includes extracts from information and data, including industry and market data and estimates, released by publicly available sources in Europe and elsewhere. While we accept responsibility for the accurate extraction and

summarisation of such information and data, we have not independently verified the accuracy of such information and data and we accept no further responsibility in respect thereof.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, when we refer to “we”, “us”, “our”, “Jaguar Land Rover”, “the Group” and “our Group” for the purposes of this Offering Memorandum, we are referring to the Issuer and its subsidiaries.

The information set out in relation to sections of this Offering Memorandum describing clearing arrangements, including the section entitled “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form,” is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“Clearstream Banking”) currently in effect. While the Issuer accepts responsibility for accurately summarising the information concerning Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, they accept no further responsibility in respect of such information. In addition, this Offering Memorandum contains summaries believed to be accurate with respect to certain documents, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All such summaries are qualified in their entirety by such reference. Copies of documents referred to herein will be made available to prospective investors upon request to us or the initial purchasers.

By receiving this Offering Memorandum, you acknowledge that you have had an opportunity to request from the Issuer for review, and that you have received, all additional information you deem necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. You also acknowledge that you have not relied on the initial purchasers in connection with your investigation of the accuracy of this information or your decision whether to invest in the Notes.

The Issuer reserves the right to withdraw this offering at any time. The Issuer is making this offering subject to the terms described in this Offering Memorandum and the purchase agreement relating to the Notes entered into between the Issuer and the initial purchasers (the “Purchase Agreement”). The Issuer and the initial purchasers reserve the right to reject all or a part of any offer to purchase the Notes, for any reason. The Issuer and the initial purchasers also reserve the right to sell less than all of the Notes offered by this Offering Memorandum or to sell to any purchaser less than the amount of Notes it has offered to purchase.

None of the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission or any other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the Notes, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States and could be a criminal offence in other countries.

The Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold, except as permitted under the US Securities Act and the applicable state securities laws, pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. As a prospective investor, you should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risks of this investment for an indefinite period of time. Please refer to the sections in this Offering Memorandum entitled “Plan of Distribution” and “Notice to Investors”.

The distribution of this Offering Memorandum and the offering and sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Please see “Notice to New Hampshire Residents”, “Notice to US Investors”, “Notice to EEA Investors” and “Notice to UK Investors”.

The Notes were issued in the form of global notes. Please see “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form”.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, 1955, AS AMENDED (“RSA 421-B”) WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

NOTICE TO US INVESTORS

Each purchaser of the Notes will be deemed to have made the representations, warranties and acknowledgements that are described in this Offering Memorandum under “Notice to Investors”.

The Notes offered hereby have not been and will not be registered under the US Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction in the United States and may not be offered or sold in the United States, except to “qualified institutional buyers” within the meaning of Rule 144A in reliance on an exemption from the registration requirements of the US Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. Prospective sellers are hereby notified that the sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the US Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The Notes may be offered and sold to non-US persons outside the United States in reliance on Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S. For a description of certain further restrictions on resale or transfer of the Secured Notes, see “Notice to Investors”.

The Notes described in this Offering Memorandum have not been registered with, recommended by or approved by the SEC, any state securities commission in the United States or any other securities commission or regulatory authority, nor has the SEC, any state securities commission in the United States or any such securities commission or authority passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN ANY JURISDICTION. BY ACCEPTING DELIVERY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM, YOU AGREE NOT TO OFFER, SELL, RESELL, TRANSFER OR DELIVER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY NOTES TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE TO EEA INVESTORS

This Offering Memorandum has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes to the public in any Member State of the European Economic Area that has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to produce a prospectus for offers of securities. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make any offer in a Relevant Member State of Notes, which are the subject of the placement contemplated in this Offering Memorandum, may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any of the initial purchasers to publish a prospectus for such offer pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive. Neither the Issuer nor any of the initial purchasers have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making

of any offer of the Notes through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the initial purchasers, which constitute the final placement of the Notes contemplated in this Offering Memorandum. Neither the Issuer nor any of the initial purchasers have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of an offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any of the initial purchasers to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

For the purposes of this section, the expression an “offer of the Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any Notes to be offered to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State) and includes any relevant implementing measure in that Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

NOTICE TO UK INVESTORS

This Offering Memorandum has not been approved by an authorised person in the United Kingdom and is for distribution only to and directed only at persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the “Financial Promotion Order”), (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) (high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This Offering Memorandum is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this Offering Memorandum relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this Offering Memorandum or any of its contents.

No person may communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes, other than in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us.

NOTICE REGARDING SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS

SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER ARE NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. ALL OR A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE ASSETS OF SUCH NON-RESIDENT PERSONS AND A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE ASSETS OF THE ISSUER ARE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. AS A RESULT, IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR INVESTORS TO EFFECT SERVICE OF PROCESS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES UPON SUCH PERSONS OR THE ISSUER, OR TO ENFORCE AGAINST THEM IN US COURTS JUDGMENTS OBTAINED IN SUCH COURTS PREDICATED UPON THE CIVIL LIABILITY PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. FURTHERMORE, THE ISSUER IS ADVISED THAT:

- (1) RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES OF JUDGMENTS IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS FROM US FEDERAL OR STATE COURTS IS NOT AUTOMATIC BUT IS INSTEAD SUBJECT TO VARIOUS CONDITIONS BEING MET; AND
- (2) IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THE COURTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES WOULD

ACCEPT JURISDICTION AND IMPOSE CIVIL LIABILITY IF THE ORIGINAL ACTION WAS COMMENCED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, INSTEAD OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PREDICATED SOLELY UPON US FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS.

STABILISATION

In connection with the offering of the Notes, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the “Stabilising Manager”) (or persons acting on behalf of the Stabilising Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance and may be no obligation on the Stabilising Manager that the Stabilising Manager (or persons acting on behalf of the Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offering of the Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than 30 days after the date on which the Issuer received the proceeds of the issue, or no later than 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes, whichever is the earlier. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the Stabilising Manager (or persons acting on their behalf) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

NOTES ON DEFINED TERMS USED IN THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM

The following terms used in this Offering Memorandum have the meanings assigned to them below:

“2011 Notes”	The existing £500,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018, \$410,000,000 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018 and \$410,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021 issued 19 May 2011.
“2012 Notes”	The existing £500,000,000 8.250% Senior Notes due 2020 issued 27 March 2012.
“Asia Pacific”	The marketing region we define as including Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.
“Board” or “board of directors”	The board of directors of the Issuer.
“British pounds”, “GBP”, “pounds sterling”, “sterling”, or “£”	Pounds sterling, the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
“Chinese yuan”, “CNY” or “yuan”	Chinese yuan, the currency of the People’s Republic of China.
“December 2013 Notes”	The existing \$700,000,000 4.125% Senior Notes due 2018 issued 17 December 2013.
“Dollar Tender Offer”	The tender offer launched by the Issuer to purchase the outstanding \$410,000,000 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018, as described under “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”.
“euro”, “EUR” or “€”	Euro, the currency of the European Union Member States participating in the European Monetary Union.
“Fiscal year”	Year beginning 1 April and ending 31 March of the following year.
“Fiscal 2010”	Year beginning 1 April 2009 and ended 31 March 2010.
“Fiscal 2011”	Year beginning 1 April 2010 and ended 31 March 2011.
“Fiscal 2012”	Year beginning 1 April 2011 and ended 31 March 2012.
“Fiscal 2013”	Year beginning 1 April 2012 and ended 31 March 2013.
“Fiscal 2014”	Year beginning 1 April 2013 and ending 31 March 2014.
“Fiscal 2015”	Year beginning 1 April 2014 and ending 31 March 2015.
“Ford”	Ford Motor Company.
“Free cash flow”	Operating cash flow less investing cash flow excluding investments in short-term deposits of less than 12 month maturity.
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Commission.
“Indenture”	The indenture governing the Notes offered hereby.

“Indian GAAP”	Accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of India.
“Indian rupees”	Indian rupees, the currency of the Republic of India.
“Issuer”	Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales.
“Jaguar Land Rover”, “Jaguar Land Rover Group”, “Group”, “we”, “us” and “our”	Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its subsidiaries (including any of their predecessors).
“January 2013 Notes”	The existing \$500,000,000 5.625% Senior Notes due 2023 issued 28 January 2013.
“LIBOR”	London Interbank Offered Rate.
“MTM”	Mark to market.
“National sales companies” or “NSCs”	National sales companies for Jaguar Land Rover products, which are all wholly owned indirect subsidiaries of the Issuer.
“Retail volumes”	Aggregate number of finished vehicles sold by dealers (and in limited numbers by us directly) to end users. Although retail volumes do not directly impact our revenue, we consider retail volumes as the best indicator of consumer demand for our vehicles and the strength of our brands.
“Revolving Loan Facility”	The £1,290,000,000 unsecured syndicated revolving loan facility entered into in December 2011, as amended.
“Russian rouble”	Russian roubles, the currency of Russian Federation.
“SEC”	United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
“Sterling Tender Offer”	The tender offer launched by the Issuer to purchase the £500,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018, as described under “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”.
“Tender Offers”	The Dollar Tender Offer and the Sterling Tender Offer, each as described under “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”.
“US dollars”, “USD”, “US\$” or “\$”	US dollars, the currency of the United States.
“US GAAP”	Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.
“Wholesale volumes”	Aggregate number of finished vehicles sold to (i) dealers in the United Kingdom or foreign markets in which we have established an NSC and (ii) importers in all other markets. Generally, we recognise revenue on the sale of finished vehicles and parts (net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted) when products are delivered to dealers and, in connection with sales to importers, when products are delivered to a carrier for export sales.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

Issuer

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc (formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC), which is the holding company of the Jaguar Land Rover business, was incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company on 18 January 2008, and registered under the name TML Holdings Limited on 6 February 2008 and the name JaguarLandRover Limited on 9 June 2008. On 6 April 2011, it was re-registered in England and Wales as a public limited company. On 28 December 2012, its name was changed to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc. The Issuer is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of TML Holdings Pte Limited (Singapore) (“TMLH”), itself wholly owned by Tata Motors, which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India and the New York Stock Exchange. Tata Sons Limited (“Tata Sons”), together with its subsidiaries, owned 28.5% of the voting rights capital in Tata Motors as at 30 September 2013. In this Offering Memorandum, we refer to, and present consolidated financial information for, the Issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

This Offering Memorandum includes:

- the audited consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc (previously Jaguar Land Rover PLC) and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2013 (the “2013 Consolidated Financial Statements”);
- the audited consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC (now Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc) and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2012 (the “2012 Consolidated Financial Statements”);
- the audited consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC (now Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc) and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2011 (the “2011 Consolidated Financial Statements”); and
- the unaudited, condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc (previously Jaguar Land Rover PLC) and its subsidiaries as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2013 (the “2013 Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements” and, together with the 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements, the “Consolidated Financial Statements”).

We have derived the consolidated financial data for the Fiscal years ended 31 March 2013, 2012 and 2011 and, except as noted in the following sentence, the interim consolidated financial data for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 from the Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. Interim consolidated balance sheet data as at 30 September 2012 have been derived from the unaudited, condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the six months ended 30 September 2012, not included in this Offering Memorandum.

This Offering Memorandum also includes the unaudited, condensed consolidated financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 for Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its subsidiaries, which have been derived by aggregating without adjustments the relevant results of the year ended 31 March 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013 and subtracting the six months ended 30 September 2012 to derive results for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013. The unaudited, condensed consolidated financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 has been prepared solely for the purpose of this Offering Memorandum, is not prepared in the ordinary course of our financial reporting and has not been audited or reviewed.

The 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and the 2013

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34. In making an investment decision, you must rely upon your own examination of the terms of the offering of the Notes and the financial information contained in this Offering Memorandum. You should consult your own professional advisers for an understanding of the differences between IFRS and US GAAP and how those differences could affect the financial information contained in this Offering Memorandum. There are a number of differences between IFRS and US GAAP. The company has not prepared financial statements in accordance with US GAAP or reconciled its financial statements to US GAAP and is therefore unable to identify or quantify the differences that may impact our reported profits, financial position or cash flows were they to be reported under US GAAP.

We would not be able to capitalise product development costs if we were to prepare our financial statements in compliance with US GAAP. Under IFRS, research costs are charged to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred. Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products must, however, be capitalised and recognised as intangible assets when (i) feasibility has been established, (ii) we have committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and (iii) it is probable that the relevant asset will generate probable future economic benefits. The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use. Interest costs incurred in connection with the relevant development are capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. We amortise product development costs on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires us to use certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires our board of directors (the “Board”) to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Consolidated Financial Statements, are described in “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Critical Accounting Policies”.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared based on the Fiscal year and are presented in British pounds rounded to the nearest £0.1 million or £1.0 million, as applicable. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified for certain items carried at fair value, as stated in the accounting policies set out in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

In this Offering Memorandum, we have included references to certain non-IFRS measures, including EBITDA. EBITDA is not an IFRS measure and should not be construed as an alternative to any IFRS measure such as revenue, gross profit, other income, net profit or cash flow from operating activities. We define “EBITDA” as net income attributable to shareholders before income tax expense, finance expense (net of capitalised interest), finance income, depreciation and amortisation, foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net) and MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted. In this Offering Memorandum, we present EBITDA and related ratios for Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its consolidated subsidiaries. EBITDA and related ratios should not be considered in isolation and are not measures of our financial performance or liquidity under IFRS and should not be considered as an alternative to profit or loss for the period or any other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS or as an alternative to cash flow from operating, investing or financing activities or any other measure of our liquidity derived in accordance with IFRS. EBITDA does not necessarily indicate whether cash flow will be sufficient or available for cash requirements and may not be indicative of our results of operations. In addition, EBITDA, as we define it, may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

We believe that EBITDA is a useful indicator of our ability to incur and service our indebtedness and can assist certain investors, security analysts and other interested parties in evaluating us. You should exercise caution in comparing EBITDA as reported by us to EBITDA, or adjusted variations of EBITDA, of other companies. EBITDA as presented in this Offering Memorandum differs from the definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” that is contained in the Indenture. EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation. Some of these limitations include the following: (i) it does not reflect our capital expenditures or capitalised product development costs, our future requirements for capital expenditures or our contractual commitments; (ii) it does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; (iii) it does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary, to service interest or principal payments on our debt; and (iv) although depreciation and amortisation are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortised will often need to be replaced in the future and EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements that would be required for such replacements.

This Offering Memorandum includes unaudited consolidated pro forma financial data which have been adjusted to reflect certain effects of the offering of the December 2013 Notes, the Notes and the use of proceeds from the Notes as described under “Use of Proceeds”. The unaudited consolidated pro forma financial data have been prepared for illustrative purposes only and do not purport to represent what our actual consolidated net debt or net interest expense would have been if the offering of the Notes had occurred (i) on 30 September 2013 for the purposes of the calculation of pro forma net cash/(debt) and (ii) on 1 October 2012 for the purposes of the calculation of pro forma net finance costs, nor do they purport to project our consolidated net cash/(debt) and net finance costs at any future date. The unaudited pro forma adjustments and the unaudited pro forma financial data set forth in this Offering Memorandum are based on available information and certain assumptions and estimates that we believe are reasonable and may differ materially from the actual adjusted amounts.

Certain data contained in this Offering Memorandum, including financial information, have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, in certain instances, the sum of the numbers in a column or a row in tables may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row.

Finally, we present certain financial information of Tata Motors prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (“Indian GAAP”) in Indian rupees and converted to US dollars at an exchange rate of 62.6175 Indian rupees to the US dollar for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 50.875 Indian rupees to the US dollar for Fiscal 2013.

The financial information included in this Offering Memorandum is not intended to comply with reporting requirements of the SEC and will not be subject to review by the SEC.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Throughout this Offering Memorandum, we have used industry and market data obtained from independent industry and official publications, market research, internal surveys and estimates, and other publicly available information. International industry data, including production and sales forecasts for the global automotive industry, have been derived from published reports of IHS Automotive. IHS Automotive has not reviewed or approved the contents of this Offering Memorandum. Industry publications generally state that the information they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but that the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. We believe that such data are useful in helping investors understand the industry in which we operate and our position within the industry. However, we do not have access to the facts and assumptions underlying the numerical data and other information extracted from publicly available sources and have not independently verified any data provided by third parties or industry or general publications. Neither we nor any of the initial purchasers make any representation as to the accuracy of such information. Similarly, while we believe that our internal surveys or estimates are reliable, they have not been verified by independent sources and we cannot assure you of their accuracy.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Memorandum contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the US federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are in some cases beyond our control and may cause our actual results or performance to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, among other things:

- global economic, political and social conditions and the competitive environment in the United Kingdom and Europe, the United States, China and other markets in which we operate and sell our products could have a significant adverse impact on our sales and results of operations;
- the potential for new drive technologies being developed and the resulting effects on the automobile market;
- delays or limited availability of key inputs as a result of accidents or natural disasters;
- government policies, including those specifically regarding the automotive industry, such as industrial licensing, environmental regulations, safety regulations, import restrictions and duties, excise duties, sales taxes, value added taxes, product range restrictions, diesel and gasoline prices and road network enhancement projects;
- our being subject to extensive government regulation and the potential that we may not be able to comply with existing regulations and requirements or changes in such regulations or requirements;
- the implementation and success of new products, designs and innovations, and changing consumer demand for the premium cars and all-terrain vehicles we sell;
- the implementation of new projects, including overseas joint ventures or automotive manufacturing facilities, and growth strategies, including cost-reduction efforts and entry into new markets and any potential mergers and acquisitions in the future;
- our operations could expose us to economic, political and other risks, including unexpected changes in regulatory and legal regimes, political instability, wars, terrorism, multinational conflicts, natural disasters, fuel shortages/prices, epidemics, labour strikes and other risks in the markets in which we operate and in emerging market countries in which we plan to expand;
- the availability and cost of consumer finance to our customers and fluctuations in used car valuations;
- contractual arrangements with suppliers and disruptions in supply, shortages of raw materials or underperformance of our distribution channels;
- our dependence on the performance by third parties of their contractual obligations;
- disruptions to our manufacturing, design and engineering facilities;
- significant movements in the prices of key inputs such as steel, aluminium, rubber and plastics;
- vulnerability to volatility in the price and availability of fuel;
- the seasonal effect of a substantial decrease in our sales during certain quarters could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition;
- credit and liquidity risks and the terms on which we finance our working capital and capital and product development expenditures and investment requirements;
- fluctuations in the currency exchange rate of our revenues against those currencies in which we incur costs and our functional currency;
- interest rate fluctuations may affect the cost of our interest-bearing assets and liabilities;

- potential product liability, warranties and recalls of the products we manufacture;
- the protection and preservation of our intellectual property;
- reduced supply of available consumer finance;
- potential labour unrest and the loss of one or more key personnel or the potential inability to attract and retain highly qualified employees;
- pension obligations may prove more costly than currently anticipated and the market value of assets in our pension plans could decline;
- our potential inability to obtain insurance for certain risks under terms acceptable to us;
- our reliance on information technology for trading and corporate business;
- our potential obligation to guarantee the obligations of our subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in connection with their trading activities; and
- other factors beyond our control.

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Offering Memorandum, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future financial position, risks and uncertainties related to our business, strategy, capital expenditures, projected costs and our plans and objectives for future operations, if any, may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those identified above and under the “Risk Factors” section in this Offering Memorandum. Words such as “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “project”, “may”, “intend”, “aim”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “estimate” and similar expressions or the negatives of these expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The risks described in the “Risk Factors” section in this Offering Memorandum are not exhaustive. Other sections of this Offering Memorandum describe additional factors that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. We may face new risks from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all such risks; nor can we assess the impact of all such risks on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

In addition, the section entitled “Our Industry and Markets” in this Offering Memorandum contains production and sales forecasts for the global automotive industry made by IHS Automotive. These forecasts have been prepared by IHS Automotive, an external provider of industry data, and have not been independently verified. These forecasts are subject to the factors, risks and uncertainties identified above and may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that these forecasts will prove to be accurate. Forecasts are necessarily based on numerous different assumptions and any difference between the assumptions used and actual facts could cause the actual results to be materially different (either lower or higher) from the forecasts.

The inclusion of forecasts in this Offering Memorandum should not be viewed as a representation by us, the initial purchasers, IHS Automotive or any other person that these assumptions will be realised, in whole or in part, or that these assumptions will be predictive of future results. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forecasts and should make their own independent assessment of our future prospects and the risks relating to the global automotive market or the markets in which we operate. You are cautioned not to make an investment in the Notes solely on the basis of forward-looking information about the future prospects of the automotive industry in general or the future levels of production or sales of light vehicles in particular.

EXCHANGE RATES

Exchange Rate between British Pounds and the US Dollar

The table below sets out the period end, the average, high and low exchange rates as published by Bloomberg (London Composite Rate) expressed in US dollars per £1.00, for the financial years indicated.

Year ended 31 March	US dollars per British pound ⁽¹⁾			
	Period end	Average ⁽²⁾	High	Low
2008	1.9855	2.0132	2.1104	1.9405
2009	1.4300	1.7039	2.0038	1.3658
2010	1.5186	1.5994	1.6977	1.4402
2011	1.6048	1.5573	1.6387	1.4344
2012	1.6242	1.5851	1.6276	1.5295
2013	1.5189	1.5807	1.6276	1.4902

(1) Source: Bloomberg.

(2) The average noon buying rate for British pounds on the last day of each month during the applicable period.

The table below sets out the period end, high and low exchange rates, expressed in US dollars per £1.00, for the months indicated prior to the date of this Offering Memorandum.

Month	US dollars per British pound ⁽¹⁾		
	Period end	High	Low
July 2013	1.5177	1.5381	1.4858
August 2013	1.5477	1.5691	1.5125
September 2013	1.6183	1.6183	1.5548
October 2013	1.6051	1.6240	1.5922
November 2013	1.6362	1.6362	1.5915
December 2013	1.6566	1.6566	1.6261
January 2014 (to 29 January)	1.6567	1.6616	1.6344

(1) Source: Bloomberg.

The US dollars per British pound exchange rate on 29 January 2014 was \$1.6567 = £1.00.

Our inclusion of the rates listed above is not meant to suggest that the British pound amounts actually represent such US dollar amounts or that such amounts could have been converted into US dollars at such rate or any other rate. For a discussion of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuations on our financial condition and results of operations, please see “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”. We did not use the rates listed above in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this Offering Memorandum and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Notes. This Offering Memorandum contains specific terms of the Notes, as well as information about our business and detailed financial data. You should read this Offering Memorandum in its entirety, including the “Risk Factors” section and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes to those statements. In addition, certain statements include forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Please see “Forward-looking Statements”.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, when we refer to “we”, “us”, “our”, “Jaguar Land Rover”, “the Group” and “our Group” for the purposes of this Offering Memorandum, we are referring to the Issuer and its subsidiaries.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and sell Jaguar premium sports saloons and sports cars and Land Rover premium all-terrain vehicles, as well as related parts, accessories and merchandise. We have a long tradition as a manufacturer of premium passenger vehicles with internationally recognised brands, an exclusive product portfolio of award-winning vehicles, a global distribution network and strong research and development (“R&D”) capabilities. Jaguar and Land Rover collectively received over 195 awards from leading international motoring writers, magazines and opinion formers in 2013, reflecting the strength of our design capabilities and distinctive model line-up.

We operate a global sales and distribution network designed to achieve geographically diversified sales and facilitate growth in our key markets. Our four principal regional markets are Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), North America, the United Kingdom and China which, respectively, accounted for 18.4%, 17.6%, 18.5% and 22.7% of our retail volumes (18.4%, 16.1%, 18.1% and 23.8% of our wholesale volumes) in the six months ended 30 September 2013.

We operate three major production facilities (employing a total of approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013) and two advanced design and engineering facilities (employing a total of approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013, which includes employees at our corporate headquarters located at Whitley), all of which are located in the United Kingdom. At 30 September 2013, we employed 27,948 employees globally.

The Issuer was formed by Tata Motors on 18 January 2008 and acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited from Ford on 2 June 2008. We are a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tata Motors, a member of the international conglomerate Tata Group. Tata Motors is India’s largest automobile company and ranked as the fourth largest bus and fifth largest truck manufacturer in the world, in each case as measured by volume of vehicles produced in 2012.

The following table presents our revenue, net income attributable to shareholders and EBITDA in Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Revenue	9,871	13,512	15,784	6,927	8,709	17,566
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
EBITDA	1,502	2,027	2,402	1,013	1,498	2,887

In Fiscal 2011, Fiscal 2012, Fiscal 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013, we have experienced significant growth attributable to improved global economic conditions, a revamped model line-up, improved product and market mix and focus on geographic diversification, with strong growth in China, as well as a favourable foreign exchange environment and our continued focus on cost-efficiency efforts.

Our unit sales (on a retail basis) for each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	51,818	54,227	58,593	26,436	37,483	69,640
Land Rover	189,087	251,632	316,043	144,071	159,880	331,852
Total	240,905	305,859	374,636	170,507	197,363	401,492

Our unit sales (on a wholesale basis) under each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	52,993	54,039	57,812	21,606	37,411	73,617
Land Rover	190,628	260,394	314,250	139,288	155,140	330,102
Total	243,621	314,433	372,062	160,894	192,551	403,719

Wholesale volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold to dealers and importers. We recognise our revenue on the wholesale volumes we sell. Retail volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold by dealers to end users. We consider retail volumes the best indicator of consumer demand for our vehicles and the strength of our brand. For a presentation of our regional wholesale and retail volumes, please see “Our Business—Our Key Geographical Markets”.

Our vehicles

Jaguar designs, develops and manufactures a range of premium cars and sports cars recognised for their design, performance and quality. Jaguar’s range of products comprises the XF and XJ saloons, the F-TYPE two-seater sports car and the XK coupé and convertible.

The table below presents Jaguar retail and wholesale unit sales by vehicle model expressed as a percentage of total Jaguar sales for Fiscal 2013 and 2012 and the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012:

	Retail				Wholesale			
	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September		Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(%)							
Jaguar								
XF	61.7%	65.9%	62.7%	58.2%	62.3%	66.2%	65.0%	55.3%
XJ	29.1%	27.3%	29.7%	25.6%	29.3%	27.2%	26.3%	23.8%
F-TYPE*	—	0.2%	—	12.1%	—	—	—	17.3%
XK	9.2%	6.6%	7.6%	4.1%	8.4%	6.6%	8.7%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* The Jaguar F-TYPE went on sale in April 2013. Retail numbers of the F-TYPE in Fiscal 2013 include presentation and demonstration vehicles.

- The XF, launched in 2008, is a premium executive car that merges sports car styling with the sophistication of a luxury saloon. The Jaguar XF is Jaguar's best-selling model across the world by volume and has received more than 100 international awards since its launch, including being named "Best Executive Car" by What Car? Magazine for four consecutive years. In 2009, the XF underwent a significant engine upgrade, and in 2011, we made fundamental design changes to the front and rear of the XF, which we believe is now closer to the original C-XF concept car. In addition, the Jaguar 2012 Model Year line-up included a new four cylinder 2.2-litre diesel version of the XF with Intelligent Stop-Start Technology, making it the most fuel-efficient Jaguar yet and allowing Jaguar to compete more effectively with competitors in the UK and European fleet and company car markets. At the Geneva Motor Show in March 2012, we unveiled the XF Sportbrake, an estate derivative of the car. The 2013 Model Year XF range also includes for the first time an all-wheel drive version of the new V6 petrol engine for the US and European markets and a 2.0-litre petrol version for the US and Chinese markets. We started selling the 2013 Model Year XF and Sportbrake at the end of the third quarter of Fiscal 2013.
- The XJ is Jaguar's largest luxury saloon vehicle, powered by a range of supercharged and naturally aspirated 5.0-litre V8 petrol engines and a 3.0-litre diesel engine. Using Jaguar's aerospace inspired aluminium body architecture, the new XJ's lightweight aluminium body provides improved agility and fuel and CO₂ efficiency. The XJ has received more than 20 international awards since its launch, including "Best Luxury Car" from China's Auto News, "Annual Limousine King" from Quattroroute (Italy), "Luxury Car of the Year" from Top Gear (UK), Automobile Magazine's "2011 Design of the Year" and "Best Executive Sedan" at the Bloomberg Awards in the United States. In 2011, the XJ was upgraded to include a new Executive Package and a Rear Seat Comfort Package, for the ultimate executive limousine experience. The 2013 Model Year also includes an all-wheel drive version and a 3.0-litre V6 petrol version for the US and European markets (excluding the United Kingdom) and a 2.0-litre petrol version for the Chinese market, which benefits from lower custom duties in that market. We started selling the 2013 Model Year XJ in the second quarter of Fiscal 2013.
- In September 2012, Jaguar unveiled the F-TYPE at the Paris Motorshow, a two-seat sports car that was inspired by the 2011 C-X16 concept car. Like the XK and XJ, the F-TYPE has an all-aluminium structure and combines enhanced technology with the power of Jaguar's latest 3.0-litre V6 and 5.0-litre V8 engines. In November 2013, Jaguar unveiled the F-TYPE Coupé. We began selling the F-TYPE in April 2013. We expect to begin selling the F-TYPE Coupé in

April 2014. In 2013, the F-TYPE won Germany's most prestigious automotive award, the Golden Steering Wheel, and the "World Car Design of the Year" award, as well as the "Convertible of the Year" award from Top Gear.

- The XK is Jaguar's premium GT car, launched in 2006 with high aluminium content to deliver fuel and CO₂ efficiency, and is available in coupé and convertible models. The XK was significantly updated in 2009 with a new engine and exterior and interior design enhancements and further revised in 2011. The XKR-S coupé and convertible models are the sporting flagships for our revitalised XK line-up. The XKR-S is the fastest and most powerful production sports GT that Jaguar has ever built.
- At the Frankfurt Motor Show in September 2013, Jaguar revealed its first ever crossover concept vehicle, the Jaguar C-X17 based on a new modular scalable advanced aluminium architecture, which will allow Jaguar to grow its product portfolio and target high-growth areas of the premium market, beginning with a new mid-sized sedan in 2015.

Land Rover designs, develops and manufactures premium all-terrain vehicles that aim to differentiate themselves from the competition by their capability, design, durability, versatility and refinement. Land Rover's range of products comprises the Defender, Discovery, Freelander, Range Rover (including the new Range Rover), Range Rover Evoque and Range Rover Sport (including the new Range Rover Sport).

The table below presents Land Rover retail and wholesale unit sales by vehicle model expressed as a percentage of total Land Rover sales for Fiscal 2013 and 2012 and the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012:

	Retail				Wholesale			
	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September		Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(%)							
Land Rover								
Defender	7.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%
Discovery	18.4%	14.3%	15.0%	14.7%	15.0%	13.9%	16.6%	15.2%
Freelander	18.6%	17.0%	16.7%	17.1%	15.5%	16.5%	17.1%	17.2%
New Range Rover (from December 2012)	—	4.2%	0.1%	12.9%	—	5.2%	—	12.6%
New Range Rover Sport (from September 2013) . . .	—	—	—	5.0%	—	—	—	8.1%
Range Rover	12.1%	5.7%	9.1%	0.1%	8.5%	4.4%	9.3%	0.2%
Range Rover Sport . . .	22.4%	17.9%	18.5%	9.4%	19.7%	18.1%	21.7%	5.1%
Range Rover Evoque . .	20.6%	35.9%	35.7%	36.1%	36.3%	37.0%	29.8%	36.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The Defender is one of Land Rover's most capable SUVs, and is recognised as a leading vehicle in the segment targeting extreme all-terrain abilities and payload/towing capability. Land Rover will stop producing this vehicle in 2015 due to stricter environmental legislation. Work has begun on developing a successor to this vehicle.
- The Discovery is a mid-size SUV that features genuine all-terrain capability and versatility, including full seven-seat capacity. Recent power train innovations for the 2012 Model Year have

delivered an improvement in CO₂ for the 3.0-litre LR-TDV6 engine. The Discovery has won more than 200 awards since its introduction in 1989.

- The Freelander is a versatile vehicle for active lifestyles, matching style with sophisticated technology and off-road capability. The Freelander was significantly enhanced for the 2013 Model Year with the introduction of a turbocharged 2.0-litre petrol engine, offering superior performance to the 3.2-litre engine it replaces while also reducing CO₂ emissions.
- The Range Rover is the flagship product under the Land Rover brand with a unique blend of British luxury, classic design, high-quality interiors and outstanding all-terrain ability. The new all-aluminium version was launched in the third quarter of Fiscal 2013. The world's first SUV with a lightweight all-aluminium body, the new Range Rover has enhanced performance and handling on all terrains, and significant advances in environmental sustainability. The all-aluminium body shell has helped reduce the weight of the car substantially. In 2012, the new Range Rover was declared the world's top SUV by The Sunday Times, won Top Gear magazine's "Luxury Car of the Year" and was awarded the maximum 5-star safety rating by Euro NCAP. Additionally, we launched a diesel hybrid version, with the same capabilities as the non-hybrid models, both on-and off-road, with deliveries starting in the last quarter of Fiscal 2014. As part of our drive to improve the Range Rover, we launched a new long wheel-based version at the Los Angeles Motor Show in November 2013, which will be available to customers from March 2014.
- The Range Rover Sport combines the performance of a sports tourer with the versatility of a Land Rover. The new Range Rover Sport, built on the same new all aluminium architecture as the new Range Rover, is the fastest, most agile and responsive Land Rover to date. Additionally, we launched a diesel hybrid version, with the same capabilities, both on—and off-road, with deliveries starting in the last quarter of Fiscal 2014. In January 2014, the Range Rover Sport was awarded "Best Large SUV" at the 2014 What Car? awards.
- The Range Rover Evoque is the smallest, lightest and most fuel-efficient Range Rover to date. The Evoque is available in 5-door and coupé body styles and, depending on the market, in both front-wheel drive and all-wheel drive derivatives. Since its launch in September 2011, consumer interest and demand have been consistent across the globe. In its first full year of sales from 1 November 2011, we sold 103,261 total retail units of the Range Rover Evoque. The Evoque has also won over 140 international awards since its launch, reflecting its blend of design and capability.

Land Rover products offer a range of powertrains, including turbocharged four cylinder petrol and diesel (with both manual and automatic transmission), V6 diesel, a hybrid diesel, V8 diesel, V6 supercharged petrol, V8 naturally aspirated and V8 supercharged petrol engines.

Product design, development and technology

Our vehicles are designed and developed by award-winning design teams, and we are committed to a programme of periodic enhancements in product design. Our two design and development centres are equipped with computer-aided design, manufacturing and engineering tools, and are configured for competitive product development cycle-time and efficient data management. In recent years, we have refreshed the entire Jaguar range under a unified concept and design language and continued to enhance the design of Land Rover's range of all-terrain vehicles.

Our R&D operations currently consist of a single engineering team, co-managed for Jaguar and Land Rover, sharing premium technologies, powertrain designs and vehicle architecture. All of our products are designed and engineered in the United Kingdom. We endeavour to implement the best technologies into our product range to meet the requirements of a globally competitive market. One

example of our development capabilities is aluminium body architecture first used in the Jaguar XK and XJ, updated in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, and to be further developed in a new range of Jaguar vehicles. This will be a significant contributor to further efficiencies in manufacturing and engineering, as well as the reduction of CO₂ emissions and the improvement of fuel economy, in future models. We also aim to develop vehicles running on alternative fuels and hybrids in the future and to invest in other development programmes aimed at further improving the environmental performance of our vehicles. In September 2013, we announced our investment in the National Automotive Innovation Campus at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, which is expected to open in 2016 and focus on advanced technology, innovation and research. The campus is expected to feature engineering workshops and laboratories, advanced powertrain facilities and advanced design, visualisation and rapid prototyping and help complement our existing product development centres. In November 2013, we announced plans to work with Intel to establish a technology research centre in Oregon in the United States to develop next-generation in-vehicle technologies, helping us enhance our future vehicle infotainment systems.

Facilities

We operate three automotive manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom employing approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013.

- At Solihull, we produce the Land Rover Defender, Discovery, Range Rover and Range Rover Sport models and employed approximately 7,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013. In 2011, we began a major expansion of the Solihull facility to accommodate production of new Land Rover models. In September 2013, we announced the creation of 1,700 new jobs at Solihull as part of our investment to create an innovative aluminium architecture for future vehicles including a new mid-sized Jaguar Sedan.
- At Castle Bromwich, we produce the Jaguar XK, XJ, XF and the F-TYPE models and employed approximately 3,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013.
- At Halewood, we produce the Freelander and the Range Rover Evoque and employed approximately 4,100 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013.

We believe our three existing automotive manufacturing facilities at Solihull, Castle Bromwich and Halewood provide us with a flexible manufacturing footprint to support our present product plans.

We are investing over £500 million in constructing a new facility to manufacture advanced technology low-emission engines in South Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, in the United Kingdom. This facility will produce a new range of four cylinder diesel and petrol engines and will create around 1,400 new jobs. We expect the first engines from this plant to be used in 2015. In addition, we entered into a joint venture agreement in December 2011 with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. for the establishment of a joint venture company in China to develop, manufacture and sell certain Jaguar Land Rover vehicles and at least one own-branded vehicle in China. Please see “Our Business—China Joint Venture”.

In December 2013, we signed an agreement with the State of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil to invest £240 million in a new production plant, with an annual capacity of 24,000 vehicles. The plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people initially, and the first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016. Please see “Our Business—Brazil Production Facility”.

In addition to our automotive manufacturing facilities, we also have two product development, design and engineering facilities in the United Kingdom. The facility located at Whitley houses the design centre for Jaguar, the engineering centre for our powertrain and other test facilities, and our global headquarters, which includes our commercial and central staff functions. The facility located at Gaydon is the design centre for Land Rover and the vehicle engineering centre, and includes an extensive on-road test track and off-road testing capabilities. The two sites employed approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013. We are in the process of consolidating most of our design and engineering centres at Gaydon and all administrative offices at Whitley to maximise office capacity and to support our new business plans.

The Solihull, Gaydon and Whitley facilities are freeholdings, while Castle Bromwich and Halewood are held through a combination of freeholds and long-term leaseholds, generally with nominal rents.

Sales, distribution and financial services

We market Jaguar products in more than 110 markets and Land Rover products in more than 175 markets, through a global network of 18 national sales companies (“NSCs”), 74 importers, 60 export partners and 2,494 franchise sales dealers, of which 734 are joint Jaguar and Land Rover dealers. In the six months ended 30 September 2013, global unit sales of our cars (retail) were 18.4% to Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia) (21.6% in Fiscal 2013), 17.6% to North America (16.8% in Fiscal 2013), 18.5% to the United Kingdom (19.3% in Fiscal 2013), 22.7% to China (20.6% in Fiscal 2013), 5.5% to Asia-Pacific (4.8% in Fiscal 2013) and 17.3% to the rest of the world (16.9% in Fiscal 2013).

We have established robust business processes and systems to support our production plans in meeting anticipated retail sales demand and to enable the active management of our inventory of finished vehicles and dealer inventory throughout our network. These measures include continuous monitoring of retail volumes (i.e. sales from our dealers to end customers) and the level of inventory of finished vehicles at dealers and inventory en-route from our manufacturing facilities to our national sales companies and dealers. We monitor those inventory levels versus internal “ideal stock” targets that we believe are appropriate for each market and model. The “ideal stock” target reflects specific distribution requirements for each market, including the transit times for those markets. We conduct a monthly “global forecast review” to assess sales running rates and volume expectations over the coming months and use that information to plan sales actions and production actions to meet the market requirements. We have a monthly “sales and programming committee” at which we review the sales forecast and plans, and review and modify our production plans as required in order to meet anticipated sales levels and ensure that our inventory and dealer inventory of finished vehicles is managed to “ideal stock” levels.

We have entered into arrangements with independent partners to provide wholesale financing to our dealers and/or retail financing to our retail customers, including Black Horse for the United Kingdom market (from the final quarter of Fiscal 2014), FGA Capital, a joint venture between Fiat Auto and Credit Agricole, for the United Kingdom (until the final quarter of Fiscal 2014) and European markets (excluding Russia), Chase Auto Finance for the US market, and local providers in a number of other key markets. We do not offer vehicle financing on our own account. Our financing partners offer retail customers a range of consumer financing products that involve either the leasing of the vehicle for a term (with the option to either own the vehicle at maturity upon the payment of a defined balance or return it) or the purchase of the vehicle.

Separation from Ford

The Issuer was formed by Tata Motors on 18 January 2008 and acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited (previously Jaguar Cars Limited) and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover) from Ford on 2 June 2008. We completed the process of separating operations in markets where Jaguar and Land Rover previously operated as part of Ford in November 2009. In addition, the separation of Jaguar and Land Rover’s IT infrastructure and support systems from those of Ford was completed operationally in the first quarter of Fiscal 2011. We continue to source all of our engines from Ford and an alliance between Ford and PSA under a long-term arrangement on an arm’s-length basis, although we expect that the development of our new engine factory will lessen our reliance on this source, when it commences manufacture, scheduled for 2015.

In addition, we have developed the EuCD platform technology with Ford and Volvo cars. We do not owe any royalties or charges to Ford for use of the EuCD platform in Land Rover vehicles

manufactured by us within the United Kingdom or, beginning March 2014, outside the United Kingdom.

We are investing over £500 million in constructing a new facility to manufacture advanced technology low-emission engines in South Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, in the United Kingdom. This facility will produce a new range of four cylinder diesel and petrol engines and will create around 1,400 new jobs. We expect that this engine facility will reduce our dependence on third-party engine supply agreements and strengthen and expand our engine range to deliver high performance, competitive engines with significant reductions in vehicle emissions.

Internal Reorganisations

Following a number of internal legal reorganisations, Jaguar Land Rover Limited is the main trading company in the United Kingdom and holds substantially all of the UK assets of the group. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is an intermediate holding company which owns our China NSC and Jaguar Land Rover Limited. References to Jaguar and Land Rover generally refer to the brand rather than a statutory entity.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that the successful turnaround and growth achieved during the past three years, our current trading performance and our future success are based upon the following key competitive strengths:

Globally recognised brands built on a strong heritage

We believe that the strong heritage and global recognition of the Jaguar and Land Rover brands have helped us to achieve our recent strong operating performance and position us well to benefit from a recovering global economy and strong expected growth in new emerging markets. Founded in 1922, Jaguar has a long tradition of designing and manufacturing premium sports cars and saloons recognised for their design, engineering performance and a distinctive British style. The brand has a strong racing history, with Jaguar first winning the Le Mans race in 1951 and winning numerous racing titles since. Founded in 1948, Land Rover designs and manufactures vehicles known for their ability, strength and durability. Land Rover's brand identity is built around utility, reliability and, above all, its all-terrain capability.

Both our Jaguar and Land Rover brands are globally recognised as premium, class-leading and highly differentiated vehicles within their segments as evidenced by consumer demand, sales in more than 175 markets and the many international awards received across different geographical regions. For example, in 2013 our vehicles won What Car? "Luxury Car of the Year" in the United Kingdom (Range Rover), Auto Bild "Golden Steering Wheel" in Germany (Jaguar F-TYPE), "Favourite Luxury Car of Business People" in China (Jaguar XF) and the "Overall Winner 4-wheel of the Year" award (Range Rover Sport). Over the years, our brands have achieved a high rate of customer loyalty as recognised by expert opinion formers. For example, the new Range Rover scored the highest score for any model in the industry in the J.D. Power and Associates 2013 Automotive Performance, Execution and Layout (APEAL) Study which measures consumer satisfaction with the design, features and layout of their vehicles. Jaguar was named "Best Brand" in the UK vehicle ownership satisfaction study organised by J.D. Power and Associates and What Car? in 2013, which measured customer satisfaction over three years of ownership.

Award-winning design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups

We believe that our business is supported by award-winning design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups. Our two award-winning design teams, led by designers Ian Callum and Gerry

McGovern, have a distinguished track record of designing contemporary and elegant cars, while retaining the distinctive brand identity of Jaguar and Land Rover.

We believe that Jaguar has a long tradition of producing innovative automobiles exemplified by design icons such as the Jaguar E-Type. Today Jaguar's entire product range has been refreshed under a unified design and concept language, upon which we intend to further develop our exclusive product portfolio. We believe that our new design and concept language will help Jaguar appeal to a new and younger audience. We also believe that Land Rover offers one of the most consistent, universally recognised and successful model line-ups within the automotive industry.

Our product development process is highly structured with the aim of allowing us to respond quickly to new market trends and to leverage market opportunities (such as environmental awareness among consumers). We run an annual product development process with regular management reviews and specific product cycle milestones. Two years after the launch of a new vehicle, we generally conduct a feature upgrade with incremental improvements. Four years after the product launch, we aim to conduct a major upgrade to both exterior and interior features. The product cycle normally ends seven years after launch with a new product design, and a new platform follows after two product cycles. We believe that this product development process is a key factor in our operational efficiency and has helped us to achieve our recent and on-going success through regular improvements and upgrades to our model line-up. We have continued to strengthen our line-up with new model launches like the successful Range Rover Evoque, which went on sale in September 2011, the new Range Rover and XF Sportbrake, introduced at the end of 2012 and the new Range Rover Sport, introduced in September 2013. We also introduced new all-wheel drive and smaller engine options in the Jaguar XF and XJ at the end of 2012. The new Jaguar F-TYPE went on sale in April 2013, and the F-TYPE coupé is expected to go on sale in April 2014. We expect to implement a variety of product actions in the next five years, across both brands, including all-new vehicles and new derivatives, powertrain upgrades and body/trim changes, which are expected to support sales growth across wider segments.

The strength of our design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups has been widely validated by industry experts. Jaguar and Land Rover collectively received over 195 awards from leading international magazines and opinion formers in 2013 and numerous other awards, accolades and recognition throughout their recent history, such as the Car of the Year 2012 "SUV of the Year Award 2012" (Range Rover Evoque), What Car? "Luxury Car of the Year" (Range Rover), "Best High Performance GT" (Jaguar XKR-S), "Best Executive Car" (Jaguar XF) and Top Gear "Convertible of the Year" (Jaguar F-TYPE)

Technical excellence with a strong focus on research and development

We develop and manufacture technologically advanced vehicles. For example, we are one of the industry leaders in aluminium body structures, which contribute to the manufacture of lighter vehicles with improved fuel and CO₂ efficiency and performance, while maintaining the body stiffness that customers in the premium segment demand. We have industry-leading capabilities in all-terrain applications, such as Land Rover's "terrain response system", which is the all-terrain system that adjusts the performance of vital operating components of the vehicle to different driving and weather conditions. We also aim to be at the forefront of calibration and certification of emissions and fuel economy, with a number of emission-reducing technologies developed or under development, including hybrids such as the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport diesel hybrids that we launched in September 2013, the above-mentioned use of lightweight material, reducing parasitic losses through the driveline and improvements in aerodynamics. We believe that we are also among the leading automobile manufacturers in the areas of powertrain application engineering and sound quality.

Our technical and operational capabilities are supported by a focus on investment in R&D conducted by a team of over 250 engineers in our Research and Advanced System Engineering department.

Global market presence through comprehensive and growing global distribution and international manufacturing networks

We market and sell our vehicles through a global sales and distribution network designed to achieve geographically diversified sales and facilitate growth in key markets, including Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), North America, the United Kingdom, China, Asia Pacific and other markets including Brazil and Russia. Over the years, we have expanded our global sales and distribution network and achieved diversification of revenue beyond our historical core markets.

Our success in established markets and strong brand recognition have positioned us well to capture the significant sales growth experienced in emerging markets, such as China, Russia and other countries. In particular, we have increased our presence in China in recent years, with retail volumes in China in the six months ended 30 September 2013 up 25.7% from the same period in 2012 and representing 22.7% of our total retail volumes, compared with 20.9% in the same period in 2012. We believe this growth potential in markets with growing affluent populations will counter balance the expected lower rate of sales growth in more developed markets and offers significant opportunities to increase and diversify further our sales volumes. Consequently, we are actively investing in our sales network outside our major markets. In China, we established an NSC in 2010 and have grown the dealer network to 154 dealers as at 30 September 2013. In addition, we have established a manufacturing joint venture in China with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. to further support growth in the Chinese market. Please see “Our Business—China Joint Venture”.

In India, Freelander and XF vehicles have been assembled in a facility operated by Tata Motors since April 2011 and January 2013, respectively, with the possibility of expanding to other models in the future. These vehicles are currently sold by Tata Motors in India. In Brazil, we signed an agreement with the State of Rio de Janeiro in December 2013 to invest £240 million in a new production plant, with an annual capacity of 24,000 vehicles. The plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people initially, and the first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016. Please see “Our Business—Brazil Production Facility”.

Profitable growth and strong operating cash generation

In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we generated EBITDA of £1,498 million, up from £1,013 million in the same period in 2012. Our EBITDA for the second quarter of Fiscal 2014 was £823 million as compared to £675 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 reflecting a relatively stable EBITDA margin. In Fiscal 2013, we generated EBITDA of £2,402 million, up from £2,027 million in Fiscal 2012.

We generated net income of £811 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, up from £541 million in the same period in 2012. Net income for the second quarter of Fiscal 2014 was £507 million as compared to £305 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. In Fiscal 2013, our net income was £1,215 million, down from £1,481 million in Fiscal 2012.

The substantial improvement in our results of operations starting in Fiscal 2011, especially our EBITDA and net income, as well as our cash and general liquidity position discussed below, was attributable to an increase in volumes, our focus on geographical diversification, an improvement in product mix and a favourable foreign exchange environment. Since Fiscal 2010, we have introduced the Range Rover Evoque, a new Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, a new Jaguar XJ and XF Sportbrake, alongside substantial model year updates. We also experienced an improvement in market

mix, reflecting in particular the strengthening of our business in China, which was supported by the launch of an NSC in China in mid-2010.

We have recently generated significant cash flow, reflecting our strong growth in sales and profitability described above. Our cash generated from operating activities before capital spending in the six months ended 30 September 2013 was £1,111 million, compared to £1,010 million for the same period in 2012. Furthermore, we have a strong liquidity position with cash and cash equivalents of £2,029 million, short-term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) of £670 million and undrawn committed credit facilities of £1,250 million (subsequently increased to £1,290) as at 30 September 2013.

Experienced and highly qualified senior management team

We have a highly experienced and respected senior management team. Our senior management comprises experienced senior automotive executives with an average tenure of more than 20 years each in the automotive industry each. We believe that the experience, industry knowledge and leadership of our senior management team will help us implement our strategy described below and achieve further profitable growth.

Shareholder support

We benefit from strong and on-going support from Tata Motors, our parent company. Tata Motors is India's leading automotive company and ranked as the fourth largest bus and fifth largest truck manufacturer in the world, in each case as measured by volume of vehicles produced in 2012. Tata Motors holds a strong domestic position in India in the commercial vehicle segment with an estimated market share by volume of 59.5% in Fiscal 2013. Tata Motors also developed the Nano, an economical micro-compact passenger vehicle. It has also established a successful international presence as an automobile company through joint ventures and acquisitions such as the acquisition of the commercial vehicle business of Daewoo in 2004. On 2 June 2008, Tata Motors acquired the Jaguar Land Rover businesses from Ford, establishing its international presence in the premium market. Tata Motors has a manufacturing footprint in India, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand and the United Kingdom and established a presence in Indonesia in 2012 for import, assembly and wholesale distribution.

Tata Motors, on a standalone basis, sold 305,282 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 816,495 units in Fiscal 2013. Tata Motors group, on a consolidated basis, had revenues of US\$16,556 million (Indian GAAP) in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and US\$34,786 million (Indian GAAP) in Fiscal 2013, and achieved pre-tax profits of US\$512 million (Indian GAAP) and US\$1,226 million (Indian GAAP), respectively, in the same periods.

We believe we are of strategic importance to Tata Motors given that we represented around two-thirds of its revenue in the year ended 31 March 2013. In the past, our Board included the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Tata Motors. With recent changes, our Board now includes the new Chairman of Tata Motors, Mr. Cyrus Mistry. Our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Ralf Speth, is a member of the board of directors of Tata Motors.

Tata Motors does not assume any direct or indirect liability for or guarantee the Notes.

Our Strategy

We have a multifaceted strategy to strengthen our position as a leading manufacturer of premium vehicles. Our success is tied to our investment in product development, which is reflected in our

strategic focus on capital expenditure, R&D and product design. Our strategy consists of the following key elements:

Grow the business through new products and market expansion

We offer products in the premium performance car and all-terrain vehicle segments, and we intend to grow the business by diversifying our product range within these segments. For instance, the Range Rover Evoque, which was released in September 2011, is helping us expand into a market segment for smaller, lighter and more “urban” off-road vehicles than the market segments in which our Range Rover models traditionally compete. The Jaguar F-TYPE, launched in early Fiscal 2014, and available in both soft-top and coupé, is a vivid representation of the confidence and ambition of the Jaguar brand. Similarly, the 2012 Model Year 2.2-litre diesel XF caters to a much wider group of potential customers, particularly the corporate market segment. The new Jaguar XF Sportbrake, introduced at the Geneva Motor Show 2012, is the most versatile derivative of the award-winning Jaguar XF and adds a premium estate model to our vehicle portfolio. The new Jaguar XF Sportbrake and all-wheel drive and smaller engine options for the XF and XJ are helping us expand our portfolio and customer base. We plan to continue to develop our product range. In Fiscal 2013, we launched the new all-aluminium Range Rover, and in Fiscal 2014, we launched the new Range Rover Sport with the same all-aluminium architecture, both of which were well received by the market. At the Frankfurt Motor Show in September 2013, we launched diesel hybrid versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, the world’s first premium SUV hybrids, and revealed a new Jaguar crossover concept vehicle, the Jaguar C-X17 based on a new modular scalable advanced aluminium architecture which will form the basis of a new range of future Jaguars and allow us to grow our product portfolio and target high-growth areas of the premium market, beginning with a new smaller sedan in 2015.

Our strategy involves expanding our global footprint into geographic locations where we see opportunities to grow. As a producer of distinctive, premium products, we believe we are well positioned to increase our revenues in emerging affluent countries with growing sales potential. There are three specific aspects to our strategy of geographic expansion:

- First, we aim to increase our marketing and dealer network in emerging markets. For example, in China, we established an NSC in 2010 to expand our presence in this key market and have increased our network of sales dealerships to 154 dealerships as at 30 September 2013. Similarly, we expect to continue to grow our presence in the Indian market by opening additional dealerships across the country.
- Second, we aim to establish new manufacturing facilities, assembly points and suppliers in selected markets. For example, we have established a manufacturing and assembly joint venture in China with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. Please see “Our Business—China Joint Venture”. We have also announced plans to build a manufacturing facility in Brazil. See “Our Business—Brazil Production Facility”. In addition, Freelander and XF vehicles have been assembled in a facility in India operated by Tata Motors since April 2011 and January 2013, respectively, with the possibility of expanding production to other models in the future. We also sell vehicle kits to be assembled in CKD facilities in Kenya, Malaysia, Turkey and Pakistan. We are exploring manufacturing operations in other markets, such as Saudi Arabia.
- Third, we aim to leverage our relationship with Tata Motors and the synergies we can achieve in the areas of research and product development, supply sourcing, manufacturing and assembly and other operations.

Growth and future capital investment strategy

Jaguar Land Rover’s strategy continues to be to profitably grow our strong, globally recognized brands. We continue to invest substantially to develop new products in new and existing segments with

new powertrains and technologies to meet customer aspirations and regulatory requirements, as well as invest in manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom and internationally to meet customer demand. We continue to have a longer term capital spending target of 10-12% of revenue, which we believe is in line with other premium competitors, but in the near and medium term, we expect our capital spending to be a greater percentage of revenue in order to realise the present opportunities we see for growth.

In Fiscal 2014, we continue to estimate total capital spending will be in the region of £2.75 billion (with approximately 45% for R&D and 55% for expenditure on tangible fixed assets such as facilities, tools and equipment as well as investment in our China joint venture).

The significant growth in our sales and profitability with a strong cash and liquidity position (as discussed under “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—General Trends of Our Recent Performance”) has supported our capital spending strategy. Free cash flow after investment and interest has continued to be stronger than expected and is expected to be positive in Fiscal 2014.

Based on our continuing strong performance and cash and liquidity position, we plan to continue to increase capital investment to develop new products in new and existing segments, invest in new powertrains and technologies to meet customer and regulatory requirements, and increase our manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom and in China, Brazil and potentially other international markets. As a result, we expect that our capital spending could increase to be in the region of £3.5 billion—£3.7 billion in Fiscal 2015 (with approximately 40% for R&D and 60% for expenditure on tangible fixed assets such as facilities, tools and equipment as well as investment in our China joint venture).

We continue to target funding most of our capital spending out of operating cash flow. However, after capital spending in the region of £3.5 billion—£3.7 billion, free cash flow could be negative in Fiscal 2015. We expect that our strong balance sheet and liquidity (£2.7 billion of total liquidity and £1.25 billion of undrawn five year (over £900 million) and three year committed credit lines as at 30 September 2013), as well as proven access to funding from capital markets and banks, would also support our investment plans as required.

Develop technologically advanced vehicles

Our strategy is to maintain and improve our competitive position by developing technologically advanced vehicles. Over the years, we have enhanced our technological strengths through extensive in-house R&D activities, particularly through our two advanced engineering and design centres, which centralise our capabilities in product design and engineering. We are committed to continue investing in new technologies, including developing sustainable technologies to improve fuel economy and reduce CO₂ emissions. We consider technological leadership to be a significant factor in our continued success, and therefore intend to continue to devote significant resources to upgrading our technological capabilities.

In line with this objective, we are involved in a number of advanced research consortia that bring together leading manufacturers, suppliers and academic specialists in the United Kingdom, supported by funding from the government’s Technology Strategy Board. In September 2013, we announced our investment in the National Automotive Innovation Campus at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, which is expected to open in 2016 and focus on advanced technology, innovation and research. The campus is expected to feature engineering workshops and laboratories, advanced powertrain facilities and advanced design, visualisation and rapid prototyping and help complement our existing product development centres. In November 2013, we announced plans to work with Intel to establish a technology research centre in Oregon in the United States to develop next-generation in-vehicle technologies, helping us enhance our future vehicle infotainment systems.

Continue to improve vehicle quality

We recognise the importance of superior vehicle quality and have implemented programmes, both internally and at our suppliers' operations, focused on improving the quality of our products, enhancing customer satisfaction and reducing our future warranty costs. We have also established a procedure for ensuring quality control of outsourced components, and products purchased from approved sources undergo a supplier quality improvement process. Reliability and other quality targets are built into our new product introduction process. Assurance of quality is further driven by the design team, which interacts with downstream functions like process-planning, manufacturing and supplier management to ensure quality in design processes and manufacturing. We believe our extensive sales and service network has also enabled us to provide quality and timely customer service. Through close coordination supported by our IT systems, we monitor quality performance in the field and implement corrections on an on-going basis to improve the performance of our products. These policies have generated positive results; for example, Land Rover and Jaguar were ranked the most improved brands in 2011 and 2012, respectively, in the J.D. Power and Associates APEAL Study ranking of nameplates in the United States and the Range Rover scored the highest model score in the 2013 survey.

Products and environmental performance

Our strategy is to invest in products and technologies that position our products ahead of expected stricter environmental regulations and ensure that we benefit from a shift in consumer awareness of the environmental impact of the vehicles they drive. We are the largest investor in automotive R&D in the United Kingdom. We also believe that we are the leader in automotive green-technology in the United Kingdom. Our environmental vehicle strategy focuses on new propulsion technology, weight reduction and reducing parasitic losses through the driveline. We have developed diesel hybrid versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, without compromising the vehicles' off-road ability or load space. We are currently conducting trials of an electric Defender, as part of our research into the electrification of premium sedan and all-terrain vehicles.

We are a global leader in the use of aluminium and other lightweight materials to reduce vehicle weight and improve fuel and CO₂ efficiency, and we believe we are ahead of many of our competitors in the implementation of aluminium construction. We offer five aluminium monocoque vehicles: the Jaguar F-TYPE, the Range Rover, the Range Rover Sport, the Jaguar XJ and Jaguar XK. We plan to deploy our core competency in aluminium construction across more models in our range.

We are also developing more efficient powertrains and other technologies. This includes smaller and more efficient diesel and petrol engines, stop-start and hybrid engines, starting with a state-of-the-art high-efficiency diesel hybrid engine on offer in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport this year and the introduction of our own four cylinder engines from 2015.

Our current product line-up is the most efficient it has ever been. The most efficient version of the Range Rover Evoque emits less than 130 g/km. The all-aluminium Jaguar XJ 3.0 V6 twin-turbo diesel has CO₂ emissions of 159 g/km. The new 3.0-litre TDV6 Range Rover offers similar performance to the previous 4.4-litre TDV8 Range Rover while fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions have been reduced (now 196 g/km). The new "downsized" 2.0-litre turbocharged petrol engine options in the Range Rover Evoque, the 2013 Model Year Freelander, and the Jaguar XF and XJ will also offer improved fuel efficiency. In the case of the latest Freelander Si4, fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions have been reduced over the outgoing 3.2-litre Freelander Si6. Equipped with stop-start and an 8-speed automatic transmission, the XF 2.2-litre diesel, already the most fuel efficient Jaguar ever, was further improved for 2014 Model Year with CO₂ emissions cut to 129 g/km. In 2014 we will launch our first hybrid electric vehicles in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport 3.0L TDV6 Hybrid with emissions of 169 g/km.

We are also taking measures to reduce emissions, waste and the use of natural resources from all of our operations. We recognise the need to use resources responsibly, produce less waste and reduce our carbon footprint. We have reduced our energy use per vehicle by 23% from 2007 levels. We have implemented life cycle techniques so that we can evaluate and reduce our environmental footprint throughout the value chain. We have been certified to the international environmental management standard, ISO14001, since 1998. As part of our integrated CO₂ management strategy, we have one of the largest voluntary CO₂ offset programmes. Through CO₂ offset schemes, we offset all our own manufacturing CO₂ emissions and have provided customer programmes to enable our customers to offset the emissions from vehicle use.

Transform the business structure to deliver sustainable returns

The automobile industry is highly cyclical. To mitigate the impact of cyclicity and provide a foundation from which to invest in new products, designs and technologies in line with our overall strategy, we plan to strengthen our operations by gaining a significant presence across a selected range of products and a wide diversity of geographic markets. One key component of this strategy, which has delivered positive results over the last ten quarters, is our focus on improving the mix of our products (by developing vehicles designed to increase our market segment penetration or market visibility as well as products that generate higher contribution margins than others) and the mix of our markets. We also plan to continue to strengthen our other business operations, such as spare part sales, service and maintenance contracts.

We undertake a variety of internal and external benchmarking exercises, such as competitor vehicle teardown, market testing and internal comparative analysis across our own vehicles, which help us to identify cost improvement opportunities for our components, systems and sub-systems. We also explore opportunities to source materials from low-cost countries as well as sharing components across platforms in order to gain economies of scale and reduce engineering costs per vehicle. We believe that our strategy to enhance global sourcing will enable us to take advantage of low-cost bases in countries such as India and China, where we have already established purchasing offices. We are taking a similar approach with engineering, where we are progressively building up capability through our product development operation in India by allowing incremental levels of design responsibility to be tested on successive programmes.

Recent Developments

Tender Offers

Dollar Tender Offer

On 28 January 2014, we commenced a tender offer (the “Dollar Tender Offer”) in respect of our outstanding \$410,000,000 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018 (the “Dollar Tender Offer Notes”). Under the terms of the Dollar Tender Offer, we are offering to purchase for cash our outstanding Dollar Tender Offer Notes that are validly tendered at a purchase price to be determined based on a fixed spread of 50 basis points over the applicable US Treasury rate (with a premium for Dollar Tender Offer Notes validly tendered prior to an early tender deadline), as outlined in further detail in the offer to purchase relating to the Dollar Tender Offer (the “Offer to Purchase”). The consummation of the Dollar Tender Offer is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions precedent. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, is the dealer manager for the Dollar Tender Offer. The Dollar Tender Offer is being made pursuant to a separate Offer to Purchase and not pursuant to this Offering Memorandum.

Sterling Tender Offer

On 28 January 2014, we commenced a tender offer (the “Sterling Tender Offer” and, together with the Dollar Tender Offer, the “Tender Offers”) in respect of those of our outstanding £500,000,000

8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 held through a Regulation S global note (the “Sterling Tender Offer Notes” and, together with the Dollar Tender Offer Notes, the “Tender Offer Notes”). Under the terms of the Sterling Tender Offer, we are offering to purchase our outstanding Sterling Tender Offer Notes for cash at a purchase price to be determined based on a fixed spread of 50 basis points over the applicable UK Gilt rate as outlined in further detail in the tender offer memorandum relating to the Sterling Tender Offer (the “Tender Offer Memorandum”). We intend to use certain of the proceeds of this offering, together with cash on hand, to repurchase the Sterling Tender Offer Notes tendered pursuant to the Sterling Tender Offer. The consummation of the Sterling Tender Offer is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions precedent. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, is the dealer manager for the Sterling Tender Offer.

The Sterling Tender Offer is not being made, and will not be made, directly or indirectly in or into, or by the use of the mails of, or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce of or by use of any facilities of a national securities exchange of, the United States. Our sterling-denominated 2011 Notes may not be tendered in the Tender Offer by any such use, means, instrumentality or facility from or within the United States or by persons located or resident in the United States. Any purported tender of the sterling-denominated 2011 Notes in the Sterling Tender Offer resulting directly or indirectly from a violation of these restrictions will be invalid. The Sterling Tender Offer is being made pursuant to a separate Tender Offer Memorandum and not pursuant to this Offering Memorandum.

There is no assurance that the Tender Offers will be subscribed for in any amount. We may, in our sole discretion, from time to time, purchase any 2011 Notes after the Tender Offers, through open market or privately negotiated transactions, one or more additional tender or exchange offers, by redemption under the terms of the governing indenture or otherwise, in each case upon terms that may or may not differ from the terms of the Tender Offers.

Trading Update

For the quarter ended 31 December 2013, reported total retail sales volumes were 112,172 units, up 26.5% from 88,658 units for the same quarter in 2012 and up 9.3% from 102,644 units for the prior quarter ended 30 September 2013. Total wholesale sales volumes were 116,357 units, up 22.7% from 94,828 units for the same quarter in 2012 and up 14.2% from 101,931 units for the prior quarter ended 30 September 2013. The higher sales reflect strong demand for the new Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, the Range Rover Evoque and the Jaguar XF, Jaguar XJ, and Jaguar F-TYPE. Retail sales volumes for the quarter ended 31 December 2013 are up in all major regions compared to the same quarter a year ago with China up 45.6%, North America up 33.0%, Asia Pacific up 30.3%, the United Kingdom up 9.5%, Europe up 7.8% and all other markets up 34.3%. Retail sales volumes for the quarter and nine months ended 31 December 2013 are provided below.

We are finalizing the preparation of our financial results for the quarter ended 31 December 2013. Those results are scheduled to be announced in February 2014 together with Tata Motors’ results for the same period.

Based on present management estimates and subject to confirmation by the results announcement to be made in February, we expect that the results for the quarter ended 31 December 2013 will reflect the favourable sales volumes announced for the quarter ended 31 December 2013 described above and the continuation of recent favourable performance trends discussed in the section entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—General Trends of Our Recent Performance”.

Recent Sales Volumes

We report retail volumes on a monthly basis. The following tables provide an analysis of the Group’s regional retail volumes for the three months ended 31 December 2013 and the three months

ended 31 December 2012, as well as the nine months ended 31 December 2013 and the nine months ended 31 December 2012:

	Three months ended 31 December			
	2012	2013	Change	Change
	(units)			(%)
Global retail volumes:				
Jaguar	11,980	19,008	7,028	58.7%
Land Rover	76,678	93,164	16,486	21.5%
Total	88,658	112,172	23,514	26.5%
Regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	19,985	21,552	1,567	7.8%
North America	15,737	20,936	5,199	33.0%
United Kingdom	13,969	15,297	1,328	9.5%
China	19,731	28,732	9,001	45.6%
Asia Pacific	4,319	5,628	1,309	30.3%
Rest of the world	14,917	20,027	5,110	34.3%
Jaguar regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	2,280	2,541	261	11.4%
North America	2,591	4,790	2,199	84.9%
United Kingdom	2,989	2,954	(35)	1.2%
China	1,810	5,351	3,541	195.6%
Asia Pacific	808	1,335	527	65.2%
Rest of the world	1,502	2,037	535	35.6%
Land Rover regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	17,705	19,011	1,306	7.4%
North America	13,146	16,146	3,000	22.8%
United Kingdom	10,980	12,343	1,363	12.4%
China	17,921	23,381	5,460	30.5%
Asia Pacific	3,511	4,293	782	22.3%
Rest of the world	13,415	17,990	4,575	34.1%

	Nine months ended 31 December			
	2012	2013	Change	Change
	(units)			(%)
Global retail volumes:				
Jaguar	38,416	56,491	18,075	47.1%
Land Rover	220,749	253,044	32,295	14.6%
Total	259,165	309,535	50,370	19.4%
Regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	55,388	57,928	2,540	4.6%
North America	45,346	55,748	10,402	22.9%
United Kingdom	46,567	51,890	5,323	11.4%
China	55,348	73,510	18,162	32.8%
Asia Pacific	12,330	16,539	4,209	34.1%
Rest of the world	44,186	53,920	9,734	22.0%
Jaguar regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	6,979	7,843	864	12.4%
North America	9,173	14,360	5,187	56.5%
United Kingdom	10,095	11,228	1,133	11.2%
China	5,353	13,733	8,380	156.5%
Asia Pacific	2,571	3,626	1,055	41.0%
Rest of the world	4,245	5,701	1,456	34.3%
Land Rover regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	48,409	50,085	1,676	3.5%
North America	36,173	41,388	5,215	14.4%
United Kingdom	36,472	40,662	4,190	11.5%
China	49,995	59,777	9,782	19.6%
Asia Pacific	9,759	12,913	3,154	32.3%
Rest of the world	39,941	48,219	8,278	20.7%

The Issuer

The Issuer is a public limited company, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with company number 06477691, with its registered office at Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry CV3 4LF, United Kingdom.

The Issuer has an issued share capital of £1,500,642,163 which is comprised of 1,500,642,163 fully paid shares of £1.00 each.

The telephone number of the Issuer is +(44) 2476 303 080.

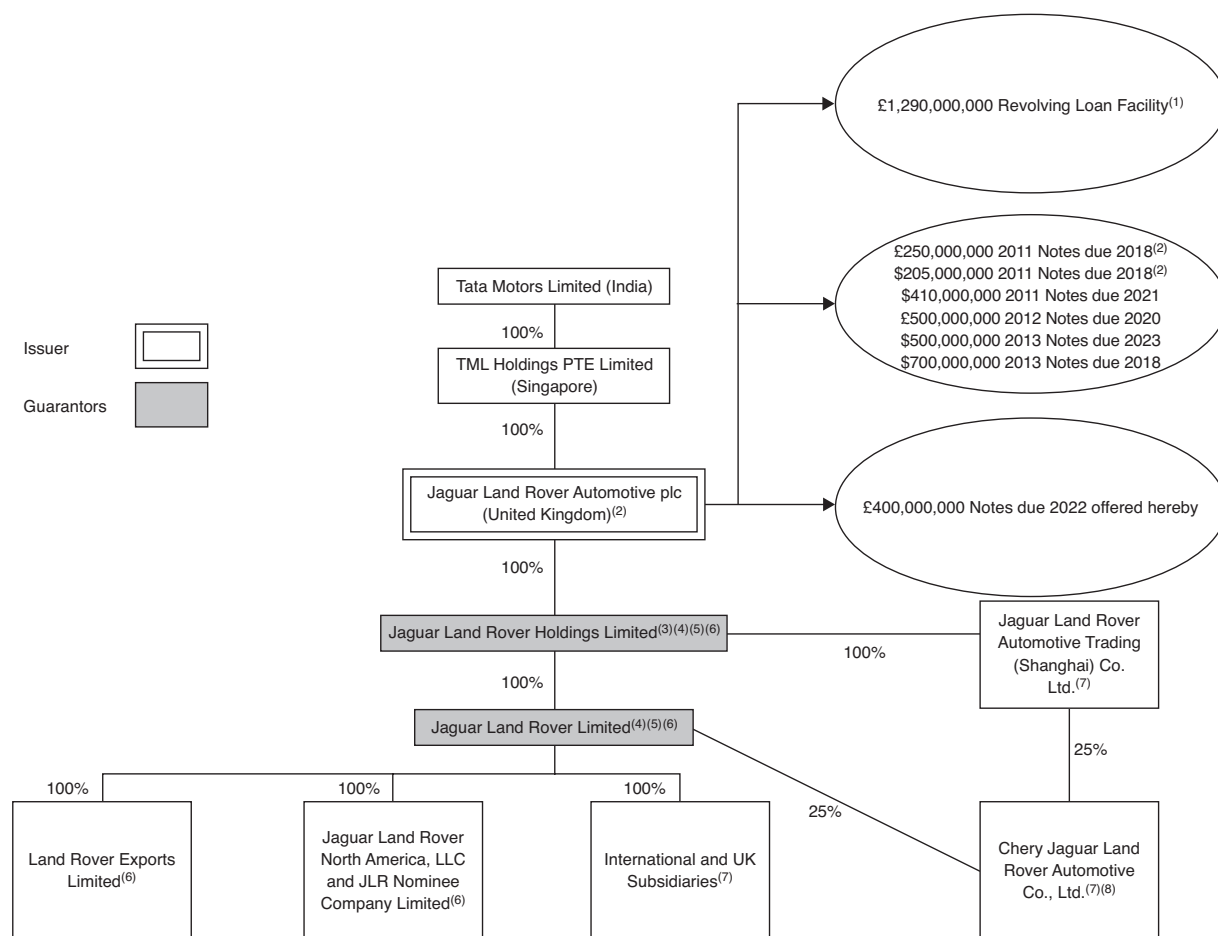
The Guarantors

Jaguar Land Rover Limited (formerly Jaguar Cars Limited) is a private limited company, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with company number 01672070, with its registered office at Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom. The telephone number of Jaguar Land Rover Limited is +(44) 2476 303 080.

Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (formerly Land Rover) is a private limited company, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with company number 04019301, with its registered office at Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom. The telephone number of Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is +(44) 2476 303 080.

CORPORATE AND FINANCING STRUCTURE

The following diagram gives an overview of the corporate and financing structure of the Issuer and its subsidiaries, after giving effect to the issue of the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom. Please see “Use of Proceeds”. For a summary of the material financing arrangements identified in this diagram, please see “Description of Other Indebtedness” and “Description of the Notes”.



- (1) As at the date of this offering memorandum, the Revolving Loan Facility was undrawn. Please see “Description of Other Indebtedness” for a summary of our other financing facilities, including working capital and receivables facilities and other financing arrangements and “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources” for a discussion of our capital structure.
- (2) The Issuer intends to use certain of the proceeds of the offering of the Notes, together with cash on hand, to repurchase in full the outstanding Tender Offer Notes, by way of the Tender Offers made pursuant to separate tender offer memoranda and not pursuant to this Offering Memorandum. See “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”. We assume for purposes of the diagram that 50% of the aggregate principal amount of each series of our 2011 Notes due 2018 will be repurchased pursuant to the Tender Offers, as described under “Use of Proceeds”. There is no assurance that the Tender Offers will be subscribed for in any amount.
- (3) In order to bring our legal structure in line with our operational structure, we transferred in April 2012 the trade and assets of Land Rover Exports Limited to Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited (now JLR Nominee Company Limited and previously Jaguar Cars Exports Limited), in January 2013 the trade and assets of the Land Rover business to Jaguar Land Rover Limited (previously Jaguar Cars Limited) and in April 2013, the trade and assets of Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited to Jaguar Land Rover Limited. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover) remains as a holding

company, directly owning Jaguar Land Rover Limited and the China NSC and indirectly owning 50% of Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd. and 100% of all other subsidiary companies. None of these reorganisations has impacted the indirect holdings of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc. The name of Jaguar Land Rover PLC was changed to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc in December 2012.

- (4) Following the Jaguar Land Rover internal group reorganisation effective on 1 January 2013, Jaguar Land Rover Limited is directly responsible for the UK defined benefit pension plans. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited has also given guarantees to the pension trustee of Jaguar Land Rover Limited's liabilities under the plans.
- (5) The Guarantors would have accounted for approximately 80.7% of the aggregated total assets, 80.7% of the aggregated net assets, 26.1% of revenue and 65.4% of EBITDA of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its consolidated subsidiaries as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2013, excluding intragroup assets and transactions. The Guarantors represent a higher percentage of EBITDA than revenue because those NSCs which are not Guarantors operate solely as distributors of our vehicles in the markets in which they operate.
- (6) As at 30 September 2013, after giving effect to the issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under "Use of Proceeds", our non-guarantor subsidiaries would have had £16.7 million of debt (other than the 2011 Note guarantees, the 2012 Note guarantees and the January 2013 Note guarantees issued by Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited, none of which will guarantee the Notes). We estimate that Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited (none of which is guaranteeing the Notes) accounted for approximately 4.1% of the aggregated total assets, 13.4% of revenue and 0.5% of EBITDA of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its consolidated subsidiaries as at 30 September 2013. Both Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited are currently dormant subsidiaries.
- (7) This corporate and financing structure chart has been condensed and is not intended to be a comprehensive presentation of our indirect subsidiaries. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is the only direct subsidiary of the Issuer.
- (8) As part of our joint venture with Chery Automobile Company Ltd., we have established a joint venture company in China called Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd. We own 50% of the share capital of Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co., Ltd. through our subsidiaries Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (25%) and Jaguar Land Rover Limited (25%). The remaining 50% is held by Chery Automobile Company Ltd. See "Our Business—China Joint Venture".

THE OFFERING

The following summary contains basic information about the Notes and the Note Guarantees. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of the Notes and the Note Guarantees, please see the section of this Offering Memorandum entitled “Description of the Notes” and particularly those subsections to which we have referred you. Terms used in this summary and not otherwise defined have the meanings given to them in “Description of the Notes”.

Issuer	Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc.
Notes Offered	£400 million aggregate principal amount of 5.000% senior unsecured notes due 2022.
Maturity	15 February 2022.
Issue Date	The Notes were issued on 31 January 2014.
Interest	5.000% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on each 15 February and 15 August and beginning on 15 August 2014. Interest on the Notes will accrue from their date of issue.
Guarantees	The Notes will be guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by the Guarantors.
Ranking	<p>The Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer and the Note Guarantees will be senior unsecured obligations of the Guarantors. The payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes and the obligations of the Guarantors under the Note Guarantees will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, that is not, by its terms, expressly subordinated (and is not senior) in right of payment to the Notes, including the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes and the December 2013 Notes; • rank senior in right of payment to any and all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, that is, by its terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or such Guarantee as applicable; and • be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and to the indebtedness of the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not Guarantors. <p>Neither Tata Motors nor TMLH will guarantee the Notes.</p>
Optional Redemption	Upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ written notice, the Issuer may redeem the Notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and any other amounts payable thereon, to the date of redemption,

plus a premium, as described under “Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption of the Notes upon Payment of Applicable Redemption Premium”.

At any time prior to 15 February 2017, the Issuer may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at the redemption price listed under “Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption of the Notes upon an Equity Offering”.

For a more detailed description, please see “Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption”.

Additional Amounts; Tax Redemption

All payments in respect of the Notes or the Note Guarantees made by the Issuer or any Guarantor will be made without withholding or deducting for any taxes or other governmental charges, except to the extent required by law. If withholding or deduction is required by law, subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer or relevant Guarantor will pay additional amounts so that the net amount each holder of the Notes receives is no less than the holder would have received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. Please see “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts”.

If certain changes in the law of any relevant taxing jurisdiction become effective that would impose withholding taxes or other deductions on the payments on the Notes, and, as a result, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor is required to pay additional amounts with respect to such withholding taxes, the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. Please see “Description of the Notes—Redemption for Changes in Withholding Taxes”.

Restrictive Covenants

The Indenture will contain covenants that restrict the ability of the Issuer, the Guarantors and certain Restricted Subsidiaries (as defined herein) to:

- incur more debt;
- pay dividends, repurchase stock, and make distributions and certain other payments and investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- transfer or sell assets;
- provide guarantees of other debt;
- agree to restrictions on dividends by subsidiaries; and
- merge or consolidate.

For a more detailed description of these covenants, please see “Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants”. These covenants are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions.

Transfer Restrictions We have not registered the Notes or the Note Guarantees under the US Securities Act. You may only offer or sell Notes in a transaction exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. Please see “Notice to Investors”.

Use of Proceeds We intend to use the net proceeds from the issue and sale of the Notes, together with cash on hand, to repurchase any and all of our outstanding Sterling Tender Offer Notes at the Sterling Tender Price pursuant to the Sterling Tender Offer. See “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”. There is no assurance that the Sterling Tender Offer will be subscribed for in any amount. We intend to use any remaining proceeds not used in the Sterling Tender Offer for general corporate purposes.

Trustee, Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar Citibank, N.A., London Branch.

Listing Application has been made to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and be admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market thereof. The Euro MTF Market is not a regulated market pursuant to the provisions of Directive 2004/39/EC.

Governing Law The Notes and the Indenture will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

Risk Factors Investing in the Notes involves risks. You should carefully consider the information under the title “Risk Factors” and the other information included in this Offering Memorandum before deciding whether to invest in the Notes.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The following table sets out Jaguar Land Rover's summary consolidated financial data and other data for the periods ended and as at the dates indicated below. For a discussion of the presentation of financial data, please see "Presentation of Financial and Other Data".

We have derived the summary consolidated financial data for the Fiscal years ended 31 March 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the interim condensed consolidated income statement and statement of comprehensive income data and cash flow data for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 from the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. The balance sheet data as at 30 September 2012 have been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2012, not included in this Offering Memorandum. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Data".

The 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS and the 2013 Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34. The summary financial data and other data should be read in conjunction with "Presentation of Financial and Other Data", "Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data", "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future expected results. In addition, our results for the six-month period ended 30 September 2013 should not be regarded as indicative of our results expected for the year ended 31 March 2014.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 set out below was derived by aggregating without adjustments the consolidated income statement for the twelve months ended 31 March 2013 and the consolidated income statement data for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and subtracting the consolidated income statement data for the six months ended 30 September 2012. The financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily representative of our results of operations for any future period or our financial condition at any future date.

In this Offering Memorandum, we have included references to certain non-IFRS measures, including EBITDA. EBITDA is not an IFRS measure and should not be construed as an alternative to any IFRS measure such as revenue, gross profit, other income, net profit or cash flow from operating activities. We believe that EBITDA is a useful indicator of our ability to incur and service our indebtedness and can assist certain investors, security analysts and other interested parties in evaluating us. You should exercise caution in comparing EBITDA as reported by us to EBITDA, or adjusted variations of EBITDA, of other companies. EBITDA as presented in this Offering Memorandum differs from the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" that is contained in the Indenture. EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation. Some of these limitations include the following: (i) it does not reflect our capital expenditures or capitalised product development costs, our future requirements for capital expenditures or our contractual commitments; (ii) it does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; (iii) it does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary, to service interest or principal payments on our debt; and (iv) although depreciation and amortisation are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortised will often need to be replaced in the future and EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements that would be required for such replacements.

Please note that, while we charge our research costs to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred, we capitalise product development costs relating to new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products and recognise them as intangible assets under certain conditions. Please see "Presentation of Financial and Other Data". There are a number of differences between IFRS and

US GAAP. One difference is that we would not be able to capitalise such costs if we were to prepare our financial statements in compliance with US GAAP. In addition, interpretations of IFRS may differ, which can result in different applications of the same standard and, therefore, different results.

	Fiscal year ended and as at 31 March			Six months ended and as at 30 September		Twelve months ended and as at 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income Data:						
Revenue	9,871	13,512	15,784	6,927	8,709	17,566
Material and other cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	(6,178)	(8,733)	(9,904)	(4,425)	(5,317)	(10,796)
Employee cost	(789)	(1,011)	(1,333)	(615)	(751)	(1,469)
Other expenses	(1,970)	(2,520)	(3,066)	(1,367)	(1,744)	(3,443)
Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives	—	(9)	(10)	—	(9)	(19)
Development costs capitalised ⁽²⁾	531	751	860	433	501	928
Other income	36	38	71	60	109	120
Depreciation and amortisation ⁽³⁾	(396)	(466)	(622)	(240)	(418)	(800)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)	34	64	(97)	(9)	5	(83)
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	(1)	(50)	(12)	8	38	18
Finance income	10	16	34	16	18	36
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	(33)	(85)	(18)	(25)	(46)	(39)
Share of loss from joint venture	—	—	(12)	—	(12)	(24)
Net income before tax	1,115	1,507	1,675	763	1,083	1,995
Income tax expense	(79)	(26)	(460)	(222)	(272)	(510)
Net income attributable to shareholders . . .	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
Currency translation gain/(loss)	123	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges booked into equity	43	(35)	(288)	277	817	252
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement . . .	(13)	(20)	59	(48)	(47)	60
Actuarial losses	(321)	(150)	(346)	(24)	(278)	(600)
Tax effect on items recognised in other comprehensive income	—	173	125	(54)	(137)	42
Total comprehensive income for the period .	868	1,449	765	692	1,166	1,239
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Intangible assets	2,145	2,801	3,522	3,209	3,854	3,854
Total non-current assets	3,557	4,982	6,628	5,924	7,367	7,367
Total current assets	3,118	5,235	6,209	4,937	6,095	6,095
Total assets	6,675	10,217	12,837	10,861	13,462	13,462
Total current liabilities	4,067	5,041	5,997	4,965	5,460	5,460
Total non-current liabilities	1,133	2,252	3,301	2,429	3,447	3,447
Total liabilities	5,200	7,293	9,298	7,394	8,907	8,907
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	1,475	2,924	3,539	3,467	4,555	4,555

	Fiscal year ended and as at 31 March			Six months ended and as at 30 September		Twelve months ended and as at 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Cash Flow Data:						
Net cash from operating activities	1,645	2,500	2,429	1,010	1,111	2,530
Net cash used in investing activities	(769)	(1,542)	(2,609)	(1,164)	(917)	(2,362)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities .	(527)	444	(178)	(475)	(237)	60
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,028	2,430	2,072	1,801	2,029	2,029
Other Financial Data:						
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	1,502	2,027	2,402	1,013	1,498	2,887
Capitalised expenditure (excluding R&D costs)	250	660	990	388	602	1,204
Capitalised product development expenditure ⁽⁵⁾	582	825	970	493	525	1,002
Net cash/(debt) (at period end) ⁽⁶⁾	(353)	456	680	437	582	582
Pro forma net cash/(debt) (at period end) ⁽⁷⁾ .	—	—	—	—	—	518
Pro forma net finance costs ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(29)
Ratio of EBITDA to pro forma net finance costs	—	—	—	—	—	101:1
Ratio of pro forma net debt to EBITDA . . .	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.

- (1) We have elected to present our income statement under IFRS by nature of expenditure rather than by function. Accordingly, we do not present costs of sales, selling and distribution and other functional cost categories on the face of the income statement. For illustrative purposes, we have defined “material and other cost of sales” as the sum of the following types of expenditure presented in the income statement: (i) change in inventories of finished goods and works in progress; (ii) purchase of products for sale; and (iii) raw materials and consumables. “Material and other cost of sales” does not equal “cost of sales” that we would report if it were to adopt a functional presentation for its income statement because it does not include all relevant employee costs, depreciation and amortisation of assets used in the production process and relevant production overheads, which we report separately. The reconciliation of material and other cost of sales to our income statement is as follows:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	172	317	309	169	272	412
Add purchase of products for sale	(714)	(792)	(839)	(417)	(366)	(788)
Add raw materials and consumables	(5,636)	(8,258)	(9,374)	(4,176)	(5,223)	(10,421)
Material and other cost of sales	(6,178)	(8,733)	(9,904)	(4,425)	(5,317)	(10,796)

- (2) This amount reflects the capitalised cost recognised as an intangible asset at the end of the relevant period, net of the amounts charged to the income statement, which were £119 million, £149 million, £198 million, £98 million, £112 million and £212 million in the years ended 31 March 2011, 2012 and 2013, the six months ended 30 September 2012 and 2013 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013, respectively.
- (3) Depreciation and amortisation include, among other things, the amortisation attributable to the capitalised cost of product development relating to new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products. The amount of total depreciation and amortisation attributable to the amortisation of capitalised product development costs for Fiscal 2011, Fiscal 2012, Fiscal 2013, the six months ended 30 September 2012 and 2013 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 was £100 million, £183 million, £297 million, £99 million, £213 million and £411 million, respectively.
- (4) We have defined EBITDA as net income attributable to shareholders before income tax expense, finance expense (net of capitalised interest), finance income, depreciation and amortisation, foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net) and MTM on

derivatives not hedge accounted. EBITDA is presented because we believe that it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in evaluating companies in the automotive industry. However, other companies may calculate EBITDA in a manner that is different from ours. EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under IFRS and should not be considered an alternative to cash flow from operating activities or as a measure of liquidity or an alternative to profit/(loss) on ordinary activities as indicators of operating performance or any other measures of performance derived in accordance with IFRS.

The reconciliation of EBITDA to our net income attributable to shareholders line item is:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
Add back depreciation and amortisation	396	466	622	240	418	800
Less finance income	(10)	(16)	(34)	(16)	(18)	(36)
Add back finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	33	85	18	25	46	39
Add back income tax expense	79	26	460	222	272	510
(Less)/add back foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	(34)	(64)	97	9	(5)	83
(Less)/add back MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted . . .	1	50	12	(8)	(38)	(18)
EBITDA	<u>1,502</u>	<u>2,027</u>	<u>2,402</u>	<u>1,013</u>	<u>1,498</u>	<u>2,887</u>

- (5) This amount reflects the capitalised cost of product development recognised as an intangible asset at the end of the relevant period.
- (6) Net cash/(debt) equals total debt, including secured and unsecured borrowings and factoring facilities, less cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) and excluding finance leases.
- (7) Pro forma net cash/(debt) equals net cash/(debt), as adjusted to give pro forma effect to the issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under "Use of Proceeds", including estimated debt issuance costs of £5 million.
- (8) Pro forma net finance costs reflects our net interest expense for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 as if the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby had been issued and the proceeds therefrom had been used, as described under "Use of Proceeds", on 1 October 2012.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks, together with other information provided to you in this Offering Memorandum, in deciding whether to invest in the Notes. The occurrence of any of the events discussed below could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. If these events occur, the trading prices of the Notes could decline, we may not be able to pay all or part of the interest on or principal of the Notes, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we now deem immaterial may also harm us and affect your investment.

This Offering Memorandum contains “forward-looking” statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. Please see “Forward-looking Statements”.

Risks Associated with the Automotive Industry

Lack of improvement or worsening global economic conditions could have a significant adverse impact on our sales and results of operations.

The automotive industry depends on general economic conditions around the world. Economic slowdowns in the past have significantly affected the automotive and related industries. The demand for automobiles is influenced by a variety of factors, including, among other things, the growth rate of the global economy, availability of credit, disposable income of consumers, interest rates, environmental policies, tax policies, safety regulations, freight rates and fuel prices.

As a result of the global financial crisis, our business sustained significant losses in 2008 and 2009. Although the global economic climate has improved since then, the prevailing economic environment in a number of countries continues to be a cause of concern. Confidence in financial markets and general consumer confidence have been further eroded by concerns over public sector debt, especially in certain peripheral European countries, such as Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, geopolitical events in North Africa and the Middle East. Deterioration in key economic factors, such as GDP growth rates, interest rates and inflation, as well as the reduced availability of financing for vehicles at competitive rates, may result in a decrease in demand for automobiles. A decrease in demand would, in turn, cause automobile prices and manufacturing capacity utilisation rates to fall. Such circumstances have in the past materially affected, and may in the future materially affect, our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Intensifying competition could materially and adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

The global automotive industry, including the premium passenger car segment, is highly competitive and competition is likely to further intensify in view of the continuing globalisation and consolidation in the worldwide automotive industry. There is a strong trend among market participants in the premium automotive industry towards intensifying efforts to retain their competitive position in established markets while also developing a presence in more-profitable and fast-growing emerging markets, such as China, India, Russia, Brazil and other parts of Asia. A range of factors affect the competitive environment, including, among other things, quality and features of vehicles, innovation, development time, ability to control costs, pricing, reliability, safety, fuel economy, environmental impact and perception thereof, customer service and financing terms. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the global automotive industry.

We are exposed to the risks of new drive technologies being developed and the resulting effects on the automobile market.

Over the past few years, the global market for automobiles, particularly in established markets, has been characterised by increasing demand for more environmentally friendly vehicles and technologies. This is related, in particular, to the public debate on global warming and climate protection. We endeavour to take account of climate protection and the ever more-stringent laws and regulations that have been and are likely to be adopted. We are focusing on researching, developing and producing new drive technologies, such as hybrid engines and electric cars. We are also investing in development programmes to reduce fuel consumption through the use of lightweight materials, reducing parasitic losses through the driveline and improvements in aerodynamics.

There is a risk that these R&D activities will not achieve their planned objectives or that competitors or joint ventures set up by competitors will develop better solutions and will be able to manufacture the resulting products more rapidly, in larger quantities, with a higher quality and/or at a lower cost. This could lead to increased demand for the products of such competitors and result in a loss of market share for us. There is also a risk that the money invested in researching and developing new technologies will, to a considerable extent, have been spent in vain, because the technologies developed or the products derived therefrom are unsuccessful in the market or because competitors have developed better or less expensive products. It is possible that we could then be compelled to make new investments in researching and developing other technologies to maintain our existing market share or to win back the market share lost to competitors.

In addition, the climate debate and promotion of new technologies are increasingly resulting in the automotive industry's customers no longer looking for products only on the basis of the current standard factors, such as price, design, performance, brand image or comfort/features, but also on the basis of the technology used in the vehicle or the manufacturer or provider of this technology. This could lead to shifts in demand and the value-added parameters in the automotive industry at the expense of our products.

Increases in the cost, or disruptions in the supply, of vehicle parts resulting from disasters and accidents could materially harm our business.

We rely on a global network of suppliers for the inputs and logistics supporting our products and services. We are exposed to disruptions in this supply chain resulting from natural disasters or man-made accidents. Substantial increases in the costs or a significant delay or sustained interruption in the supply of key inputs sourced from areas affected by disasters or accidents could adversely affect our ability to maintain our current and expected levels of production, and therefore negatively affect our revenues and increase our operating expenses.

New or changing laws, regulations and government policies regarding improved fuel economy, reduced greenhouse gas and other emissions, and vehicle safety may have a significant effect on how we do business.

We are subject throughout the world to comprehensive and constantly changing laws, regulations and policies. We expect the number and extent of legal and regulatory requirements and the related costs of changes to our product line-up to increase significantly in the future. In Europe and the United States, for example, governmental regulation is primarily driven by concerns about the environment (including greenhouse gas emissions), fuel economy, energy security and vehicle safety. Requirements to optimise vehicles in line with these governmental actions could significantly affect our plans for global product development and may result in substantial costs, including civil penalties in cases of non-compliance. They may also result in limiting the types of vehicles we sell and where we sell them, which may affect our revenue.

The European Union passed legislation in April 2009 to begin regulating vehicle CO₂ emissions in 2012. The legislation sets a target of a European industry fleet average of 130 grams per kilometre by 2012 and an ambitious target for a manufacturer's full fleet registered in the EU in 2020 to average 95 grams per kilometre (now proposed to be extended to 2021). The specific requirements for each manufacturer are based on the average weight of the vehicles it sells. We have received a permitted derogation from this emissions requirement available to small volume and niche manufacturers, and as a result we are permitted to reduce our emissions by 25% from 2007 levels rather than meeting a specific CO₂ emissions target. We now have an overall 2015 target of an average of 178.9 grams of CO₂ per kilometre for our full fleet of vehicles registered in the EU that year, with Jaguar Land Rover and Tata Motors monitored as a single "pooled" entity for compliance with this target. We are in compliance with an interim 2012 requirement that the best 65% of our pooled fleet registered in the EU that year have met this target, and our best 65% averaged 163 grams of CO₂ per kilometre. A further niche manufacturer derogation from the 2020/21 target, which derogation has been proposed but not yet adopted, could allow us to apply for an overall target of 132 grams of CO₂ per kilometre as of that time.

Moreover, in 2007 the European Parliament adopted the latest in a series of more-stringent standards for emissions of other air pollutants from passenger vehicles, to be phased in from September 2009 (Euro 5) and September 2014 (Euro 6). At the national level, an increasing number of EU Member States have adopted some form of fuel consumption or CO₂-based vehicle taxation system.

Additional measures have been proposed or adopted in the European Union to regulate safety features, tyre-rolling resistance, vehicle air conditioners, tyre-pressure monitors and gear shift indicators.

In the United States, both Corporate Average Fuel Economy ("CAFE") standards and greenhouse gas standards are imposed on manufacturers of passenger vehicles and light trucks. Under new US federal greenhouse gas regulations, passenger cars and light trucks for model years 2012 through 2016 must meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of CO₂ per mile, equivalent to about 35.5 miles per US gallon if the industry meets the target through only fuel economy improvements. In August 2012, the US federal government extended this programme to cars and light trucks for model years 2017 through 2025, targeting an estimated combined average emissions level of 243 grams of CO₂ per mile in 2017 and 163 grams per mile in 2025, in the latter case equivalent to about 54.5 miles per US gallon. California is empowered to implement more stringent greenhouse gas standards but has elected to accept these new federal standards for compliance with the state's own requirements. However, California is moving forward with other stringent air emission regulations for vehicles, including on smog control, and a 15.4% quota for new zero emission vehicles sold in the state by 2025.

In addition, the US Environmental Protection Agency proposed, in March 2013, new requirements to further reduce other emissions such as nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, carbon monoxide and air toxics, starting with model year 2017, as well as to reduce sulphur content in gasoline. The EPA proposal is intended to harmonise national US requirements with requirements already adopted in California in 2012 for the 2015-25 model years.

Other countries, such as China, are also developing new policies to address these issues.

To comply with current and future environmental norms, we may have to incur additional capital expenditure and R&D expenditure to upgrade products and manufacturing facilities, which would have an impact on our cost of production and the results of operations and may be difficult to pass through to our customers. If we are unable to develop commercially viable technologies within the time frames set by the new standards, we could face significant civil penalties or be forced to restrict product offerings drastically to remain in compliance. Moreover, meeting government-mandated safety

standards is difficult and costly because crash-worthiness standards tend to conflict with the need to reduce vehicle weight in order to meet emissions and fuel economy standards.

Changes in tax, tariff or fiscal policies could adversely affect the demand for our products.

Imposition of any additional taxes and levies designed to limit the use of automobiles could adversely affect the demand for our vehicles and our results of operations. Changes in corporate and other taxation policies as well as changes in export and other incentives given by various governments or import or tariff policies could also adversely affect our results of operations. For instance, Brazil recently increased import duty on foreign vehicles, which has put pressure on sales margins in Brazil and prompted us to enter into discussions with the Brazilian government to exempt a certain number of imported vehicles from the increased tariff. Such government actions may be unpredictable and beyond our control, and any adverse changes in government policy could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Associated with Our Business

Our future success depends on our ability to satisfy changing customer demands by offering attractive and innovative products in a timely manner and maintaining such products' competitiveness and quality.

Customer preferences, especially in many of the more mature markets, show an overall trend towards smaller and more fuel efficient and environmentally friendly vehicles. In many markets, these preferences are driven by customers' environmental concerns, increasing fuel prices and government regulations, such as regulations regarding the level of CO₂ emissions, speed limits and higher taxes on sports utility vehicles or premium automobiles.

Such a general shift in consumer preference towards smaller and more environmentally friendly vehicles could materially affect our ability to sell premium passenger cars and large or medium-sized all-terrain vehicles at current or targeted volume levels. Our operations may be significantly impacted if we fail to develop, or experience delays in developing, fuel efficient vehicles that reflect changing customer preferences and meet the specific requirements of government regulations. Our competitors can gain significant advantages if they are able to offer vehicles that satisfy customer preference and government regulations earlier than we are able to do so. Potential delays in bringing new high-quality vehicles to market would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There can be no assurance that our new models will meet our sales expectations, in which case we may be unable to realise the intended economic benefits of our investments, which would in turn materially affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, there is a risk that our quality standards can be maintained only by incurring substantial costs for monitoring and quality assurance. For our customers, one of the determining factors in purchasing our vehicles is the high quality of the products. A decrease in the quality of our vehicles (or if the public were to have the impression that such a decrease in quality had occurred) could damage our image and reputation as a premium automobile manufacturer and in turn materially affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are more vulnerable to reduced demand for premium performance cars and all-terrain vehicles than automobile manufacturers with a more diversified product range.

We operate in the premium performance car and all-terrain vehicle segments, which are very specific segments of the premium passenger car market, and we have a more limited range of models than some of our competitors. Accordingly, our performance is linked to market conditions and consumer demand in those two market segments. Other premium performance car manufacturers operate in a broader spectrum of market segments, which makes them comparatively less vulnerable to

reduced demand for any specific segment. Any downturn or reduced demand for premium passenger cars and all-terrain vehicles, or any reduced demand for our most popular models, in the geographic markets in which we operate could have a more pronounced effect on our performance and earnings than would have been the case if we had operated in a larger number of different market segments.

Our significant reliance on key markets increases the risk of negative impact of adverse change in customer demand in those countries.

We have a significant presence in the United Kingdom, Chinese, North American and continental European markets from which we derive approximately three-quarters of our revenues. The global economic downturn significantly impacted the automotive industry in some of these markets in 2009. Although demand in these markets has recovered strongly, a decline in demand for our vehicles in these major markets may in the future significantly impair our business, financial position and results of operations. In addition, our strategy, which includes new product launches and expansion into growing markets, such as China, India, Russia and Brazil, may not be sufficient to mitigate a decrease in demand for our products in mature markets in the future, which could have a significant adverse impact on our financial performance.

Any inability to implement our growth strategy by entering new markets may adversely affect our results of operations.

Our growth strategy relies on the expansion of our operations in other parts of the world, including China, India, Russia, Brazil and other parts of Asia, which feature higher growth potential than many of the more mature automotive markets. The costs associated with entering and establishing ourselves in new markets, and expanding such operations may, however, be higher than expected, and we may face significant competition in those regions. In addition, our international business faces a range of risks and challenges, including language barriers, cultural differences, difficulties in staffing and managing overseas operations, inherent difficulties and delays in contract enforcement and the collection of receivables under the legal systems of foreign countries, the risk of non-tariff barriers, regulatory and legal requirements affecting our ability to enter new markets through joint ventures with local entities, difficulties in obtaining regulatory approvals, environmental permits and other similar types of governmental consents, difficulties in negotiating effective contracts, obtaining the necessary facility sites or marketing outlets or securing essential local financing, liquidity, trade financing or cash management facilities, export and import restrictions, multiple tax regimes (including regulations relating to transfer pricing and withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments from subsidiaries), foreign investment restrictions, foreign exchange controls and restrictions on repatriation of funds, other restrictions on foreign trade or investment sanctions, and the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and regulations. If we are unable to manage risks related to our expansion and growth in other parts of the world and therefore fail to establish a strong presence in those higher growth markets, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected or our investments could be lost.

We may be adversely impacted by political instability, wars, terrorism, multinational conflicts, natural disasters, fuel shortages/prices, epidemics, labour strikes and other risks in the markets in which we operate.

Our products are exported to a number of geographical markets and we plan to expand our international operations further in the future. Consequently, we are subject to various risks associated with conducting our business both within and outside our domestic market and our operations may be subject to political instability, wars, terrorism, regional and/or multinational conflicts, natural disasters, fuel shortages/prices, epidemics and labour strikes. In addition, conducting business internationally, especially in emerging markets, exposes us to additional risks, including adverse changes in economic and government policies, unpredictable shifts in regulation, inconsistent application of existing laws and regulations, unclear regulatory and taxation systems and divergent commercial and employment

practices and procedures. Any significant or prolonged disruptions or delays in our operations related to these risks could adversely impact our results of operations.

Under-performance of our distribution channels may adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

Our products are sold and serviced through a network of authorised dealers and service centres across our domestic market, and a network of distributors and local dealers in international markets. We monitor the performance of our dealers and distributors and provide them with support to assist them to perform to our expectations. There can be no assurance, however, that our expectations will be met. Any under-performance by our dealers, distributors or service centres could adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

Disruptions to our supply chains or shortages of essential raw materials may adversely affect our production and results of operations.

We rely on third parties for sourcing raw materials, parts and components used in the manufacture of our products. At the local level, we are exposed to reliance on smaller enterprises where the risk of insolvency is greater. Furthermore, for some parts and components, we are dependent on a single source. Our ability to procure supplies in a cost-effective and timely manner or at all is subject to various factors, some of which are not within our control. While we manage our supply chain as part of our supplier management process, any significant problems with our supply chain or shortages of essential raw materials in the future could affect our results of operations in an adverse manner.

Adverse economic conditions and falling vehicle sales had a significant financial impact on our suppliers in the past. A deterioration in automobile demand and lack of access to sufficient financial arrangements for our supply chain could impair the timely availability of components to us. In addition, if one or more of the other global automotive manufacturers were to become insolvent, this would have an adverse impact on the supply chains and may further adversely affect our results of operations.

As part of the separation agreements with Ford, we entered into supply agreements with Ford and certain other third parties for critical components. All of the engines used in our vehicles are currently supplied by Ford or the Ford—PSA joint venture. We may not be able to manufacture engines or find a suitable replacement supplier in a timely manner in the event of any disruption in the supply of engines, or parts of engines, and other hardware or services provided to us by Ford or the Ford—PSA joint venture and such disruption could have a material adverse impact on our operations, business and/or financial condition.

Increases in input prices may have a material adverse impact on our result of operations.

In the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012, our material and other cost of sales (comprising raw materials, components and purchases of products for sale) constituted 61.1% and 63.9%, respectively, of our total revenues. Prices of commodities used in manufacturing automobiles, including steel, aluminium, copper, zinc, rubber, platinum, palladium and rhodium, have experienced periods of increased volatility in recent years. Further, with the global economy coming out of recession, prices of commodity items such as steel, non-ferrous metals, precious metals, rubber and petroleum products are likely to remain high and may rise significantly. While we continue to pursue cost reduction initiatives, an increase in the price of input materials could severely impact our profitability to the extent such increase cannot be absorbed by the market through price increases and/or could have a negative impact on demand. In addition, because of intense price competition and our high level of fixed costs, we may not be able to adequately address changes in commodity prices even if they are foreseeable.

In addition, an increased price and supply risk could arise from the supply of rare and frequently sought raw materials for which demand is high, especially those used in vehicle electronics such as rare

earths, which are predominantly found in China. Rare earth metal prices and supply remain uncertain. In the past, China limited the export of rare earths from time to time. The World Trade Organisation has recently ruled against China maintaining rare earth export quotas, which may improve availability. If we are unable to find substitutes for such raw materials or pass price increases on to customers by raising prices, or to safeguard the supply of scarce raw materials, our vehicle production, business and results from operations could be affected.

Furthermore, while other automobile manufacturers may seek to hedge themselves against increases in raw material and energy prices through the use of financial derivatives, we presently manage these risks through the use of fixed price supply contracts with tenors of up to 12 months for energy and some commodity costs and the limited use of derivative transactions on certain key commodity inputs, such as aluminium.

We have a limited number of manufacturing, design and engineering facilities and any disruption in the operations of those facilities could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We have three manufacturing facilities and two design and engineering centres, all of which are located in the United Kingdom. We could experience disruption to our manufacturing, design and engineering capabilities for a variety of reasons, including, among others, extreme weather, fire, theft, system failures, natural catastrophes, mechanical or equipment failures and similar risks. We are particularly exposed to such disruptions due to the limited number of our facilities. Any significant disruptions could adversely affect our ability to design, manufacture and sell our products and, if any of those events were to occur, we cannot be certain that we would be able to shift our design, engineering and manufacturing operations to alternative sites in a timely manner or at all. Any such disruption could therefore materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our business is seasonal in nature and a substantial decrease in our sales during certain quarters could have a material adverse impact on our financial performance.

The sales volumes and prices for our vehicles are influenced by the cyclical and seasonality of demand for these products. We are affected by the biannual change in age-related registration plates of vehicles in the United Kingdom, when new vehicle registrations take effect in March and September, which in turn has an impact on the resale value of vehicles. This leads to an increase in sales during the period when the aforementioned change occurs. Most other markets, such as the United States, are driven by introduction of new model year vehicles, which typically occurs in the autumn of each year. Furthermore, Western European markets tend to be impacted by the summer and winter holidays. The resulting sales profile influences operating results on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Our summer and winter shutdowns also have a significant seasonal impact on our cash flows. Sales in the automotive industry have been cyclical in the past and we expect this cyclical to continue.

We are exposed to credit and liquidity risks.

Our main sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations, external debt in the form of working capital and other similar revolving credit facilities, external term debt, various factoring discount facilities, the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes, the December 2013 Notes and, during the economic downturn in the second and third quarters of Fiscal 2010, financial support from our parent company. However, adverse changes in the global economic and financial environment may result in lower consumer demand for vehicles, and prevailing conditions in credit markets may adversely affect both consumer demand and the cost and availability of finance for our business and operations. If the global economy goes back into recession and consumer demand for our vehicles drops, as a result of higher oil prices, excessive public debt or for any other reasons, and the supply of external financing becomes limited, we may again face significant liquidity risks.

We are also subject to various types of restrictions or impediments on the ability of companies in our Group in certain countries to transfer cash across the Group through loans or interim dividends. These restrictions or impediments are caused by exchange controls, withholding taxes on dividends and distributions and other similar restrictions in the markets in which we operate. At 30 September 2013, we had £2,029 million of cash and cash equivalents (and short-term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) of £670 million). £701 million of the cash and cash equivalents was cash held in subsidiaries of the Issuer outside the United Kingdom. A significant portion of this amount is subject to restrictions or impediments on the ability of our subsidiaries in certain countries to transfer cash across the Group through loans or interim dividends. For example, our subsidiary in China is subject to foreign exchange controls and can only pay dividends annually which are subject to withholding tax. South Africa, Brazil and certain other countries also impose certain restrictions although there generally are alternatives available to access cash in these countries if needed including annual dividends. We believe that these restrictions have not had and are not expected to have any impact on our ability to meet our cash obligations.

Interest rate, currency and exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations.

The Group has both interest-bearing assets (including cash balances) and interest-bearing liabilities, certain of which bear interest at variable rates. We are therefore exposed to changes in interest rates in the markets in which we borrow. While the directors revisit the appropriateness of these arrangements in light of changes to the size or nature of the Group's operations, we may be adversely affected by the effect of changes in interest rates.

Our operations are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates with reference to countries in which we operate. We sell vehicles in the United Kingdom, North America, Europe, China, Russia and many other markets and therefore generate revenue in, and have significant exposure to movements of, the US dollar, euro, Chinese yuan, Russian rouble and other currencies relative to pounds sterling. We source the majority of our input materials and components and capital equipment from suppliers in the United Kingdom and Europe with the balance from other countries, and therefore have cost in, and significant exposure to the movement of, the euro and other currencies relative to pounds sterling. The majority of our product development and manufacturing operations and our global headquarters are based in the United Kingdom, but we also have national sales companies which operate in the major markets in which we sell vehicles. As a result we have cost in, and exposure to movements of, the US dollar, euro, Chinese yuan, Russian rouble and other currencies relative to pounds sterling.

Moreover, we have outstanding foreign currency denominated debt and are sensitive to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, foreign exchange losses and gains on obligations denominated in foreign currencies in respect of our borrowings and foreign currency assets and liabilities due to currency fluctuations.

We seek to manage our interest and foreign exchange exposure through the use of financial hedging instruments, including foreign currency forward contracts, currency swap agreements and currency option contracts. We are, however, exposed to the risk that appropriate hedging lines for the type of risk exposures we are subject to may not be available at a reasonable cost or at all. Moreover, there are risks associated with the use of such hedging instruments. While mitigating to some degree our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates, we potentially forego benefits that might result from market fluctuations in those interest rate or currency exposures. Hedging transactions can also result in substantial losses. Such losses could occur under various circumstances, including, without limitation, any circumstances in which a counterparty does not perform its obligations under the applicable hedging arrangement, the arrangement is imperfect or our internal hedging policies and procedures are not followed or do not work as planned.

We are subject to risks associated with product liability, warranty and recall.

We are subject to risks and costs associated with product liability, warranties and recalls in connection with performance, compliance or safety-related issues affecting our vehicles. We expend considerable resources in connection with product recalls and these resources typically include the cost of the part being replaced and the labour required to remove and replace the defective part. In addition, product recalls can cause our consumers to question the safety or reliability of our vehicles and harm our reputation. Any harm to the reputation of any one of our models can result in a substantial loss of customers.

Furthermore, we may also be subject to class actions or other large-scale product liability or other lawsuits in various jurisdictions in which we have a significant presence. The use of shared components in vehicle production increases this risk because individual components are deployed in a number of different models across our brands. Any costs incurred or lost sales caused by product liability, warranties and recalls could materially adversely affect our business.

Our business relies on the protection and preservation of our intellectual property.

We own or otherwise have rights in respect of a number of patents and trademarks relating to the products we manufacture, which have been obtained over a period of years. In connection with the design and engineering of new vehicles and the enhancement of existing models, we seek to regularly develop new technical designs for use in our vehicles. We also use technical designs which are the intellectual property of third parties with such third parties' consent. These patents and trademarks have been of value in the growth of our business and may continue to be of value in the future. Although we do not regard any of our businesses as being dependent upon any single patent or related group of patents, an inability to protect this intellectual property generally, or the illegal breach of some or a large group of our intellectual property rights, would have a materially adverse effect on our operations, business and/or financial condition. We may also be affected by restrictions on the use of intellectual property rights held by third parties and we may be held legally liable for the infringement of the intellectual property rights of others in our products.

Reductions in consumer financing and used car valuations could materially and adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

We have consumer finance arrangements in place with FGA Capital in the UK and European markets and Chase Auto Finance in North America and have similar arrangements with local providers in a number of other key markets. In 2014, Lloyds Black Horse is planned to become the financial service provider for the United Kingdom. During the global financial crisis, several providers of customer finance reduced their supply of consumer financing for the purchase of new vehicles. Any reduction in the supply of available consumer financing for the purchase of new vehicles would make it more difficult for some of our customers to purchase our vehicles, which could put us under commercial pressure to offer new (or expand existing) retail or dealer incentives to maintain demand for our vehicles, thereby materially and adversely affecting our sales and results of operations.

Further, we offer residual value guarantees on the purchase of certain leases in some markets. The value of these guarantees is dependent on used car valuations in those markets at the end of the lease, which is subject to change. Consequently, we may be adversely affected by movements in used car valuations in these markets.

We may be adversely affected by risks associated with joint ventures with third parties.

We have pursued and may continue to pursue significant investments in certain strategic development projects with third parties. In particular, we have entered into a joint venture with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. in China to develop, manufacture and sell certain Jaguar Land Rover

vehicles and at least one own-branded vehicle in China. See “Our Business—China Joint Venture”. Joint venture projects, like our joint venture in China, may be developed pursuant to agreements over which we only have partial or joint control. Investments in projects over which we have partial or joint control are subject to the risk that the other shareholders of the joint venture, who may have different business or investment strategies than us or with whom we may have a disagreement or dispute, may have the ability to block business, financial or management decisions, such as the decision to distribute dividends or appoint members of management, which may be crucial to the success of the project or our investment in the project, or otherwise implement initiatives which may be contrary to our interests. Moreover, our partners may be unable, or unwilling, to fulfil their obligations under the relevant joint venture agreements and shareholder agreements or may experience financial or other difficulties that may adversely impact our investment in a particular joint venture.

If we are unable to effectively implement or manage our strategy, our operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

As part of our strategy, we may open new manufacturing, research or engineering facilities, expand existing facilities, add additional product lines or expand our businesses into new geographical markets. There is a range of risks inherent in such a strategy that could adversely affect our ability to achieve these objectives, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the potential disruption of our business;
- the uncertainty that new product lines will generate anticipated sales;
- the uncertainty that a new business will achieve anticipated operating results;
- the diversion of resources and management’s time;
- our cost reduction efforts may not be successful;
- the difficulty of managing the operations of a larger company; and
- the difficulty of competing for growth opportunities with companies having greater financial resources than we have.

We may be adversely affected by labour unrest.

In general, we consider our labour relations with all of our employees, a substantial portion of whom belong to unions, to be good. However, in the future we may face labour unrest, at our own facilities or those of our suppliers, which may delay or disrupt our operations in the affected regions, including the sourcing of raw materials and parts, the manufacture, sales and distribution of vehicles and the provision of services. If work stoppages or lock-outs at our facilities or at the facilities of our major suppliers occur or continue for a long period of time, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially affected.

We could be adversely affected by the loss of one or more key personnel or by an inability to attract and retain highly qualified employees.

We believe that our growth and future success depend in large part on the skills of our executive and other senior officers, as well as our senior designers and engineers. The loss of the services of one or more of these employees could impair our ability to continue to implement our business strategy. Our executive and other senior officers have extensive and long-standing ties within our primary lines of business and substantial experience with our operations, and have contributed significantly to our growth. If we lose the services of one or more of them, he or she may be difficult to replace and our business could be materially and adversely affected. Our success also depends, in part, on our continued ability to attract and retain experienced and qualified employees, particularly qualified

engineers with expertise in automotive design and production. The competition for such employees is intense, and our inability to continue to attract, retain and motivate employees could adversely affect our business and our plans to invest in the development of new designs and products.

Future pension obligations may prove more costly than currently anticipated and the market value of assets in our pension plans could decline.

We provide post-retirement and pension benefits to our employees, some of which are defined benefit plans. Our pension liabilities are generally funded and our pension plan assets are particularly significant. As part of our Strategic Business Review process, we closed the Jaguar Land Rover defined benefit pension plan to new joiners as at 19 April 2010. All new employees in our operations from 19 April 2010 have joined a new defined contribution pension plan.

Under the arrangements with the trustees of the defined benefit pension schemes, an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the schemes is undertaken every three years. The most recent valuation, as at April 2012 and completed in 2013, indicated a shortfall in the assets of the schemes as at that date, versus the actuarially determined liabilities as at that date, of £702 million.

As part of the valuation process we agreed a schedule of contributions, which together with the expected investment performance of the assets of the schemes, is expected to eliminate the deficit by 2022. As part of this schedule of contributions, we paid £100 million into the pension scheme in March 2013. We also reached an agreement with the trustees to release the security previously granted in favour of the pension fund trustees for our obligations under the pension schemes. This security was released in March 2013.

Lower return on pension fund assets, changes in market conditions, changes in interest rates, changes in inflation rates and adverse changes in other critical actuarial assumptions, may impact our pension liabilities or assets and consequently increase funding requirements, which will adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to protect us against all potential losses to which we may be subject, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

While we believe that the insurance coverage that we maintain is reasonably adequate to cover all normal risks associated with the operation of our business, there can be no assurance that any claim under our insurance policies will be honoured fully or timely, our insurance coverage will be sufficient in any respect or our insurance premiums will not increase substantially. Accordingly, to the extent that we suffer loss or damage that is not covered by insurance or which exceeds our insurance coverage, or have to pay higher insurance premiums, our financial condition may be affected.

We are exposed to various operational risks, including risks in connection with the use of information technology.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes, among other things, losses that are caused by a lack of controls within internal procedures, violation of internal policies by employees, disruption or malfunction of IT systems, computer networks and telecommunications systems, mechanical or equipment failures, human error, natural disasters or malicious acts by third parties. We are generally exposed to risks in the field of information technology, since unauthorised access to or misuse of data processed on our IT systems, human errors associated therewith or technological failures of any kind could disrupt our operations, including the manufacturing, design and engineering process. Like any other business with complex manufacturing, research, procurement, sales and marketing and financing operations, we are exposed to a variety of operational risks and, if the protection measures put in place prove insufficient, our results of operations and financial conditions can be materially affected.

Our production facilities are highly regulated and we may incur significant costs to comply with, or address liabilities under, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations applicable to them.

Our production facilities are subject to a wide range of environmental, health and safety requirements. These requirements address, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, accidental releases into the environment, human exposure to hazardous materials, the storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of wastes and hazardous materials, the investigation and clean-up of contamination, process safety and the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. Many of our operations require permits and controls to monitor or prevent pollution. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, substantial on-going capital and operating expenditures to ensure compliance with current and future environmental, health and safety laws and regulations or their more stringent enforcement. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in the imposition of significant fines and penalties, the suspension, revocation or non-renewal of our permits, or the closure of our plants. Other environmental, health and safety laws and regulations could impose restrictions or onerous conditions on the availability or the use of raw materials we need for our manufacturing process.

Our manufacturing process results in the emission of greenhouse gases such as CO₂. The EU Emissions Trading Scheme, an EU-wide system in which allowances to emit greenhouse gases are issued and traded, has increased in scope and, consequently, from 1 January 2013, covers more emissions in our manufacturing plants. In Phase III of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (from 2013 to 2020), there will also be a reduction in the number of allowances that will be allocated free of cost to manufacturing facilities. In addition, there are further legislative and regulatory measures to address greenhouse gas emissions, including but not limited to climate change agreements and the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme in the United Kingdom, that are in various phases of discussion or implementation. These measures are expected to result in increased costs for us to: (i) operate and maintain our production facilities; (ii) install new emissions controls or reduction technologies; (iii) purchase or otherwise obtain allowances to emit greenhouse gases; or (iv) administer and manage our greenhouse gas emissions programme.

Many of our sites have an extended history of industrial activity. We may be required to investigate and remediate contamination at those sites, as well as properties we formerly operated, regardless of whether we caused the contamination or the activity causing the contamination was legal at the time it occurred. For example, some of our buildings at our Solihull plant and other plants in the United Kingdom are undergoing an asbestos removal programme in connection with on-going refurbishment and rebuilding. In connection with contaminated properties, as well as our operations generally, we also could be subject to claims by government authorities, individuals and other third parties seeking damages for alleged personal injury or property damage resulting from hazardous substance contamination or exposure caused by our operations, facilities or products. The discovery of previously unknown contamination, or the imposition of new obligations to investigate or remediate contamination at our facilities, could result in substantial unanticipated costs. We could be required to establish or substantially increase financial reserves for such obligations or liabilities and, if we fail to accurately predict the amount or timing of such costs, the related impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations could be material.

Compliance with new and changing corporate governance and public disclosure requirements adds uncertainty to our compliance policies and increases our costs of compliance.

We are affected by the corporate governance and disclosure requirements of our parent, Tata Motors, which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India and the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”). Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to accounting, corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and SEC regulations, Securities and Exchange Board of India (the “SEBI”) regulations, the NYSE listing

rules and Indian stock market listing regulations, have increased the compliance complexity for our parent company and, indirectly, for us. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards may lack specificity and are subject to varying interpretations. Their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs of compliance as a result of on-going revisions to such governance standards. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. However, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards in this regard have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management resources and time. In addition, there can be no guarantee that we will always succeed in complying with all applicable laws, regulations and standards.

Tata Motors can exert considerable control over Jaguar Land Rover.

We are an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Motors through TMLH. As a result of the above ownership structure, Tata Motors is able to significantly influence any matter requiring our shareholders' approval, including the election of our directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Tata Motors may also engage in activities that may conflict with our interests or the interests of the holders of the Notes and, in such events, the holders of the Notes could be disadvantaged by these actions.

Risks Relating to Our Debt, the Notes and the Note Guarantees

Corporate benefit and financial assistance laws and other limitations on the obligations under the Note Guarantees may adversely affect the validity and enforceability of the Note Guarantees.

The Note Guarantees provide the holders of the Notes with a right of recourse against the assets of the Guarantors. Each of the Note Guarantees and the amounts recoverable thereunder will be limited to the maximum amount that can be guaranteed by a particular Guarantor without rendering the Note Guarantees, as they relate to that Guarantor, voidable or otherwise ineffective under applicable law. Enforcement of a guarantee against a Guarantor will be subject to certain defences available to the Guarantor. These laws and defences may include those that relate to fraudulent conveyance, financial assistance, corporate benefit and regulations or defences affecting the rights of creditors generally. If one or more of these laws and defences are applicable, the Note Guarantees may be unenforceable.

The Notes will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Some, but not all, of our subsidiaries will guarantee the Notes. Generally, holders of indebtedness of, and trade creditors of, non-guarantor subsidiaries, including lenders under bank financing agreements, are entitled to payments of their claims from the assets of such subsidiaries before these assets are made available for distribution to any Guarantor or the Issuer, as direct or indirect shareholders.

Accordingly, in the event that any of the non-guarantor subsidiaries becomes insolvent, liquidates or otherwise reorganises:

- the creditors of the Guarantors and the Issuer (including the holders of the Notes) will have no right to proceed against such subsidiary's assets; and
- creditors of such non-guarantor subsidiary, including trade creditors, will generally be entitled to payment in full from the sale or other disposal of the assets of such subsidiary before any Guarantor and the Issuer, as direct or indirect shareholder, will be entitled to receive any distributions from such subsidiary.

As at 30 September 2013, after giving effect to the issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under “Use of Proceeds”, our non-guarantor subsidiaries would have had £16.7 million of debt (other than the 2011 Note guarantees, 2012 Note guarantees and the January 2013 Note guarantees issued by Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited, each of which will not guarantee the Notes), which would have ranked structurally senior to the Notes and the Note Guarantees. Other than the debt covenant included in the indenture governing the Notes (as described in “Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness”), there will be no further restrictions on our non-guarantor subsidiaries to incur debt that is structurally senior to the Notes.

Claims by our secured creditors will have priority with respect to their security over the claims of the holders of the Notes, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness.

Claims by our secured creditors will have priority with respect to the assets securing their indebtedness over the claims of holders of the Notes. As such, the claims of the holders of the Notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness and other secured obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors. As at 30 September 2013, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under “Use of Proceeds”, we would have had total outstanding secured indebtedness on a consolidated basis of £348 million.

Additionally, as described under “Description of the Notes”, the Indenture allows us to incur additional secured indebtedness in certain circumstances that will be effectively senior to the Notes. In the event of any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation, reorganisation, administration or other bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding of the Issuer or any Guarantor that has secured obligations, holders of secured indebtedness will have prior claims to the assets of the Issuer and such Guarantor that constitute their collateral. The holders of the Notes will participate ratably with all holders of the unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the relevant Guarantor and, potentially with all of their other general creditors, based upon the respective amounts owed to each holder or creditor, in the remaining assets of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor. In the event that any of the secured indebtedness of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor becomes due or the creditors thereunder proceed against the operating assets that secured such indebtedness, the assets remaining after repayment of that secured indebtedness may not be sufficient to repay all amounts owing in respect of the Notes or the relevant Note Guarantee. As a result, holders of Notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of secured indebtedness of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor.

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and ability to withstand adverse developments and prevent us from fulfilling our indebtedness obligations.

Following the completion of the offering of the Notes, we will have a significant amount of indebtedness and substantial debt service obligations. As at 30 September 2013, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under “Use of Proceeds”, we would have had total outstanding indebtedness on a consolidated basis of £2,591 million.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences. It will, among other things:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our operating cash flows to making periodic principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, thereby limiting our ability to make acquisitions and take advantage of significant business opportunities, thus placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness;

- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds or to sell or transfer assets in order to refinance existing indebtedness or fund future working capital, capital expenditures, any future acquisitions, research, development and technology process costs and other general business requirements; or
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate.

Any of the above listed factors could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, a portion of our debt bears interest at variable rates that are linked to changing market interest rates. Although we may hedge a portion of our exposure to variable interest rates by entering into interest rate swaps, we cannot assure you that we will do so in the future. As a result, an increase in market interest rates would increase our interest expense and our debt service obligations, which would exacerbate the risks associated with our leveraged capital structure. See also “—Risks Associated with Our Business—Interest rate, currency and exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations”.

Despite our substantial indebtedness, we may still be able to incur significantly more debt, including secured debt; this could intensify the risks described above.

Despite our significant indebtedness, we, the Guarantors and our respective subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness (secured and unsecured) in the future, provided that such indebtedness is permitted to be incurred under the Indenture governing the Notes. If additional debt is added to our substantial debt levels, the related risks that we now face could intensify. For more information on our ability to incur and secure additional debt, please see “Description of the Notes”.

We may not be able to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of a “Change of Control” (as defined in the Indenture), you will have the right to require us to repurchase your Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of your Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. In the event that a Change of Control occurs, we may not have sufficient financial resources to satisfy all of our obligations under the Notes and any other indebtedness with similar provisions. Our failure to repurchase any Notes when due would result in a default under the Indenture.

We may not be able to refinance our existing or future debt obligations or renew our credit facilities on acceptable terms or at all.

Following the issue of the Notes, our financial indebtedness and committed credit facilities will include different types of corporate debt and credit facilities, including corporate debt incurred by the Issuer (such as the 2011 Notes (in respect to a portion of which we have commenced the Tender Offers), the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes, the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby) or the Guarantors, credit facilities available to the Issuer or its subsidiaries, debt incurred by our subsidiaries, and credit facilities, working capital facilities and other committed facilities or guarantees thereof available to our subsidiaries (please see “Description of Other Indebtedness”). In relation to our corporate debt that is repayable with a ‘bullet’ payment on maturity (such as the Notes offered hereby), our ability to make such payments at maturity is uncertain and will depend upon our ability to generate sufficient cash from operations, obtain additional equity or debt financing or sell assets. This ability to obtain equity or debt financing on favourable terms or at all will depend on many factors outside our control, including the then prevailing conditions in the international credit and

capital markets. Our ability to sell assets and use the proceeds for the refinancing of debt obligations coming due will also depend on many factors outside our control, including the existence of willing purchasers and asset values. At the time the refinancing of each of our existing debt obligations is due, we may not be able to raise equity or refinance the repayment of our debt obligation on terms as favourable as the original loan or sell the property at a price sufficient to repay the relevant debt or at all. In relation to the committed credit facilities available to our subsidiaries, we are subject to the risk that we may not be able to renew such credit facilities on similar or better terms or at all. If we are unable to refinance our existing or future debt obligations or renew our existing or future credit facilities on acceptable terms or at all, this could have material adverse effects on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictive covenants in our financing agreements, including the Indenture, may limit our operations and financial flexibility and adversely impact our future results and financial condition.

Some of our financing agreements and debt arrangements set limits on and/or require us to obtain consents before, among other things, pledging assets as security. In addition, certain financial covenants may limit our ability to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens. In the past, we have been able to obtain required lender consents for such activities. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such consents in the future. If our financial or growth plans require such consents and such consents are not obtained, we may be forced to forego or alter our plans, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In the event that we breach these covenants, the outstanding amounts due under such financing agreements could become due and payable immediately. A default under one of these financing agreements may also result in cross-defaults under other financing agreements and result in the outstanding amounts under such other financing agreements becoming due and payable immediately. Defaults under one or more of our financing agreements could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control. We might be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, including the Notes, and to fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations, available cash, proceeds from the offering of the Notes and available borrowings under our other financing facilities will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for at least the next 12 months. We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, including the Notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs.

In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we paid a dividend of £150 million to TMLH. There are no outstanding loans owed or preference shares issued to TMLH as of 30 September 2013. We may pay dividends from time to time to our shareholder, subject to compliance with covenants in our financing agreements restricting such payments (including covenants in the indentures governing the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes, the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby). As of 30 September 2013, the estimated amount that would be available for dividend payments, other distributions to our shareholders and other restricted payments under the relevant covenant restrictions is approximately £1,292 million.

The insolvency laws of England and Wales may not be as favourable to you as US bankruptcy laws or those of another jurisdiction with which you are familiar.

The Issuer and the Guarantors are incorporated in England and Wales. The insolvency laws of England and Wales may not be as favourable to your interests as the laws of the United States or other jurisdictions with which you are familiar. A brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in England and Wales is set out under “Insolvency laws may permit a court to set aside the Note Guarantee, and if that occurs, you may not receive any payments under the Note Guarantee” below.

Insolvency laws may permit a court to set aside the Note Guarantee, and if that occurs, you may not receive any payments under the Note Guarantee.

The Issuer and the Guarantors are companies incorporated under English law. As a general rule, insolvency proceedings with respect to an English company should be based on English insolvency laws. However, pursuant to the EC Regulation No. 1346/2000 on Insolvency Proceedings (“EC Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings”), where an English company conducts business in more than one Member State of the European Union (other than Denmark), the jurisdiction of the English courts may be limited if its “centre of main interests” is found to be in a Member State other than the United Kingdom. There are a number of factors that are taken into account to ascertain the centre of main interests, which should correspond to the place where the company conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and is therefore ascertainable by third parties. The point at which this issue falls to be determined is at the time that the relevant insolvency proceedings are opened. Similarly, the UK Cross Border Insolvency Regulations 2006, which implement the UNCITRAL Model law on cross-border insolvency in the United Kingdom, provide that a foreign (i.e. non-European) court may have jurisdiction where any English company has a centre of its main interests in such foreign jurisdiction, or where it has a place of operations in such foreign jurisdiction and carries out non-transitory economic activities with human means and assets or services.

Administration

The relevant English insolvency statutes empower English courts to make an administration order in respect of an English company in certain circumstances. An administrator can also be appointed out of court by the company, its directors or the holder of a qualifying floating charge; different procedures apply according to the identity of the appointor. During the administration, in general no proceedings or other legal process may be commenced or continued against the debtor, except with leave of the court or consent of the administrator. If one of the Guarantors were to enter into administration proceedings, it is possible that the guarantee granted by it may not be enforced while it was in administration.

There are circumstances under English insolvency law in which the granting by an English company of guarantees can be challenged. In most cases this will only arise if the company is placed into administration or liquidation within a specified period of the granting of the guarantee. Therefore, if during the specified period an administrator or liquidator is appointed to an English company, he or she may challenge the validity of the guarantee given by the company.

The following potential grounds for challenge may apply to the Note Guarantees:

Transaction at an undervalue

Under English insolvency law, a liquidator or administrator of an English company could apply to the court for an order to set aside the creation of a guarantee if such liquidator or administrator believed that the creation of such guarantee constituted a transaction at an undervalue. It will only be a transaction at an undervalue if at the time of the transaction or as a result of the transaction, the English company is insolvent (as defined in the UK Insolvency Act 1986, as amended). The transaction

can be challenged if the English company enters into liquidation or administration within a period of two years from the date the English company grants the guarantee. A transaction might be subject to being set aside as a transaction at an undervalue if it involved a gift by a company, if a company received no consideration or if a company received consideration of significantly less value, in money or money's worth, than the consideration given by such company. However, a court generally will not intervene if it is satisfied that the company entered into the transaction in good faith and for the purpose of carrying on its business, and that at the time it did so there were reasonable grounds for believing the transaction would benefit it. If the court determines that the transaction was a transaction at an undervalue the court can make such order as it thinks fit to restore the company to the position it would have been in had it not entered into the transaction. In any proceedings, it is for the administrator or liquidator to demonstrate that the English company was insolvent, unless a beneficiary of the transaction was a connected person (as defined in the UK Insolvency Act 1986, as amended), in which case the connected person must demonstrate the solvency of the English company in such proceedings.

Preference

Under English insolvency law, a liquidator or administrator of an English company could apply to the court for an order to set aside the creation of a guarantee if such liquidator or administrator believed that the creation of such guarantee constituted a preference. It will only be a preference if at the time of the transaction or as a result of the transaction, the English company is insolvent. The transaction can be challenged if the English company enters into liquidation or administration within a period of six months (if the beneficiary of the guarantee is not a connected person) or two years (if the beneficiary is a connected person) from the date the English company grants the guarantee. A transaction may constitute a preference if it has the effect of putting a creditor, guarantor or surety of the English company in a better position (in the event of the company going into insolvent liquidation) than such creditor, guarantor or surety would otherwise have been in had that transaction not been entered into. If the court determines that the transaction was a preference, the court can make such order as it thinks fit to restore the company to the position it would have been in had it not entered into the transaction. However, for the court to determine a preference, it must be shown that the English company was influenced by a desire to produce that result. In any proceedings, it is for the administrator or liquidator to demonstrate that the English company was insolvent and that there was such influence, unless a beneficiary of the transaction was a connected person, in which case the connected person must demonstrate in such proceedings that there was no such influence.

Transaction defrauding creditors

Under English insolvency law, where it can be shown that a transaction was at an undervalue and was made for the purposes of putting assets beyond the reach of a person who is making, or may make, a claim against a company, or of otherwise prejudicing the interests of a person in relation to the claim, which that person is making or may make, the transaction may be set aside by the court as a transaction defrauding creditors. This provision may be used by any person who claims to be a "victim" of the transaction and is not therefore limited to liquidators or administrators. There is no statutory time limit in the English insolvency legislation within which the challenge must be made and the relevant company does not need to be insolvent at the time of the transaction.

It may be difficult for you to effect service of process against the directors of the Issuer and Guarantors outside the United States and enforce legal proceedings against us.

The Issuer and the Guarantors are incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. All of the directors and officers reside outside the United States and a substantial part of their assets are located outside the United States. Although both the Issuer and the Guarantors will agree, in accordance with

the terms of the Indenture, to accept service of process in the United States by agents designated for such purpose, it may not be possible for the holders of Notes: (i) to effect service of process in the United States upon the directors or officers of the Issuer or the Guarantors or (ii) to enforce against either the Issuer or the Guarantors, or their respective officers or directors, judgments obtained in US courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States. We have been advised by our legal advisers that there is also doubt as to the direct enforceability outside of the United States against any of these persons in an original action or in an action for the enforcement of judgments of US courts, of civil liabilities predicated solely upon US federal or state securities laws.

We have been advised by our legal advisers that a judgment in civil and commercial matters of a US federal or state court would not automatically be recognised or enforceable in England and Wales. To enforce any such US judgment in England and Wales, proceedings must first be initiated before a court of competent jurisdiction in England and Wales and recognition and enforcement of a US judgment by the courts of England and Wales in such an action is conditional upon (among other things) the US judgment being final and conclusive on the merits in the sense of being final and unalterable in the court that pronounced it and being for a debt for a definite sum of money. This is discussed in more detail in the section entitled “Service of Process and Enforcement of Judgments”. Such counsel has expressed no opinion, however, as to whether the enforcement would be in pounds sterling or as at which date, if any, the determination of the applicable exchange rate from US dollars to pounds sterling would be made.

There is no existing trading market for the Notes and we cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop, which could adversely impact your ability to sell your Notes.

The Notes are new securities for which there is currently no existing market. Although we have made an application to list the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, we cannot assure you that the Notes will become or will remain listed. We cannot assure you as to the liquidity of any market that may develop for the Notes, the ability of holders of the Notes to sell them or the price at which the holders of the Notes may be able to sell them. The liquidity of any market for the Notes will depend on the number of holders of the Notes, prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and other factors, including general economic conditions and our own financial condition, performance and prospects, as well as recommendations by securities analysts. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt, such as the Notes, has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial price volatility. We cannot assure you that if a market for the Notes were to develop, such a market would not be subject to similar disruptions. We have been informed by the initial purchasers that they intend to make a market for the Notes after the offering of the Notes is completed. However, they are not obliged to do so and may cease their market-making activity at any time without notice. In addition, such market-making activity will be subject to limitations imposed by the US Securities Act and other applicable laws and regulations. As a result, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for the Notes will develop or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained.

Transfer of the Notes will be restricted.

We have not registered and do not intend to register the offer and sale or resale of the Notes under the US securities laws, including the US Securities Act, or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The Notes will not have the benefit of any registration rights agreement. You may not offer or sell the Notes, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of US securities laws and other applicable securities laws. You should read “Notice to Investors” for further information about these and other transfer restrictions. It is your obligation to ensure that any offer or sale of your Notes by you complies with applicable securities laws.

The Notes will initially be held in book-entry form and therefore you must rely on the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream Banking to exercise any rights or remedies.

Unless and until any Notes in definitive registered form (“definitive registered notes”) are issued in exchange for book-entry interests, owners of book-entry interests will not be considered owners or holders of Notes. Euroclear or Clearstream Banking, or their respective nominees, will be the registered holder of the Global Notes (as such term is defined in “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form”). After payment to the common depositary or its nominee for Euroclear or Clearstream Banking, we will have no responsibility or liability for the payment of interest, principal or other amounts to the owners of book-entry interests. Accordingly, if you own a book-entry interest, you must rely on the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream Banking and if you are not a participant in Euroclear or Clearstream Banking, on the procedures of the participant through which you own your interest, to exercise any rights and obligations of a holder under the Indenture. Please see “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form”.

Unlike the holders of the Notes themselves, owners of book-entry interests will not have the direct right to act upon our solicitations for consents, requests for waivers or other actions from holders of the Notes. Instead, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be permitted to act only to the extent you have received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear or Clearstream Banking. There can be no assurance that procedures implemented for the granting of such proxies will be sufficient to enable you to vote on any request actions on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Indenture, unless and until definitive registered notes are issued in respect of all book-entry interests, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be restricted to acting through Euroclear or Clearstream Banking. We cannot assure you that the procedures to be implemented through Euroclear or Clearstream Banking will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of rights under the Notes. Please see “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form”.

Investors in the Notes may have limited recourse against the independent auditors.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 March 2013, 2012 and 2011 included in this Offering Memorandum have been audited by Deloitte LLP, independent auditors, as stated in the audit reports relating to the 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The audit reports of Deloitte LLP with respect to the 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements, in accordance with guidance issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, include the following limitations:

“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”.

The SEC would not permit such limiting language to be included in a registration statement or a prospectus used in connection with an offering of securities registered under the US Securities Act or in a report filed under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). If a US (or any other) court were to give effect to the language quoted above, the recourse that investors in the Notes may have against the independent accountants based on their reports or the Consolidated Financial Statements to which they relate could be limited.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds of the offering of the Notes (after payment of commissions and estimated expenses of the offering and the Tender Offers) will be £395 million. We intend to use the net proceeds from the issue and sale of the Notes, together with cash on hand, to repurchase any and all of our outstanding Sterling Tender Offer Notes at the Sterling Tender Price pursuant to the Sterling Tender Offer. See “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”. There is no assurance that the Sterling Tender Offer will be subscribed for in any amount. We intend to use any remaining proceeds not used in the Sterling Tender Offer for general corporate purposes.

The estimated sources and uses of the offering are set out in the table below. US Dollar amounts expressed in British pounds have been converted using an exchange rate on 30 September 2013 of \$1.6135 = £1.00. Actual amounts may vary from estimated amounts depending on several factors, including the results of the Tender Offers, exchange rate fluctuations and the differences between estimated and actual fees and expenses.

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Amount</u> (£ in millions)	<u>Uses</u>	<u>Amount</u> (£ in millions)
Notes offered hereby ⁽¹⁾	400	Repurchase of the Tender Offer Notes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ .	414
Cash	19	Fees and expenses ⁽⁴⁾	5
Total	419	Total	419

- (1) The Notes offered hereby have been reflected in the table at their aggregate principal amount of £400.0 million.
- (2) Concurrently with the Sterling Tender Offer and the offering of the Notes, we commenced the Dollar Tender Offer in respect of our outstanding Dollar Tender Offer Notes and intend to repurchase, using cash on hand, the Dollar Tender Offer Notes at the applicable Dollar Tender Price pursuant to the Dollar Tender Offer.
- (3) We intend to repurchase the Tender Offer Notes using cash on hand and certain of the proceeds of the offering by way of the Tender Offers. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding £500,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 was £500 million, and the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding \$410,000,000 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018 was \$410 million. The amount of £414 million assumes that 50% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 2011 Notes due 2018 will be repurchased pursuant to the Tender Offers at the relevant Tender Prices, including premium over principal and accrued and unpaid interest (estimated to be £37 million in total). There is no assurance that the Tender Offers will be subscribed for in any amount. Completion of the Sterling Tender Offer is conditioned upon the completion of this offering.
- (4) Represents an estimate of the fees and expenses incurred in connection with the offering and the Tender Offers.

CAPITALISATION

The following table sets out the consolidated cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and capitalisation of the Issuer, as at 30 September 2013, on an actual basis and as adjusted to give effect to the offering and issue of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described in “Use of Proceeds”. As adjusted information below is illustrative only and does not purport to be indicative of the Issuer’s capitalisation following the completion of the offering.

You should read this table together with the “Use of Proceeds”, “Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data” and “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Sources	Actual as at 30 September 2013	Adjustment for the offering of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes and the Tender Offers (£ in millions)	As adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	2,029	409	2,438
Short term investments ⁽²⁾	670	—	670
Cash and cash equivalents and short term investments	2,699	409	3,108
Other loans ⁽³⁾	137	—	137
Factoring ⁽⁴⁾	211	—	211
£500,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽⁵⁾	500	(250)	250
£500,000,000 8.250% Senior Notes due 2020	500	—	500
\$410,000,000 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽⁵⁾	254 ⁽⁶⁾	(127) ⁽⁵⁾	127
\$410,000,000 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021	254 ⁽⁶⁾	—	254
\$500,000,000 5.625% Senior Notes due 2023	310 ⁽⁶⁾	—	310
\$700,000,000 4.125% Senior Notes due 2018	—	434 ⁽⁶⁾	434
Capitalised fees	(28)	(4)	(32)
Notes offered hereby	—	400	400
Total debt	2,138	453	2,591⁽⁷⁾
Ordinary shares	1,501	—	1,501
Capital redemption reserve	167	—	167
Reserves	2,887	(65) ⁽⁸⁾	2,822
Total equity	4,555	(65)	4,490
Total capitalisation	6,693	387	7,080

(1) The total amount of cash and cash equivalents includes £701 million in subsidiaries of the Issuer outside the United Kingdom. A significant portion of this amount is subject to restrictions or impediments on the ability of our subsidiaries in certain countries to transfer cash across the Group through loans or interim dividends. As at 30 September 2013, this includes £481 million held by our subsidiary in China which can only pay dividends annually. A portion is also located in our subsidiaries in South Africa, Brazil and certain other countries and is also subject to such restrictions, although these subsidiaries can generally pay dividends at least annually.

(2) Short term investments refers to bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months.

(3) Consists of (i) overdraft facilities; (ii) subsidiary back-to-back loans secured by restricted cash held by our China NSC and (iii) finance leases.

(4) Represents our factoring facilities entered into in the ordinary course of business.

- (5) For purposes of this table, we assume that 50% of each series of our outstanding 2011 Notes due 2018 will be repurchased pursuant to the Tender Offers. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”. There is no assurance that the Tender Offers will be subscribed for in any amount. Completion of the Sterling Tender Offer is conditioned upon the completion of this offering.
- (6) Using an exchange rate on 30 September 2013 of \$1.6135 = £1.00.
- (7) On the issue date, we will also have £1,290 million of undrawn unsecured credit facilities (over £900 million with a five-year maturity and the remainder with a three-year maturity), under the Revolving Loan Facility described under “Description of Other Indebtedness—Facility B—£1,290 million Unsecured Syndicated Revolving Loan Facility”.
- (8) Represents the premium over the principal value of the 2011 Notes due 2018 that are assumed to be repurchased under the Tender Offers, along with accrued and unpaid interest (assuming 50% of the 2011 Notes due 2018 are repurchased under the Tender Offers), as well as a reduction in the value of the embedded derivative related to the 2011 Notes due 2018. Our adjustment to reserves is based on estimates and assumptions and is necessarily uncertain. Actual movements in reserves may vary significantly from the estimates presented in this table, depending on a number of factors, including the results of the Tender Offers. There is no assurance that the Tender Offers will be subscribed in any amount.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The following table sets out Jaguar Land Rover's selected consolidated financial data and other data for the periods ended and as at the dates indicated below. For a discussion of the presentation of financial data, please see "Presentation of Financial and Other Data".

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data for the Fiscal years ended 31 March 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the interim condensed consolidated income statement and statement of comprehensive income data and cash flow data for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 from the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. The balance sheet data as at 30 September 2012 have been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2012, not included in this Offering Memorandum. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Data".

The 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements, the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS and the 2013 Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34. The selected financial data and other data should be read in conjunction with "Presentation of Financial and Other Data", "Summary Consolidated Financial and Other Data", "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future expected results. In addition, our results for the six-month period ended 30 September 2013 should not be regarded as indicative of our results expected for the year ended 31 March 2014.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 set out below was derived by aggregating without adjustments the consolidated income statement for the twelve months ended 31 March 2013 and the consolidated income statement data for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and subtracting the consolidated income statement data for the six months ended 30 September 2012. The financial information for the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily representative of our results of operations for any future period or our financial condition at any future date.

Please note that, while we charge our research costs to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred, we capitalise product development costs relating to new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products and recognise them as intangible assets under certain conditions. Please see "Presentation of Financial and Other Data". There are a number of differences between IFRS and US GAAP. One difference is that we would not be able to capitalise such costs if we were to prepare

our financial statements in compliance with US GAAP. In addition, interpretations of IFRS may differ, which can result in different applications of the same standard and, therefore, different results.

	Fiscal year ended and as at 31 March			Six months ended and as at 30 September		Twelve months ended and as at 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income Data:						
Revenue	9,871	13,512	15,784	6,927	8,709	17,566
Material and other cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	(6,178)	(8,733)	(9,904)	(4,425)	(5,317)	(10,796)
Employee cost	(789)	(1,011)	(1,333)	(615)	(751)	(1,469)
Other expenses	(1,970)	(2,520)	(3,066)	(1,367)	(1,744)	(3,443)
Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives	—	(9)	(10)	—	(9)	(19)
Development costs capitalised ⁽²⁾	531	751	860	433	501	928
Other income	36	38	71	60	109	120
Depreciation and amortisation ⁽³⁾	(396)	(466)	(622)	(240)	(418)	(800)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)	34	64	(97)	(9)	5	(83)
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	(1)	(50)	(12)	8	38	18
Finance income	10	16	34	16	18	36
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	(33)	(85)	(18)	(25)	(46)	(39)
Share of loss from joint venture	—	—	(12)	—	(12)	(24)
Net income before tax	1,115	1,507	1,675	763	1,083	1,995
Income tax expense	(79)	(26)	(460)	(222)	(272)	(510)
Net income attributable to shareholders . . .	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
Currency translation gain/(loss)	123	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges booked into equity	43	(35)	(288)	277	817	252
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement . . .	(13)	(20)	59	(48)	(47)	60
Actuarial losses	(321)	(150)	(346)	(24)	(278)	(600)
Tax effect on items recognised in other comprehensive income	—	173	125	(54)	(137)	42
Total comprehensive income for the period .	868	1,449	765	692	1,166	1,239
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Intangible assets	2,145	2,801	3,522	3,209	3,854	3,854
Total non-current assets	3,557	4,982	6,628	5,924	7,367	7,367
Total current assets	3,118	5,235	6,209	4,937	6,095	6,095
Total assets	6,675	10,217	12,837	10,861	13,462	13,462
Total current liabilities	4,067	5,041	5,997	4,965	5,460	5,460
Total non-current liabilities	1,133	2,252	3,301	2,429	3,447	3,447
Total liabilities	5,200	7,293	9,298	7,394	8,907	8,907
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	1,475	2,924	3,539	3,467	4,555	4,555

	Fiscal year ended and as at 31 March			Six months ended and as at 30 September		Twelve months ended and as at 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Cash Flow Data:						
Net cash from operating activities	1,645	2,500	2,429	1,010	1,111	2,530
Net cash used in investing activities	(769)	(1,542)	(2,609)	(1,164)	(917)	(2,362)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities .	(527)	444	(178)	(475)	(237)	60
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,028	2,430	2,072	1,801	2,029	2,029
Other Financial Data:						
Capitalised expenditure (excluding R&D costs)	250	660	990	388	602	1,204
Capitalised product development expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	582	825	970	493	525	1,002

- (1) We have elected to present our income statement under IFRS by nature of expenditure rather than by function. Accordingly, we do not present costs of sales, selling and distribution and other functional cost categories on the face of the income statement. For illustrative purposes, we have defined “material and other cost of sales” as the sum of the following types of expenditure presented in the income statement: (i) change in inventories of finished goods and works in progress; (ii) purchase of products for sale; and (iii) raw materials and consumables. “Material and other cost of sales” does not equal “cost of sales” that we would report if it were to adopt a functional presentation for its income statement because it does not include all relevant employee costs, depreciation and amortisation of assets used in the production process and relevant production overheads, which we report separately. The reconciliation of material and other cost of sales to our income statement is as follows:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)					
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	172	317	309	169	272	412
Add purchase of products for sale	(714)	(792)	(839)	(417)	(366)	(788)
Add raw materials and consumables	(5,636)	(8,258)	(9,374)	(4,176)	(5,223)	(10,421)
Material and other cost of sales	(6,178)	(8,733)	(9,904)	(4,425)	(5,317)	(10,796)

- (2) This amount reflects the capitalised cost recognised as an intangible asset at the end of the relevant period, net of the amounts charged to the income statement, which were £119 million, £149 million, £198 million, £98 million, £112 million and £212 million in the years ended 31 March 2011, 2012 and 2013, the six months ended 30 September 2012 and 2013 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013, respectively.
- (3) Depreciation and amortisation include, among other things, the amortisation attributable to the capitalised cost of product development relating to new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products. The amount of total depreciation and amortisation attributable to the amortisation of capitalised product development costs for Fiscal 2011, Fiscal 2012, Fiscal 2013, the six months ended 30 September 2012 and 2013 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 was £100 million, £183 million, £297 million, £99 million, £213 million and £411 million, respectively.
- (4) This amount reflects the capitalised cost of product development recognised as an intangible asset at the end of the relevant period.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Consolidated Financial Statements, including the related notes thereto, included in this Offering Memorandum beginning on page F-1. The following discussion should also be read in conjunction with “Presentation of Financial and Other Data” and “Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data”. Except for the historical information contained herein, the discussions in this section contain forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum, particularly in “Risk Factors” and “Forward-looking Statements”.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and sell Jaguar premium sports saloons and sports cars and Land Rover premium all-terrain vehicles, as well as related parts, accessories and merchandise. We have a long tradition as a manufacturer of premium passenger vehicles with internationally recognised brands, an exclusive product portfolio of award-winning vehicles, a global distribution network and strong R&D capabilities. Jaguar and Land Rover collectively received over 195 awards from leading international motoring writers, magazines and opinion formers in 2013, reflecting the strength of our design capabilities and distinctive model line-up.

We operate a global sales and distribution network designed to achieve geographically diversified sales and facilitate growth in our key markets. Our four principal regional markets are Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), North America, the United Kingdom and China which, respectively, accounted for 18.4%, 17.6%, 18.5% and 22.7% of our retail volumes (18.4%, 16.1%, 18.1% and 23.8% of our wholesale volumes) in the six months ended 30 September 2013.

We operate three major production facilities (employing a total of approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013) and two advanced design and engineering facilities (employing a total of approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013, which includes employees at our corporate headquarters located at Whitley), all of which are located in the United Kingdom. At 30 September 2013, we employed 27,948 employees globally.

The Issuer was formed by Tata Motors on 18 January 2008 and acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited from Ford on 2 June 2008. We are a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tata Motors, a member of the international conglomerate Tata Group. Tata Motors is India’s largest automobile company and ranked as the fourth largest bus and fifth largest truck manufacturer in the world, in each case as measured by volume of vehicles produced in 2012.

The following table presents our revenue, net income attributable to shareholders and EBITDA in Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013
	(£ in millions)					
Revenue	9,871	13,512	15,784	6,927	8,709	17,566
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
EBITDA	1,502	2,027	2,402	1,013	1,498	2,887

In Fiscal 2011, Fiscal 2012, Fiscal 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013, we have experienced significant growth attributable to improved global economic conditions, a revamped model

line-up, improved product and market mix and focus on geographic diversification, with strong growth in China, as well as a favourable foreign exchange environment and our continued focus on cost-efficiency efforts.

Our unit sales (on a retail basis) for each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	51,818	54,227	58,593	26,436	37,483	69,640
Land Rover	189,087	251,632	316,043	144,071	159,880	331,852
Total	240,905	305,859	374,636	170,507	197,363	401,492

Our unit sales (on a wholesale basis) under each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	52,993	54,039	57,812	21,606	37,411	73,617
Land Rover	190,628	260,394	314,250	139,288	155,140	330,102
Total	243,621	314,433	372,062	160,894	192,551	403,719

Wholesale volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold to dealers and importers. We recognise our revenue on the wholesale volumes we sell. Retail volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold by dealers to end users. We consider retail volumes the best indicator of consumer demand for our vehicles and the strength of our brand. For a presentation of our regional wholesale and retail volumes, please see “Our Business—Our Key Geographical Markets”.

General Trends of Our Recent Performance

Our revenue grew from £9,871 million in Fiscal 2011 to £15,784 million in Fiscal 2013 on the back of a significant growth in volume, from 241,000 to 375,000 units over this period. The main driver of this increase was the Range Rover Evoque, launched in Fiscal 2012 and selling 113,000 units in Fiscal 2013, and during this period we also successfully launched all new versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, a new sports car in the Jaguar F-TYPE and new versions of the popular Jaguar XF and Jaguar XJ. We increased volume growth and market share in all markets, despite the economic challenges in struggling western economies, although the relative performance of China and emerging markets has changed our market mix in the three year period, with 67% of sales to mature Western markets (UK, Europe and North America) in Fiscal 2011, compared to 58% in Fiscal 2013, with China being a significant growth market.

From Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2013, we maintained EBITDA margins of around 15%, despite the increased volume of smaller vehicles, due to continued focus on material and other costs in the business. Margins in the six months ended September 2013 increased to 17.2%, due to the rich launch mix of Range Rover and Range Rover Sport models and some one-off incentives received in the period. We maintained EBITDA margins on the back of higher revenue and have increased operational cash flow, driving positive free cash flow in all periods despite significantly increased product

development and capital spending, up from £781 million in Fiscal 2011 to £1,850 million in Fiscal 2013 and £1,103 million in the 6 months to 30 September 2013.

Retail volumes for the Group in the six months ended 30 September 2013 were 197,363 units, compared to 170,507 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an improvement of 15.8%. The overall trend shows a significant increase in sales volumes, as a result of the release of the new Range Rover, the Jaguar F-TYPE, the new Jaguar XF Sportbrake and new derivatives of the Jaguar XF and XJ. This is partially offset by lower volumes of the Range Rover Sport due to the run-out of the old model prior to the launch of the new model in September 2013.

Retail volumes for the six months ended 30 September 2013 were 37,483 units for Jaguar and 159,880 units for Land Rover, as compared to 26,436 units for Jaguar and 144,071 units for Land Rover in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 41.8% and 11.0%, respectively. The increase in Land Rover sales volumes is attributable to continued strong market reception for the Range Rover Evoque and the new Range Rover. Volumes of the Range Rover Sport were down, due to the run-out of the old model prior to the launch of the all new model in September 2013. All other models have shown growth in the period, reflecting the strong demand for the entire brand range. Retail volumes of Jaguar vehicles increased, as a result of the introduction of the new F-TYPE, new XF Sportbrake and smaller engine derivatives of the XF and XJ models.

Retail volumes in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia) were 36,376 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 35,403 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 2.7%, despite the overall European automotive market falling in the period. The increase is primarily due to the introduction of the new Range Rover and Jaguar F-TYPE.

Retail volumes in North America were 34,812 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 29,609 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 17.6%, primarily due to the Jaguar F-TYPE and new smaller engine and AWD versions of the XF, along with the new Range Rover and strong Range Rover Evoque sales. These are partially offset by a decrease in Range Rover Sport sales due to the run-out of the previous model ahead of the launch of the new Range Rover Sport in September 2013.

Retail volumes in the United Kingdom were 36,593 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 32,598 in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 12.3%, primarily due to an increase across most Land Rover and Range Rover models and the launch of the Jaguar F-TYPE.

Retail volumes in China were 44,778 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 35,617 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 25.7%, primarily due to overall growth in the Chinese vehicle market. China was our largest retail and wholesale market by volume for Fiscal 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013.

Retail volumes in Asia Pacific were 10,911 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 8,011 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 36.2%, primarily due to growth in the Japanese market, following lower sales in the previous period due to the after-effects of the tsunami in the region.

Retail volumes in the rest of the world were 33,893 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 29,269 in the six months ended 30 September 2012, an increase of 15.8%, primarily due to growth in Brazil, Russia and the Middle East.

Revenues were £8,709 million for the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to £6,927 million for the six months ended 30 September 2012. EBITDA was £1,498 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to £1,013 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, reflecting increased volumes, richer product mix following the launch of the new

Range Rover, new Range Rover Sport and Jaguar F-TYPE, richer geographic mix and £79 million of local incentives recognised in the six months ended 30 September 2013. Net income was £811 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to £541 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. The increase in net income is primarily attributable to increased EBITDA and foreign exchange gain, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization and higher interest and tax charges.

Exchange rates in the six months ended 30 September 2013 remained favourable and in line with those in the six months ended 30 September 2012, although the strengthening of the Euro in that period put pressure on costs of materials. There has been some recent exchange rate volatility in emerging markets, as investors have moved back into Western economies, which are showing increasing signs of economic improvement. We are exposed principally to movements in the US dollar—sterling and euro—sterling exchange rates, but we also have exposure to the Russian rouble, the Chinese yuan and other currencies. In order to mitigate the impact of exchange rate volatility on our results, we have a hedging policy in place and partially hedge our currency exposures using a combination of forward contracts and options.

Commodity prices have been relatively stable in the six months ended 30 September 2013, with aluminium and steel prices around 1% lower compared to 12 months ago. During the last 18 months, oil prices remained relatively stable at around \$110/barrel, although oil prices have had short-term fluctuations in the period due to economic and geo-political issues. We seek to manage the effect of fluctuations in energy and commodity prices through the use of fixed price supply contracts with tenors of up to 12 months for energy and some commodity costs and the limited use of derivative transactions on certain key commodity inputs, such as aluminium.

We target strong operating cash generation to fund most of our product investment requirements. We have continued our programme of increased spending on future product development and improvement involving investment in research, design and technical innovation. We continue to invest in new products, technologies and capacity to meet customer demand in the premium automotive and SUV segments, as well as meet regulatory requirements. See “Our Business—Our Strategy—Growth and future capital investment strategy”.

We are building a new engine factory in South Staffordshire, which will lead to 1,400 new highly skilled engineering and manufacturing jobs. Since 30 September 2012, we have recruited approximately 1,400 new employees at our Solihull site and have added an additional shift. We have also recently announced our intention to create 1,700 new jobs in Solihull to support the introduction of new model programmes. By the end of Fiscal 2014, we intend to expand our team of engineers and designers to support our product development programme, which will lead to an associated increase in our staff costs and an increase in product development expenses capitalised in accordance with our accounting policy.

In Fiscal 2014, we completed the issuance of \$700 million of bonds due 2018, and we intend to use the proceeds therefrom for general corporate purposes, including the refinancing of certain of our existing indebtedness. In Fiscal 2013, we completed the issuance of \$500 million of bonds due 2023 and used the proceeds of the bonds for general corporate purposes. We also re-negotiated and expanded our Revolving Loan Facility from £795 million to £1,250 million (subsequently increased to £1,290 million), with 75% due over five years and the remainder over three years. At the date of this offering memorandum, this remains undrawn. In Fiscal 2012, we completed the issuance of £1,000 million equivalent of bonds due in 2018 and 2021 and £500 million of bonds due 2020, as well as concluding the Revolving Loan Facility. We used the proceeds of the bonds to refinance secured and short-term debt, while providing increased capital and liquidity for our growth.

Significant Factors Influencing Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations are dependent on a number of factors, which include mainly the following:

- *General economic conditions.* We, like the rest of the automotive industry, are substantially affected by general economic conditions. For the trends, outlook and competitive conditions in our industry and markets, please see “Our Industry and Markets”. For the risks associated with our industry and markets, please see “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with the Automotive Industry—Lack of improvement or worsening global economic conditions could have a significant adverse impact on our sales and results of operations”.
- *Credit, liquidity and interest rates and availability of credit for vehicle purchases.* Our volumes are significantly dependent on the availability of vehicle financing arrangements by external providers of lease and consumer financing options and the costs thereof. We do not offer vehicle financing on our own account. Any reduction in the supply of available consumer finance, as occurred during the recent global financial crisis, would make it more difficult for some of our customers to purchase our vehicles. For further discussion of our independent financing arrangements through our finance partners, please see “Our Business—Financing Arrangements and Financial Services Provided”.
- *Our competitive position in the market.* Competition in the premium and SUV segments in which we operate has an effect on volumes and price realisation, which may have an impact on the profitability of our business. For a discussion regarding our competitive position in our markets, please see “Our Business—Competition” and “Our Industry and Markets”.
- *Seasonality.* Our results of operations are also dependent on seasonal factors in the automotive market. Please see “Our Business—Our Strategy—Transform the business structure to deliver sustainable returns”, “Our Industry and Markets—Seasonality” and “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with Our Business—Our business is seasonable in nature and a substantial decrease in our sales during certain quarters could have a material adverse impact on our financial performance”.
- *Environmental regulations.* There has been a greater emphasis on the emission and safety norms for the automobile industry by governments in the various countries in which we operate. Compliance with these norms has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the costs and product life cycles in the automotive industry. For further details with respect to these regulations, please see “Our Business—Significant Environmental, Health, Safety and Emissions Issues”. For a discussion regarding related risks, please see “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with the Automotive Industry—New or changing laws, regulations and government policies regarding increased fuel economy, reduced greenhouse gas and other air emissions and vehicle safety may have a significant effect on how we do business”.
- *Foreign currency rates.* Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may positively or negatively affect our results of operations through both transaction risk and translation risk. Transaction risk is the risk that the currency structure of our costs and liabilities will deviate from the currency structure of sales proceeds and assets. Translation risk is the risk that our financial results for a particular period will be affected by changes in the prevailing exchange rates at the end of the period, which may have a substantial impact on comparisons with prior periods. Please see “Description of Other Indebtedness” for more detail on our hedging arrangements and “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with Our Business—Interest rate, currency and exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations” for further information on the risks associated with our foreign currency exposure.

- *Amortisation of development costs capitalised.* We have and continue to capitalise our product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products. These capitalised costs are deducted from our revenues over time through amortisation, which we expect will increase over the next few years. Therefore, until fully amortised, capitalised costs have a continuing impact on our results of operations.
- *Political and regional factors.* Similarly to the rest of the automotive industry, we are affected by political and regional factors. For a discussion regarding these risks, please see “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with Our Business—We may be adversely impacted by political instability, wars, terrorism, multinational conflicts, natural disasters, fuel shortages/prices, epidemics, labour strikes and other risks in the markets in which we operate” and “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with the Automotive Industry—Changes in tax, tariff or fiscal policies could adversely affect the demand for our products”.

Explanation of Income Statement Line Items

Our income statement includes the following items. For more information, please see “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Critical Accounting Policies” and the Consolidated Financial Statements elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

- *Revenue:* Revenue includes the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of finished vehicles and parts to dealers (in the United Kingdom and the foreign countries in which we have NSCs) and importers (in all other foreign countries). We recognise revenue on the sale of products, net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted, when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Sale of products includes export and other recurring and non-recurring incentives from governments at the national and state levels. Sale of products is presented net of excise duty where applicable and other indirect taxes. Consequently, the amount of revenue we recognise is driven by wholesale volumes (i.e., sales of finished vehicles to dealers and importers). We do, however, mainly monitor the level of retail volumes as the general metric of customer demand for our products with the aim of managing effectively the level of stock held by our dealers. Retail volumes do not directly affect our revenue.
- *Material and other cost of sales:* We have elected to present our income statement under IFRS by nature of expenditure rather than by function. Accordingly, we do not present costs of sales, selling and distribution and other functional cost categories on the face of the income statement. “Material and other cost of sales” are comprised of: (i) change in inventories of finished goods and works in progress; (ii) purchase of products for sale; and (iii) raw materials and consumables. “Material and other cost of sales” does not equal “cost of sales” that we would report if we were to adopt a functional presentation for our income statement because it does not include all relevant employee costs, depreciation and amortisation of assets used in the production process and relevant production overheads.
 - Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress reflects the difference between the inventory of vehicles and parts at the beginning of the relevant period and the inventory of vehicles and parts at the end of the relevant period. It represents the credit or charge required to reflect the manufacturing costs for finished vehicles and parts, or vehicles and parts on the production line, that were still on stock at the end of the relevant period. Inventories (other than those recognised as a result of the sale of vehicles subject to repurchase arrangements) are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and consumables are ascertained on a first-in-first-out basis. Costs, including fixed and variable production overheads, are allocated to work-in-progress and finished

goods determined on a full absorption cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Inventories include vehicles sold to a third party subject to repurchase arrangements. The majority of these vehicles are leased by a third party back to our management. These vehicles are carried at cost and are amortised in changes in stocks and work in progress to their residual values (i.e., estimated second-hand sale value) over the term of the arrangement.

- Purchase of products for sale represents the cost associated with the supply from third-party suppliers of parts and other accessories that we do not manufacture ourselves but fit into our finished vehicles.
- Raw materials and consumables represents the cost of the raw materials and consumables that we purchase from third parties and use in our manufacturing operations, including aluminium, other metals, rubber and other raw materials and consumables. Raw materials and consumables also includes import duties for raw materials and finished vehicles from the United Kingdom into the country of sale.
- *Employee cost:* This line item represents the cost of wages and salaries, social security and employee benefit costs for all of our employees and agency workers, including employees of centralised functions and headquarters.
- *Other expenses:* This line item comprises any expense not otherwise accounted for in another line item. These expenses principally include warranty and product liability costs and freight and other transportation costs, stores, spare parts and tools consumed, product development costs, repairs to building, plant and machinery, power and fuel, rent, rates and taxes, publicity and marketing expenses, insurance and other general costs.
- *Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives:* This line item represents the mark to market on commodity derivative instruments, which do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IFRS. In Fiscal 2012 and subsequently, we entered into derivative transactions on certain key commodity inputs, such as aluminium.
- *Development costs capitalised:* Development costs capitalised represents employee costs, store and other manufacturing supplies, and other works expenses incurred mainly towards product development projects. It also includes costs attributable to internally constructed capital items. Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engine, transmission and new products are capitalised and recognised as intangible assets when (i) feasibility has been established, (ii) we have committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and (iii) it is probable that the relevant asset will generate probable future economic benefits. The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use. The application of the relevant accounting policy involves critical judgement and interpretations of IFRS may differ, which can result in different applications of the same standard and, therefore, different results. Interest cost incurred in connection with the relevant development is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.
- *Other income/(loss):* This item represents any income not otherwise accounted for in another line item. It principally includes income from the Land Rover Experience and sales of second-hand Land Rover warranties in the United States. For the six months ended 30 September 2013, this item also includes £71 million of rebates from the Chinese government relating to our activities in the twelve months ended 31 December 2012, as compared to

£38 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012 relating to our activities in the twelve months ended 31 December 2011. Such rebates are accounted for when received as they are not considered virtually certain to be paid.

- *Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)*: This item represents the net gain or (loss) attributable to the revaluation of non-GBP balance sheet items and the realised gain/loss on derivative contracts that are hedge accounted.
- *MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted*: This line item represents the mark to market on foreign exchange derivative instruments, which do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IFRS. These instruments are generally dual currency option contracts, such as EUR/USD, which provide an effective hedge against the revenue risk on US dollar and input cost risk in euro.
- *Depreciation and amortisation*: Depreciation and amortisation represent the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the amortisation of intangible assets, including the amortisation of capitalised product development costs. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital-work-in-progress includes capital advances. Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. 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. In accordance with IFRS, we capitalise a significant percentage of our product development costs. Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.
- *Finance income*: This item represents the income from short-term liquid financial assets, marketable securities and other financial instruments (including bank deposits).
- *Finance expense (net)*: This item represents the net expense of our financial borrowings, including the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes and the January 2013 Notes, including fees and commitment fees paid to financial institutions in relation to committed financial facilities and similar credit lines, less interest capitalised.

Results of Operations

The tables and discussions set out below provide an analysis of selected items from our consolidated statements of income for each of the periods described below.

Six months ended 30 September 2013 compared to six months ended 30 September 2012

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated and the percentage change from period to period, and shows these items as a percentage of total revenues.

	Six months ended 30 September		Amount of change	Percentage change	Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013			2012	2013
	(£ in millions)			(% change)	(% of revenue)	
Revenue	6,927	8,709	1,782	25.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Material and other cost of sales	(4,425)	(5,317)	(892)	20.2%	63.9%	61.1%
Employee cost	(615)	(751)	(136)	22.1%	8.9%	8.6%
Other expenses	(1,367)	(1,744)	(377)	27.6%	19.7%	20.0%
Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives	—	(9)	(9)	—	—	0.1%
Development costs capitalised	433	501	68	15.7%	6.3%	5.8%
Other income	60	109	49	81.7%	0.9%	1.3%
Depreciation and amortisation	(240)	(418)	(178)	74.2%	3.5%	4.8%
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)	(9)	5	14	155.6%	0.1%	0.1%
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	8	38	30	375.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Finance income	16	18	2	12.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	(25)	(46)	(21)	84.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Share of loss from joint venture	—	(12)	(12)	—	—	0.1%
Net income before tax	763	1,083	320	41.9%	11.1%	12.4%
Income tax expense	(222)	(272)	(50)	22.5%	3.2%	3.1%
Net income attributable to shareholders	541	811	270	49.9%	7.8%	9.3%

Revenue

Revenue increased by £1,782 million to £8,709 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £6,927 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, or an increase of 25.7%. This increase is primarily attributable to higher wholesale volumes, which were driven in particular by higher volumes of the new Range Rover and the Range Rover Evoque, and higher Jaguar wholesale volumes, which were driven in particular by higher volumes of the Jaguar XF (including Sportbrake, AWD and smaller engine options) and the newly launched F-TYPE.

Material and other cost of sales

Our material and other cost of sales increased to £5,317 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, up 20.2% from £4,425 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. This increase is predominantly attributable to higher volumes of cars sold. As a percentage of revenue, material and other costs of sale fell from 63.9% to 61.1%. This fall was attributable to better product and geographic mix.

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress: In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we added £272 million to our inventory of finished goods and work in progress,

thereby decreasing our material and other cost of sales. This increase of inventories at 30 September 2013 compared to 31 March 2013 was principally the result of (i) higher volumes of sale in markets that require longer shipment times and (ii) build up of stock of the new Range Rover Sport ahead of full retail launch.

Purchase of products for sale: In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we spent £366 million on parts and accessories supplied by third parties and used in our finished vehicles and parts, compared to £417 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, representing a decrease of 12.4%. This decrease was primarily attributable to a change in the basis of calculation for the purchase of products for sale and raw materials and consumables in the first half of Fiscal 2014 offset in part by an increase in the sale of parts to service the rising number of sold vehicles, partially offset by improved reliability and performance of our vehicles.

Raw materials and consumables: We consume a number of raw materials in the manufacture of vehicles, including steel, aluminium, copper, precious metals and resins. The cost of raw materials and consumables in the six months ended 30 September 2013 were £5,223 million compared to £4,176 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, representing an increase of £1,047 million, or 25.1%. The increase in the total cost of raw materials and consumables was primarily attributable to increased sales volume. Raw materials and consumables as a percentage of revenue decreased to 60.0% for the six months ended 30 September 2013, as compared to 60.3% for the six months ended 30 September 2012, primarily due to better market and geographic mix and favourable commodity prices.

Employee cost

Our employee cost increased by 22.1% to £751 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £615 million in the equivalent period in 2012. The increase is attributable to greater production volumes and the recruitment of new employees both in manufacturing and engineering. Total employee headcount increased from 25,368 to 27,948, or 10.2%, from 30 September 2012 to 30 September 2013. We have added around 1,500 manufacturing employees to support increased production in Solihull and around 1,000 engineers and other staff to support growth and our increased R&D investment. The majority of the increased employee cost for the engineers is capitalised under “development costs capitalised”.

Other expenses

Other expenses increased to £1,744 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £1,367 million in the same period in 2012. Other expenses increased slightly as a percentage of revenue, representing 20.0% in the six months ended 30 September 2013 compared to 19.7% for the six months ended 30 September 2012. While some significant components of other expenses increased in line with revenues, fixed marketing and warranty costs increased slightly as a percentage of revenue, alongside a small increase in distribution costs as a percentage of revenue following strong growth in overseas markets. The rise in engineering expenses, reflecting our increased development in new vehicles, is mainly capitalised under “development costs capitalised”.

Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives

In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we recorded a loss of £9 million in net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives as a result of a fall in the market value of aluminium. We had a net nil revaluation in the six months ended 30 September 2012.

Development costs capitalised

We capitalise product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engines, transmissions and new products in accordance with IFRS. The following table shows the R&D costs recognised in our income statement and the share of capitalised development costs and amortisation of capitalised development costs in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012:

	Six months ended 31 September	
	2012	2013
	(£ in millions)	
Total R&D costs	531	613
Of which expenditure capitalised	433	501
Capitalisation ratio in %	81.5%	81.7%
Amortisation of expenditure capitalised	99	213
R&D costs charged in income statement	98	112
As % of revenues	1.5%	1.3%

The capitalisation ratio of development costs depends on the production cycle that individual models pass through in different periods.

The increase to £501 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £433 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, representing an increase of 15.7%, reflects increased product development costs (included as employee costs and engineering costs in other expenses) associated with the development of the new Range Rover Sport, the Jaguar F-TYPE coupé and other future products.

Other income (net)

Our other income increased to £109 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, compared to £60 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. For the six months ended 30 September 2013, this item also includes £71 million (six months ended 30 September 2012 £38 million) of rebates from the Chinese government relating to our activities in the twelve months ended 31 December 2012 (twelve months ended 31 December 2011). Such rebates are accounted for when received as they are not considered virtually certain to be paid.

MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted

In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we recorded a mark-to-market gain of £38 million on derivatives not hedge accounted, compared to a gain of £8 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. The movement in this line item mainly reflects the changes in the euro and US dollar exchange rates.

Depreciation and amortisation

Our depreciation and amortisation increased to £418 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, compared to £240 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. £110 million of the increase reflects increased amortisation of product development costs following the launch of new models, such as the new Range Rover, new Range Rover Sport, F-TYPE and new XF and XJ derivatives. The remainder of the increase relates to additional depreciation on tooling for the above new products and increases in facilities.

Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)

We registered a foreign exchange gain of £5 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, compared to a loss of £9 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, as a result of (i) the effect of exchange fluctuations on foreign currency borrowings and other balance sheet items and (ii) foreign exchange gains and losses on derivatives realised in the period.

Finance income

Our finance income increased to £18 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £16 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. The increase was largely due to higher cash balances and more cash held in short-term deposits.

Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)

Our interest expense (net of capitalised interest) increased to £46 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £25 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012, principally as a result of increased interest and fees relating to the Revolving Loan Facility and January 2013 Notes, alongside reduced interest capitalised and a negative mark to market on the embedded derivative relating to the 2011 Notes.

Share of loss from joint venture

Our share of loss from joint venture of £12 million in the six months to 30 September 2013 was due to initial set-up costs related to the joint venture company we have started with Chery. See “Our Business—China Joint Venture”.

Income tax expense

We had an income tax expense of £272 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, compared to £222 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. This increase is primarily attributable to a higher profit before tax, partially offset by a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate for the six months ended 30 September 2013 was 25.1% of net income before tax compared to 29.1% of net income before tax for the same period in 2012. The decrease is a one-off benefit recognising a 3% reduction in future UK corporation tax rates in the quarter. This benefit is partially offset by the impact of the UK new R&D tax regime. The new R&D credit regime provides a pre-tax benefit to the business rather than a reduction in corporation tax.

Net income

Our consolidated net income for the six months ended 30 September 2013 was £811 million, compared to a consolidated net income of £541 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012 as a result of the factors identified above.

Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated and the percentage change from period to period, and shows these items as a percentage of total revenues.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change	Percentage change (% change)	Fiscal year ended 31 March	
	2012	2013			2012	2013
	(£ in millions)				(% of revenue)	
Revenue	13,512	15,784	2,272	16.8%	100%	100%
Material and other cost of sales	(8,733)	(9,904)	(1,171)	13.4%	64.6%	62.7%
Employee cost	(1,011)	(1,333)	(322)	31.8%	7.5%	8.4%
Other expenses	(2,520)	(3,066)	(546)	21.7%	18.7%	19.4%
Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives	(9)	(10)	(1)	11.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Development costs capitalised	751	860	109	14.5%	5.6%	5.4%
Other income	38	71	33	86.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Depreciation and amortisation	(466)	(622)	(156)	33.5%	3.4%	3.9%
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)	64	(97)	(161)	251.6%	0.5%	0.6%
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	(50)	(12)	38	76.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Finance income	16	34	18	112.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	(85)	(18)	67	78.8%	0.6%	0.1%
Share of loss from joint venture	—	(12)	(12)	—	—	0.1%
Net income before tax	1,507	1,675	168	11.1%	11.2%	10.6%
Income tax expense	(26)	(460)	(434)	1,669.2%	0.2%	2.9%
Net income attributable to shareholders . .	<u>1,481</u>	<u>1,215</u>	<u>(266)</u>	<u>18.0%</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>7.7%</u>

Revenue

Revenue increased by £2,272 million to £15,784 million in Fiscal 2013 from £13,512 million in Fiscal 2012, an increase of 16.8%. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in wholesale volumes of both Land Rover and Jaguar vehicles, mainly the Range Rover Evoque, Freelander and newer variants of the XF and XJ, as well as the XF Sportbrake. Total wholesale volumes increased from 314,433 units in Fiscal 2012 to 372,062 units in Fiscal 2013, representing an increase of 18.3%. At a brand level, wholesale volumes were 57,812 units for Jaguar and 314,250 units for Land Rover in Fiscal 2013, as compared to 54,039 units for Jaguar and 260,394 units for Land Rover, representing a growth of 7.0% and 20.7%, respectively.

Material and other cost of sales

Our material and other cost of sales increased to £9,904 million in Fiscal 2013 from £8,733 million in Fiscal 2012. This increase is predominantly attributable to the higher production levels. As a percentage of revenue, material and other cost of sales accounted for 62.7% of our revenue in Fiscal 2013, as compared to 64.6% in Fiscal 2012. This reduction as a percentage of revenue was due to improvement in model and market mix as well as favourable commodity prices.

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress: In Fiscal 2013, we added £309 million to our inventory of finished goods and work in progress, thereby decreasing our material and other cost of sales. This increase of inventories at 31 March 2013 compared to 31 March 2012 was principally the

result of increased production levels in an effort to meet rising demand for our existing products and increased production of the Range Rover Evoque. In addition to increased production, rising sales to China and other markets requiring longer shipment times have increased the shipping time of our vehicles and resulted in greater inventory holding periods.

Purchase of products for sale: In Fiscal 2013, we spent £839 million on parts and accessories supplied by third parties and used in our finished vehicles and parts, compared to £792 million in Fiscal 2012, representing an increase of 5.9%. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the sale of parts to service the rising number of sold vehicles, partially offset by improved reliability and performance of our vehicles. There were also increased sales of accessories on new vehicles.

Raw materials and consumables: We consume a number of raw materials in the manufacture of vehicles, including steel, aluminium, copper, precious metals and resins. The cost of raw materials and consumables in Fiscal 2013 was £9,374 million, compared to £8,258 million in Fiscal 2012, representing an increase of £1,116 million, or 13.5%. The increase in the total cost of raw materials and consumables was primarily attributable to higher production levels, an increase in commodity prices and an increase in Chinese import duties paid as a result of increased sales in China, which are subject to relatively high import duties. Raw materials and consumables as a percentage of revenue decreased to 59.4% for Fiscal 2013, as compared to 61.1% for Fiscal 2012, due to a better product and geographic mix, as well as moderate commodity prices in Fiscal 2013.

Employee cost

Our employee cost increased by 31.8% to £1,333 million in Fiscal 2013 from £1,011 million in Fiscal 2012. The increase is attributable to greater production volumes and the recruitment of new employees both in manufacturing and engineering. Total employee headcount increased from 25,368 to 27,948 or 10%, from 30 September 2012 to 30 September 2013. We have added around 1,500 manufacturing employees to support increased production in Halewood and Solihull and around 1,000 engineers to support our increased R&D investment. The majority of the increased employee cost for the engineers is capitalised under “development costs capitalised”.

Other expenses

Other expenses increased to £3,066 million in Fiscal 2013 from £2,520 million in Fiscal 2012. Other expenses increased slightly as a percentage of revenue, representing 19.4% in Fiscal 2013 compared to 18.7% for Fiscal 2012. While some significant components of other expenses increased in line with revenues, there was an increase in distribution costs as a percentage of revenue following strong growth in overseas markets. The rise in engineering expenses, reflecting our increased development in new vehicles, is mainly capitalised under “development costs capitalised”.

Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives

In Fiscal 2013, we recorded a loss of £10 million on net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives, as a result of a decrease in commodity input prices during the period. In Fiscal 2012, we recorded a loss of £9 million on net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives, as a result of a drop in commodity input prices in the second half of 2011. We began using commodity derivatives in Fiscal 2012 to hedge our commodity price risk.

Development costs capitalised

We capitalise product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engines, transmissions and new products in accordance with IFRS. The following table shows the R&D costs recognised in

our income statement and the share of capitalised development costs and amortisation of capitalised development costs in Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March	
	2012	2013
	(£ in millions)	
Total R&D costs	900	1,058
Of which expenditure capitalised	751	860
Capitalisation ratio in %	83.4%	81.3%
Amortisation of expenditure capitalised	183	297
R&D costs charged in income statement	149	198
As % of revenues	1.1%	1.3%

The capitalisation ratio of development costs depends on the production cycle that individual models pass through in different periods.

The increase to £860 million in Fiscal 2013 from £751 million in Fiscal 2012, an increase of 14.5% reflects increased product development costs (included as employee costs and engineering costs in other expenses) associated with the development of the new Range Rover Sport and other future products.

Other income (net)

Our other income increased to £71 million in Fiscal 2013, compared to £38 million in Fiscal 2012. Other income for Fiscal 2013 includes £38 million (nil in Fiscal 2012) of rebates from China based on our activities there.

Depreciation and amortisation

Our depreciation and amortisation increased to £622 million in Fiscal 2013 from £466 million in Fiscal 2012. The increase primarily reflects the amortisation of product development costs and depreciation of tooling relating to the Range Rover Evoque, new Range Rover Sport, Jaguar F-TYPE and new Jaguar XF and XJ derivatives.

Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)

We registered a foreign exchange loss of £97 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to a gain of £64 million in Fiscal 2012, as a result of (i) the effect of exchange fluctuations on foreign currency borrowings and other balance sheet items and (ii) foreign exchange gains and losses on derivatives realised in the period.

MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted

In Fiscal 2013, we recorded a mark-to-market loss of £12 million on derivatives not hedge accounted, compared to a loss of £50 million in Fiscal 2012. The movement in this line item mainly reflects the changes in the euro and US dollar exchange rates.

Finance income

Our finance income increased to £34 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to £16 million in Fiscal 2012. The increase was largely due to higher cash balances leading to increased interest income.

Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)

Our interest expense (net of capitalised interest) decreased to £18 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to £85 million in Fiscal 2012, principally as a result of an increase in finance expense transferred to capitalised product development.

Share of loss from joint venture

Our share of loss from joint venture of £12 million in Fiscal 2013 was due to initial set-up costs related to the joint venture company we have started with Chery. See “Our Business—China Joint Venture”.

Income tax expense

We had an income tax expense of £460 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to £26 million in Fiscal 2012. This increase is primarily attributable to a tax credit in Fiscal 2012 on the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to UK tax losses brought forward. Our effective tax rate was 27.5% of net income before tax in Fiscal 2013, as compared to an effective tax rate of 1.7% of net income before tax in Fiscal 2012, due to the net benefit on the recognition of the deferred tax assets in Fiscal 2012.

Net income

Our consolidated net income for Fiscal 2013 was £1,215 million, as compared to £1,481 million in Fiscal 2012, as a result of the factors identified above.

Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated and the percentage change from period to period, and shows these items as a percentage of total revenues.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change	Percentage change (% change)	Fiscal year ended 31 March	
	2011	2012			2011	2012
	(£ in millions)				(% of revenue)	
Revenue	9,871	13,512	3,641	36.9%	100%	100%
Material and other cost of sales	(6,178)	(8,733)	(2,555)	41.4%	62.6%	64.6%
Employee cost	(789)	(1,011)	(222)	28.1%	8.0%	7.5%
Other expenses	(1,970)	(2,520)	(550)	28.0%	20.0%	18.7%
Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives	—	(9)	(9)	—	—	0.1%
Development costs capitalised	531	751	220	41.4%	5.4%	5.6%
Other income	36	38	2	5.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Depreciation and amortisation	(396)	(466)	(70)	17.7%	4.0%	3.4%
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)	34	64	30	88.2%	0.3%	0.5%
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	(1)	(50)	(49)	4,900.0%	<0.1%	0.4%
Finance income	10	16	6	60.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	(33)	(85)	(52)	157.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Net income before tax	1,115	1,507	392	35.2%	11.3%	11.2%
Income tax expense	(79)	(26)	53	67.1%	0.8%	0.2%
Net income attributable to shareholders	<u>1,036</u>	<u>1,481</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>43.0%</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>11.0%</u>

Revenue

Revenue increased by £3,641 million to £13,512 million in Fiscal 2012 from £9,871 million in Fiscal 2011, an increase of 36.9%. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in wholesale volumes of Land Rover vehicles, with total wholesale vehicles increasing from 243,621 units to 314,433 units, representing an increase of 29.1% over the relevant period. Revenue grew more than volumes as a result of an improvement in product and market mix, the global economic recovery, rising consumer confidence, a growing number of dealerships in certain geographic markets and a favourable exchange rate climate.

Material and other cost of sales

Our material and other cost of sales increased to £8,733 million in Fiscal 2012, up 41.4% from £6,178 million in Fiscal 2011. This increase is predominantly attributable to the higher production levels, year-on-year increases in raw material prices and an increase in Chinese import duties paid as a result of increased sales in China.

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress: In Fiscal 2012, we added £317 million to our inventory of finished goods and work in progress, thereby decreasing our material and other cost of sales. This increase of inventories at 31 March 2012 compared to 31 March 2011 was principally the result of increased production levels in an effort to meet rising demand for our existing products and production of the Range Rover Evoque, which was added to our product line-up in mid-2011. In addition to increased production, rising sales to China have increased the shipping time of our vehicles and resulted in greater inventory holding periods.

Purchase of products for sale: In Fiscal 2012, we spent £792 million on parts and accessories supplied by third parties and used in our finished vehicles and parts, compared to £714 million in Fiscal 2011, representing an increase of 10.9%. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the sale of parts to service the rising number of sold vehicles.

Raw materials and consumables: We consume a number of raw materials in the manufacture of vehicles, including steel, aluminium, copper, precious metals and resins. The cost of raw materials and consumables in Fiscal 2012 was £8,258 million, compared to £5,636 million in Fiscal 2011, representing an increase of £2,622 million, or 46.5%. The increase in the total cost of raw materials and consumables was primarily attributable to higher production levels, an increase in commodity prices and an increase in Chinese import duties paid as a result of increased sales in China, which are subject to relatively high import duties. Raw materials and consumables as a percentage of revenue increased to 61.1% for Fiscal 2012, as compared to 57.1% for Fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of the increase in commodity prices, a higher mix of lower margin vehicles and an increase in Chinese import duties paid as a result of increased sales in China as a proportion of wholesale volumes.

Employee cost

Our employee cost increased by 28.1% to £1,011 million in Fiscal 2012 from £789 million in Fiscal 2011. The increase is attributable to greater production volumes and the recruitment of new employees. The average number of employees increased from 17,255 to 20,887, or 21.0%, from Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2012. We hired an additional 1,500 employees in the Halewood factory in mid-2011 for production of the Range Rover Evoque and increased the number of our engineers and designers by approximately 800 to support our product development programmes. Despite the increase in employees, our employee cost as a percentage of total revenues decreased to 7.5% in Fiscal 2012 from 8.0% in Fiscal 2011, primarily on account of increased revenues and increased labour utilisation.

Other expenses

Other expenses increased to £2,520 million in Fiscal 2012 from £1,970 million in Fiscal 2011. Other expenses decreased as a percentage of revenue, representing 18.7% in Fiscal 2012 compared to 20.0% for Fiscal 2011. Some significant components of other expenses (engineering costs and general expenses) increased in line with revenues. Fixed marketing and warranty costs declined as a percentage of revenue, partly offset by an increase in freight cost as a percentage of revenue from 2.2% in Fiscal 2011 to 2.5% in Fiscal 2012, following strong growth in overseas markets.

Net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives

In Fiscal 2012, we recorded a loss of £9 million on net impact of un-hedged commodity derivatives, which we entered into, as a result of a drop in commodity input prices in the second half of 2011. We began using commodity derivatives in Fiscal 2012 to hedge our commodity price risk.

Development costs capitalised

We capitalise product development costs incurred on new vehicle platforms, engines, transmissions and new products in accordance with IFRS. The following table shows the R&D costs recognised in our income statement and the share of capitalised development costs and amortisation of capitalised development costs in Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March	
	2011	2012
	(£ in millions)	
Total R&D costs	651	900
Of which expenditure capitalised	531	751
Capitalisation ratio in %	81.6%	83.4%
Amortisation of expenditure capitalised	100	183
R&D costs charged in income statement	119	149
As % of revenues	1.2%	1.1%

The capitalisation ratio of development costs depends on the production cycle that individual models pass through in different periods.

The increase to £751 million in Fiscal 2012 from £531 million in Fiscal 2011 by 41.4% reflects increased product development costs associated with the development of the Range Rover Evoque and other future products.

Other income (net)

Our other income increased to £38 million in Fiscal 2012, compared to £36 million in Fiscal 2011. Other income for Fiscal 2012 includes additional income from the Land Rover Experience and sales of second hand warranties in the United States.

Depreciation and amortisation

Our depreciation and amortisation increased to £466 million in Fiscal 2012, compared to £396 million in Fiscal 2011. The increase primarily reflects the amortisation of product development costs, particularly relating to the Range Rover Evoque which we began amortising in mid-2011.

Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)

We registered a foreign exchange gain of £64 million in Fiscal 2012, compared to a gain of £34 million in Fiscal 2011, as a result of (i) the effect of exchange fluctuations on foreign currency borrowings and (ii) foreign exchange gains and losses on account of fluctuations in US dollars, sterling and euro during the period.

MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted

In the year ended 31 March 2012, we recorded a mark-to-market loss of £50 million on derivatives not hedge accounted, compared to a loss of £1 million in the year ended 31 March 2011. The movement in this line item is attributable to changes in US dollar and euro exchange rates and a significantly larger derivative exposure in Fiscal 2012.

Finance income

Our finance income increased to £16 million in Fiscal 2012 from £10 million in Fiscal 2011. The increase was largely due to higher cash balances leading to increased interest income.

Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)

Our interest expense (net of capitalised interest) increased to £85 million in Fiscal 2012 from £33 million in Fiscal 2011, principally as a result of the interest expense associated with the 2011 Notes issued in May 2011.

Income tax expense

We had an income tax expense of £26 million in Fiscal 2012, compared to £79 million in Fiscal 2011. A tax charge was recognised relating to deferred tax liabilities on product development, offset by a tax credit on recognition of deferred tax assets on losses brought forward. The effective tax rate for Fiscal 2012 was 1.7% of net income before tax compared to 7.1% of net income before tax for Fiscal 2011, due to a net benefit on the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to losses.

Net income

Our consolidated net income for Fiscal 2012 was £1,481 million, compared to a consolidated net income of £1,036 million in Fiscal 2011 as a result of the factors identified above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our capital requirements through cash generated from operations and external debt, including long-term debt, and revolving credit, factoring and working capital facilities. In the ordinary course of business, we also enter into, and maintain, letters of credit, cash pooling and cash management facilities, performance bonds and guarantees and other similar facilities. As at 30 September 2013, on a consolidated basis, we had cash and cash equivalents of £2,029 million, short-term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) of £670 million and undrawn committed facilities of £1,250 million (subsequently increased to £1,290 million). The total amount of cash and cash equivalents includes £701 million held by subsidiaries of the Issuer outside the United Kingdom. A significant portion of this amount is subject to restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries in certain countries to transfer cash across the Group through loans or interim dividends. As at 30 September 2013, this included £481 million held by our subsidiary in China, which can only pay dividends annually. In addition, we have cash affected by such restrictions in South Africa, Brazil and certain other countries. We believe that these restrictions have not had and are not expected to have any material impact on our ability to meet our cash obligations.

On a pro forma basis, after giving effect to the issuance of the December 2013 Notes and the Notes offered hereby and the use of proceeds therefrom as described under “Use of Proceeds”, as at 30 September 2013 we would have had, on a consolidated basis, cash and cash equivalents of £2,438 million, short term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) of £670 million and total indebtedness (including short-term debt) of £2,591 million, with undrawn secured committed facilities of £1,290 million. We believe that we have sufficient resources available to meet our planned capital requirements. However, our sources of funding could be adversely affected by an economic slowdown or other macroeconomic factors, which are beyond our control. A decrease in the demand for our products and services could lead to an inability to obtain funds from external sources on acceptable terms or in a timely manner or at all.

Our borrowings

The following table shows details of our committed and uncommitted financing arrangements, as well as the amounts outstanding and undrawn, as at 30 September 2013.

Facility	Committed Amount	Maturity	Amount outstanding as at 30 September 2013	Amount undrawn as at 30 September 2013
	(£ in millions)		(£ in millions)	(£ in millions)
<i>Committed</i>				
£500 million 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽¹⁾	500	15 November 2018	500.0	—
£500 million 8.25% Senior Notes due 2020	500	15 March 2020	500.0	—
\$410 million 7.75% Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽¹⁾	254	15 November 2018	254	—
\$410 million 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021	254	15 November 2021	254	—
\$500 million Senior Notes due 2023	310	1 February 2023	310	—
Revolving Loan Facility	1,250*	22 July 2016 and 22 July 2018	—	1,250
Other financing loans	62	2012-14	62	—
Receivables factoring facilities	277	2013	194	83
Subtotal	3,407		2,074	1,333
<i>Uncommitted</i>				
Receivables factoring facilities	124		—	124
Other facilities	71		71	—
Subtotal	195		71	124
Total	3,602		2,145	1,457
Capitalised costs	—		(28)	—

(1) We have commenced tender offers in respect of those of our outstanding £500 million 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 held through a Regulation S global note and our \$410 million 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018. See “Summary—Recent Developments—Tender Offers”.

(2) As at the date of this offering memorandum, the total committed amount under the Revolving Loan Facility was £1,290 million, all undrawn.

Liquidity and cash flows

Our principal sources of cash are cash generated from operations (primarily wholesale volumes of finished vehicles and parts) and external financings, which include term financings and revolving credit financings and similar committed liquidity lines. We use our cash to purchase raw materials and consumables, for maintenance of our plants, equipment and facilities, for capital expenditure on product development, to service or refinance our debt, to meet general operating expenses and for other purposes in the ordinary course of business.

Until 31 December 2012, as Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover) was the main group entity used for financing and borrowing purposes, we had a policy of aggregating and pooling cash balances within that entity on a daily basis. Following our internal legal reorganisation effective on 1 January 2013, we currently use Jaguar Land Rover Limited for these purposes. Certain of our subsidiaries and equity method affiliates have contractual and other limitations in respect of their ability to transfer funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. For example, our subsidiary in China is subject to foreign exchange controls and thereby restricted from transferring cash to other companies of the Group outside of China except through annual dividends. China also imposes a withholding tax on dividends and distributions to parent companies of Chinese subsidiaries, which creates additional disincentives and costs in relation to the remittance of cash outside of China. Brazil and Russia also restrict the ability of our local subsidiaries to participate in cash pooling arrangements and to transfer cash balances outside of the relevant countries, but they do not restrict the ability of those entities to make intragroup loans or pay dividends. South Africa also imposes a withholding tax on cash transfers. We believe that these restrictions have not had, and are not expected to, have any material impact on our ability to meet our cash obligations.

Cash flow data

The Fiscal 2013, Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011 tables below have been extracted from the 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Six months ended 30 September 2013 compared to six months ended 30 September 2012

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of cash flow for the six months ended 30 September 2013 compared to the six months ended 30 September 2012.

	Six months ended 30 September		Amount of change
	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income attributable to shareholders	541	811	270
Depreciation and amortisation	240	418	178
Loss on sale of assets	1	—	(1)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) on loans	(8)	(52)	(44)
Income tax expense	222	272	50
Gain on embedded derivative	—	3	3
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	25	43	18
Finance income	(16)	(18)	(2)
Exchange loss on derivatives	(8)	(38)	(30)
Share of joint venture profit	—	12	12
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	997	1,451	454
Movement in trade receivables	116	110	(6)
Movement in other financial assets	(26)	283	309
Movement in other current assets	150	312	162
Movement in inventories	(157)	(290)	(133)
Movement in other non-current assets	(2)	(4)	(2)
Movement in accounts payable	(18)	(132)	(114)
Movement in other current liabilities	(20)	(153)	(133)
Movement in other financial liabilities	8	(285)	(293)
Movement in non-current liabilities	5	41	36
Movement in provisions	114	44	(70)
Cash generated from operations	1,167	1,377	210
Income tax paid	(157)	(266)	(109)
Net cash from operating activities	1,010	1,111	101

	Six months ended 30 September		Amount of change
	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Investment in associate	(1)	—	1
Change in restricted deposit	19	61	42
Finance income received	14	20	6
Investments in short-term deposits	(375)	105	480
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (net)	(350)	(570)	(220)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(471)	(533)	(62)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,164)	(917)	247
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities			
Finance expense and fees paid	(92)	(84)	8
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	4	101	97
Repayment of short-term debt	(235)	(101)	134
Payment of lease liabilities	(2)	(3)	(1)
Dividend paid	(150)	(150)	—
Net cash from financing activities	(475)	(237)	238
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(629)	(43)	586
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of six months	2,430	2,072	(358)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	1,801	2,029	228

Net cash from operating activities was £1,111 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 compared to £1,010 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. This increase reflects our increased profits partially offset by a reduction in cashflow from working capital movements and higher cash tax payments. In the six months ended 30 September 2013, increases in other current assets of £312 million due to the receipt of VAT receivable were offset by inventory build-up of £290 million due to increasing sales volumes. In the six months ended 30 September 2012, inventory build-up of £157 million due to increasing sales volumes was offset by accounts payable of £18 million due to longer creditor terms and increased purchasing of raw materials.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased to £917 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from £1,164 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. Purchase of property, plant and equipment and expenditure on intangible assets (product development projects) was £1,103 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, up from £821 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. Our capital expenditure relates mostly to capacity expansion of our production facilities, quality and reliability improvement projects, and the introduction of new products, including costs associated with the development of the new Range Rover Sport and the Jaguar F-TYPE. In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we reduced short-term investments in bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months by £105 million generating cash flows in investing activities. These short-term investments are not included as cash equivalents under IFRS.

Net cash used in financing activities in the six months ended 30 September 2013 was £237 million compared to net cash used in financing activities of £475 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. Cash used in financing activities in the six months ended 30 September 2013 reflects net nil movement of short-term debt, compared to a net repayment of £231 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012. Cash used in financing activities in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 also reflects the payment of a £150 million dividend to TMLH.

Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of cash flow for Fiscal 2013 compared to Fiscal 2012.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change
	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,481	1,215	(266)
Depreciation and amortisation	466	622	156
Loss on sale of assets	8	2	(6)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) on loans	11	37	26
Income tax expense	26	460	434
Gain on embedded derivative	—	(47)	(47)
Finance expense	85	18	(67)
Finance income	(16)	(34)	(18)
Exchange loss on derivatives	58	11	(47)
Share of joint venture profit	—	12	12
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	2,119	2,296	177
Movement in trade receivables	(95)	(265)	(170)
Movement in finance receivables	—	1	1
Movement in other financial assets	10	(243)	(253)
Movement in other current assets	(159)	23	182
Movement in inventories	(341)	(284)	57
Movement in other non-current assets	(4)	1	5
Movement in accounts payable	893	797	(96)
Movement in other current liabilities	199	(77)	(276)
Movement in other financial liabilities	55	245	190
Movement in non-current liabilities	5	14	9
Movement in provisions	(31)	169	200
Cash generated from operations	2,651	2,677	26
Income tax paid	(151)	(248)	(97)
Net cash from operating activities	2,500	2,429	(71)

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change
	2012	2013	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Investment in associate	(1)	(70)	(69)
Movements in other restricted deposits	(147)	54	201
Investment in short term deposits	—	(775)	(775)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(596)	(891)	(295)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	3	3
Cash paid for intangible assets	(814)	(959)	(145)
Finance income received	16	29	13
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,542)	(2,609)	(1,067)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities			
Finance expense and fees paid	(128)	(179)	(51)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	105	88	(17)
Repayment of short-term debt	(655)	(250)	405
Payment of lease liabilities	(4)	(4)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,500	317	(1,183)
Repayment of long-term debt	(374)	—	374
Dividends paid	—	(150)	(150)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	444	(178)	(622)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,402	(358)	(1,760)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period	1,028	2,430	1,402
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	2,430	2,072	(358)

Net cash from operating activities was £2,429 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to £2,500 million in Fiscal 2012. This decrease reflects our increased profits more than offset by a reduction in cashflow from working capital movements and higher cash tax payments. In Fiscal 2013, working capital improved through accounts payable by £797 million as a result of longer creditor terms and increased purchasing of raw materials, which was partially offset by inventory build up of £284 million to meet increased sales demand. In Fiscal 2012, inventory build up of £341 million was partially offset by accounts payable of £893 million due to increased purchasing of raw materials.

Net cash used in investing activities increased to £2,609 million in Fiscal 2013, as compared to £1,542 million in Fiscal 2012. Purchase of property, plant and equipment and expenditure on intangible assets (product development projects) was £1,850 million in Fiscal 2013, up from £1,410 million in Fiscal 2012. Our capital expenditure relates mostly to capacity expansion of our production facilities, quality and reliability improvement projects, and the introduction of new products, including costs associated with the development of the new Range Rover and the Jaguar F-TYPE. In Fiscal 2013, we generated net cash of £54 million from movements in other restricted deposits, relating to reduced restricted cash holding requirements relating to our dealer financing activities in the United States.

Net cash used in financing activities in Fiscal 2013 was £178 million compared to net cash from financing activities of £444 million in Fiscal 2012. Cash used in financing activities in Fiscal 2013 reflects cash used to repay £250 million of short-term debt, namely debt owed to TMLH, certain bank facilities and factoring facilities, to pay a dividend of £150 million to TMLH and to pay finance expenses and fees in connection with the issuance of long-term and short-term debt, partially offset by £405 million in proceeds from the issuance of the January 2013 Notes and short-term debt. Cash generated from financing activities in Fiscal 2012 reflects the issuance of the 2012 Notes and the 2011

Notes offset by cash used to repay £374 million of long-term debt, namely part of our Regional Development Bank Facilities, and £655 million of short-term debt, namely debt owed to TMLH, certain bank facilities and factoring facilities.

Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011

The following table sets out the items from our consolidated statements of cash flow for Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change
	2011	2012	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,036	1,481	445
Depreciation and amortisation	396	466	70
Loss on sale of assets	6	8	2
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) on loans	(17)	11	28
Income tax expense	79	26	(53)
Finance expense	33	85	52
Finance income	(10)	(16)	(6)
Exchange loss on derivatives	1	58	57
Share of joint venture profit	(2)	—	2
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	1,522	2,119	597
Cash paid on option premia	(16)	—	16
Movement in trade receivables	102	(95)	(197)
Movement in other financial assets	17	10	(7)
Movement in other current assets	(68)	(159)	(91)
Movement in inventories	(160)	(341)	(181)
Movement in other non-current assets	(1)	(4)	(3)
Movement in accounts payable	421	893	472
Movement in other current liabilities	65	199	134
Movement in other financial liabilities	(18)	55	73
Movement in non-current liabilities	(132)	5	137
Movement in provisions	6	(31)	(37)
Cash generated from operations	1,738	2,651	913
Income tax paid	(93)	(151)	(58)
Net cash from operating activities	1,645	2,500	855

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Amount of change
	2011	2012	
	(£ in millions)		
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Investment in associate	—	(1)	(1)
Movements in other restricted deposits	(3)	(147)	(144)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(208)	(596)	(388)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	—	(4)
Cash paid for intangible assets	(573)	(814)	(241)
Finance income received	9	16	7
Dividends received from associates	2	—	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(769)	(1,542)	(773)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities			
Finance expense and fees paid	(74)	(128)	(54)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	9	105	96
Repayment of short-term debt	(478)	(655)	(177)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4)	(4)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	20	1,500	1,480
Repayment of long-term debt	(1)	(374)	(373)
Net cash from financing activities	(528)	444	972
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	348	1,402	1,054
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period	680	1,028	348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	1,028	2,430	1,402

Net cash from operating activities was £2,500 million in Fiscal 2012 compared to £1,645 million in Fiscal 2011. Higher Land Rover wholesale volumes were primarily responsible for our improved operating cash flow in Fiscal 2012. In Fiscal 2012, working capital improved through accounts payable by £893 million as a result of longer creditor terms and increased purchasing of raw materials, which was partially offset by inventory build up of £341 million to meet increased sales demand. In Fiscal 2011, inventory build up of £160 million was partially offset by accounts payable of £421 million due to increased purchasing of raw materials.

Net cash used in investing activities increased to £1,542 million in Fiscal 2012 from £769 million in Fiscal 2011. Purchase of property, plant and equipment and expenditure on intangible assets (product development projects) was £1,410 million in Fiscal 2012, up from £781 million in Fiscal 2011. Our capital expenditure relates mostly to capacity expansion of our production facilities, quality and reliability improvement projects, and the introduction of new products, including costs associated with the development of the Range Rover Evoque.

Net cash from financing activities in Fiscal 2012 was £444 million compared to net cash used in financing activities of £528 million in Fiscal 2011. Cash generated from financing activities in Fiscal 2012 reflects the issuance of the 2012 Notes and the 2011 Notes offset by cash used to repay £374 million of long-term debt, namely part of our Regional Development Bank Facilities, and £655 million of short-term debt, namely debt owed to TMLH, certain bank facilities and factoring facilities. Cash used in financing activities in Fiscal 2011 reflects the repayment of short-term and long-term debt of £479 million.

Sources of financing and capital structure

We fund our short-term working capital requirements with cash generated from operations, overdraft facilities with banks, short-and medium-term borrowings from lending institutions and banks. The maturities of these short-and medium-term borrowings are generally matched to particular cash flow requirements. Following the issue of the Notes, our main long-term borrowings will be the Notes, the 2011 Notes (in respect to a portion of which we have commenced the Tender Offers), the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes, the December 2013 Notes. In addition to the Notes, the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes and the December 2013 Notes, we will also maintain:

- a £60 million Committed Multiple-currency Bilateral Invoice Discounting Facility;
- US\$550 million Full Recourse Committed and Uncommitted Multiple-currency Bilateral Invoice Discounting Facilities;
- a £1,290 million Unsecured Syndicated Revolving Loan Facility; and
- sterling Bi-lateral Term Loan Facilities supported by CNY deposits.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure, including capitalised product development spending, was £1,103 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013 (£821 million in the six months ended 30 September 2012) and £2,111 million in Fiscal 2013 (£1,486 million in Fiscal 2012), which mainly included expenditure on tooling and product development for proposed product introductions. We continue to invest in new products, technologies and capacity to meet customer demand in the premium automotive and SUV segments, as well as meet regulatory requirements. In Fiscal 2014, we expect capital spending (including capitalised product development costs) will total approximately £2.75 billion (based on present estimates). We expect that approximately 45% of our capital spending would be R&D costs and 55% would be on tangible fixed assets such as facilities, tools and equipment. Under our accounting policy, about 82% of R&D costs were capitalised for the six months ended 30 September 2013. We continue to target funding most of our capital spending out of operating cash flow. We will continue to monitor the economic environment and market demand as we plan our future capital spending.

Some of our recently launched and anticipated new products are as follows:

All-new Range Rover Sport: In March 2013, we introduced the new all-aluminium Range Rover Sport to the market. Retail sales began in the second quarter of Fiscal 2014. Using the same lightweight all-aluminium architecture as the new Range Rover, the new Range Rover Sport takes the capabilities of the vehicle to a new level, with even greater luxury and refinement, enhanced performance and handling on all terrains, and significant advances in environmental sustainability. The all-aluminium body shell has helped reduce the weight of the car substantially.

Jaguar F-TYPE: Revealed at the 2012 Paris Motor Show, the F-TYPE is Jaguar's new two-seat, convertible sports car. The new Jaguar F-TYPE represents a return to the company's original designs: a two-seat, convertible sports car focused primarily on performance. A coupé version was launched in November 2013 at the Los Angeles Motor Show. With the addition of the new F-TYPE to our XK convertible and coupé models, we are able to provide a wider range of sports and high-performance models.

Jaguar C-X17 concept: Revealed at the 2013 Frankfurt Motor Show, the C-X17 crossover is a design study based on a new all-aluminium architecture. This will be used to develop a range of new Jaguar products, starting with a smaller Jaguar sedan, due in 2015. We expect to spend a total of £1.5 billion in developing this new all-aluminium architecture for future products. Moreover, the C-X17 will use engines produced by our new engine facility, which, in addition to supplying the C-X17, will

provide engines for Jaguar vehicles reaching speeds of up to 186 mph and emissions of less than 100 g/km.

Acquisitions and Disposals

On 2 June 2008, we acquired the Jaguar and Land Rover businesses from Ford. The consideration was £1,279 million, not including £150 million of cash acquired in the business. We have made no other material acquisitions or disposals since 2 June 2008.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Contingencies and Commitments

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet financial arrangements.

Contingencies

In the normal course of our business, we face claims and assertions by various parties. We assess such claims and assertions and monitor the legal environment on an on-going basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. We record a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and disclose such matters in our financial statements, if material. Where potential losses are considered possible, but not probable, we provide disclosure in our financial statements, if material, but we do not record a liability in our accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

There are various claims against us, the majority of which pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in the services by us or our dealers. We believe that none of these contingencies, either individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

Commitments

We have entered into various contracts with suppliers and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of a capital nature aggregating £455 million as at 30 September 2013. We have entered into various contracts with suppliers and contractors which include obligations aggregating £824 million as at 30 September 2013, to purchase minimum or fixed quantities of material. We have provided guarantees in the ordinary course of business of £1 million as at 30 September 2013.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

We are exposed to financial risks as a result of the environment in which we operate. The main exposures are to currency risk on overseas sales and costs and commodity price risk on raw materials. Our Board has approved a hedging policy covering these risks and has appointed a Financial Risk Committee to implement hedging at a tactical level. Where it is not possible to mitigate the impact of financial risks by switching supplier locations or using fixed price contracts, the policy allows for the use of forwards, purchased options and collars to hedge the exposures.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates,

liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

Commodity price risk

Our production costs are sensitive to the price of commodities used in manufacturing some of our automobile components. We are exposed to fluctuations in raw material prices, primarily aluminium, copper, platinum and palladium, and have developed a hedging strategy to manage this risk through fixed-price contracts with suppliers and derivatives with banks. The revaluation of derivative hedge instruments is reported through the income statement.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may potentially affect our consolidated income statement, equity and debt where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which we operate, our operations are subject to currency risk on overseas sales and costs. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the US dollar, euro, Chinese yuan and Russian rouble against the British pound. We use forward contracts and options primarily to hedge foreign exchange exposure, and to hedge interest rate exposure. Further, any weakening of sterling against major foreign currencies may have an adverse effect on our cost of borrowing and the cost of imports reported, which consequently may increase the cost of financing our capital expenditures. This also may impact the earnings of our international businesses. We evaluate the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing our exposure to exchange rate risks.

The following table presents information relating to foreign currency exposure (other than risk arising from derivatives) as at 31 March 2013:

	US dollar	Chinese yuan	Euro	Japanese yen	Others ⁽¹⁾	Total
			(£ in millions)			
Financial assets	332	668	259	35	358	1,652
Financial liabilities	(1,266) ⁽²⁾	(659)	(1,113) ⁽³⁾	(89) ⁽³⁾	(239)	(3,366)
Net exposure asset/liability	(934)	9	(854)	(54)	119	(1,714)

(1) "Others" include currencies such as Russian roubles, Singapore dollars, Swiss francs, Australian dollars, South African rand, Thai baht, Korean won, etc.

(2) Includes primarily the January 2013 Notes and the 2011 Notes.

(3) Includes primarily trade payables denominated in euro and yen.

For a sensitivity analysis of our foreign currency exposure, please see note 33 of our 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest rate risk

We are subject to variable interest rates on some of our interest-bearing liabilities. Our interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. We use a mix of interest-rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for our day-to-day operations, such as preference shares and short-term loans.

As at 30 September 2013, a financial liability of £194 million was subject to a variable interest rate. An increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would have resulted in an impact of £1 million on income/loss for the six months ended 30 September 2013.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness and concentration risks. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of investments classified as loans and receivables, trade receivables, loans and advances, derivative financial instruments and financial guarantees issued for equity-accounted entities.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. As at 31 March 2013, our maximum exposure to credit risk was £3,992 million, being the total of the carrying amount of cash balance with banks, short-term deposits with banks, trade receivables, finance receivables and financial assets.

None of our cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables, there were no indications as at 30 September 2013 that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

The table below provides details regarding the financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2013:

	Gross	Impairment
	(£ in millions)	
Not yet due	837	<1
Overdue <3 months	95	1
Overdue >3 <6 months	19	2
Overdue >6 months	11	7
	<u>962</u>	<u>10</u>

Derivative financial instruments and risk management

We enter into a variety of interest rate and foreign currency forward contracts and options to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The counterparty is generally a bank. These financial exposures are managed in accordance with our risk management policies and procedures.

Specific transactional risks include risks like liquidity and pricing risks, interest rate and exchange rates fluctuation risks, volatility risks, counterparty risks, settlement risks and gearing risks. We are also exposed to interest rate risk and currency risk.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, 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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements are included in the following notes:

- (i) Note 19—Property, plant and equipment
- (ii) Note 20—Intangible assets
- (iii) Note 23—Deferred tax assets and liabilities
- (iv) Note 24—Provisions
- (v) Note 30—Employee benefits
- (vi) Note 33—Financial instruments

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised on the sale of products, net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted, when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Sale of products includes export and other recurring and non-recurring incentives from governments at the national and state levels. Sale of products is presented net of excise duty where applicable and other indirect taxes. Revenue is recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and are classified according to their nature. Expenditure capitalised represents employee costs, stores and other manufacturing supplies, and other expenses incurred for construction, including product development.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, we have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Product warranty expenses: The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when a warranty claim will arise, being typically up to four years.

Residual risk: In certain markets, we are responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers under leasing arrangements. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements, being typically up to three years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment, if any. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for

self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Interest cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Estimated useful life
	(years)
Buildings	20 to 40
Plant and equipment	3 to 30
Computers	3 to 6
Vehicles	3 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 20

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital-work-in-progress includes capital prepayments.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased, including those acquired in a business combination, are measured at cost or fair value as at the date of acquisition where applicable less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite-life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful-life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. The amortisation year 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.

Capital work-in-progress includes capital advances.

Customer-related intangibles consist of order backlog and dealer network.

	Estimated amortisation period
Patents and technological know-how	2 to 12 years
Customer-related—Dealer network	20 years
Product development	2 to 10 years
Intellectual property rights and other	Indefinite life
Software	2 to 8 years

Internally generated intangible assets

Research costs are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new products are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the Group has

committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use. The capitalisation of directly attributable overhead expenditure involves critical judgement in applying the relevant accounting policy and interpretations of IFRS may differ, which can result in different applications of the same standard and, therefore, different results.

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Product development cost is amortised on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the intangible assets.

Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets: At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives 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 Group 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 consolidated income statement.

As at 30 September 2013, and at all periods included in this Offering Memorandum, none of our property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were considered impaired.

Employee benefits

Pension plans: We operate several defined benefit pension plans. The pension plans in the United Kingdom are contracted out of the second state pension scheme. The assets of the plans are held in separate trustee administered funds. The plans provide for monthly pension after retirement as per salary drawn and service year as set out in the rules of each fund.

Contributions to the plans by our subsidiaries take into consideration the results of actuarial valuations. The plans with a surplus position at the year-end have been limited to the maximum economic benefit available from unconditional rights to refund from the scheme or a reduction in future contributions. Where the subsidiary is considered to have a contractual obligation to fund the pension plan above the accounting value of the liabilities, an onerous obligation is recognised.

Under the arrangements with the trustees of the defined benefit pension schemes, an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the schemes is undertaken every three years. The most recent valuation, as at April 2012 and completed in 2013, indicated a shortfall in the assets of the schemes as at that date, versus the actuarially determined liabilities as at that date, of £702 million.

As part of the valuation process we agreed a schedule of contributions, which together with the expected investment performance of the assets of the schemes, is expected to eliminate the deficit by 2022. As part of this schedule of contributions, we paid £100 million into the pension scheme in March 2013. We also reached an agreement with the trustees to release the security previously granted in favour of the pension fund trustees for our obligations under the pension schemes. This security was released in March 2013.

A separate defined contribution plan is available to all new employees. Costs in respect of this plan are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Post-retirement Medicare scheme: Under this unfunded scheme, employees of some subsidiaries receive medical benefits subject to certain limits of amount, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement, are also covered under the scheme. Such subsidiaries account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses: Actuarial gains and losses relating to retirement benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses relating to long-term employee benefits are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise. The measurement date of retirement plans is 31 March.

Financial instruments

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 net income; held-to-maturity investments; loans and receivables; and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through net income and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when we become 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 net income. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

- *Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net income:* Derivatives, including embedded derivatives separated from the host contract, unless they are designated as hedging instruments, for which hedge accounting is applied, are classified into this category. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.
- *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 net income or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments.

- *Available-for-sale financial assets:* Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such upon initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.
- *Equity instruments:* Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.
- *Other financial liabilities:* These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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, we determine 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.

We derecognise a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or we transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If we neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continue to control the transferred asset, we recognise our retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts we may have to pay. If we retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, we continue to recognise the financial asset and also recognise a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

We assess at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets 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.

OUR INDUSTRY AND MARKETS

This section primarily relies on information available from IHS Automotive, and is based on IHS Automotive's classifications of brands, vehicles, geographical markets and market segments. This information has not been independently verified by the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers, and no representation is made as to the accuracy of this information, which may be inconsistent with information available or compiled from other sources. IHS Automotive has not reviewed or approved this section.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forecasts and Other Forward-looking Information about Our Industry and Markets

This section contains forecasts made by IHS Automotive about the future production and sales of light vehicles (in general, and light vehicles in the premium and luxury brand segment in particular) in the global automotive market and selected geographical regions, forecasts of future annualised growth rates, and forecasts of sales and annualised growth rates of the various sub-segments of the premium and luxury brand segment of the market for light vehicles. These forecasts have been prepared by IHS Automotive, an external provider of industry data, and have not been independently verified. Although the information has been extracted from data sources made commercially available by IHS Automotive, IHS Automotive has not reviewed or approved the information presented in this Offering Memorandum.

There can be no assurance that these forecasts will prove to be accurate. Forecasts are necessarily based on numerous different assumptions and any difference between the assumptions used and actual facts could cause our actual results to be materially different (either lower or higher) from the forecasts. More specifically, the actual volumes of vehicles sold in the future in the global automotive market, any specific geographical region, the premium and luxury brand segment or any sub-segment thereof will depend on numerous factors, including global economic conditions, consumer demand, fuel prices, prices of vehicles, taxes and duties, customer preferences, and other similar factors that can, and will, influence materially the future sales of vehicles.

The inclusion of the forecasts in this Offering Memorandum should not be viewed as a representation by us, the initial purchasers, IHS Automotive or any other person that these assumptions will be realised, in whole or in part, or that these assumptions will be predictive of future results.

Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forecasts and should make their own independent assessment of our future prospects and the risks relating to the global automotive market or the markets in which we operate.

You are cautioned not to make an investment in the Notes solely on the basis of forward-looking information about the future prospects of the automotive industry in general or the future levels of production or sales of light vehicles in particular.

Introduction

IHS Automotive classifies brands of car and light commercial vehicles (together, "light vehicles") into ultra-low, entry, standard, mid, premium, luxury and exotic brands. IHS Automotive further classifies light vehicles into sub-categories depending upon the type of vehicle. The categorisation is subjective, combining judgements on vehicle specifications and purchaser perceptions.

Jaguar and Land Rover vehicles are categorised by IHS Automotive as either premium or luxury class, depending on the model. The premium and luxury classes currently include vehicles manufactured by Acura, Alfa Romeo, Aston Martin, Audi, Bentley, BMW, Bugatti, Cadillac, Caterham, Chevrolet, Citroen, Ferrari, Fiat, Fisker, Ford, Honda, Hummer, Hyundai, Infiniti, Jaguar, Lamborghini, Lancia, Land Rover, Lexus, Lincoln, Lotus, Maserati, Maybach, McLaren, Mercedes Benz, Mini, Mitsubishi,

Morgan, Nissan, Opel, Pontiac, Porsche, Renault, Rolls Royce, Saab, Toyota, TVR, Volkswagen and Volvo.

In addition, our vehicles fall into the following segments based on our 2011/2012 model line-up:

Jaguar	Land Rover
E segment	C segment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaguar XF • Jaguar XJ • Jaguar XK • Jaguar F-Type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Rover Freelander 2 (LR2) • Range Rover Evoque
	D segment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Rover Defender
	E segment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Rover Discovery 4 (LR4) • Range Rover • Range Rover Sport

Factors Affecting Demand

Both the general global automotive industry and the premium and luxury brand segment are affected by a variety of economic and political factors, which may be interrelated. Some of these factors are described below:

- **Global economic conditions:** Consumer demand for passenger automobiles is affected by global economic conditions, which in turn affect consumers' disposable income, purchasing power and the availability of credit to consumers.
- **Fuel prices:** Increasing fuel prices generally reduce demand for larger and less fuel-efficient cars, while lower fuel prices generally support demand for larger vehicles and reduce the focus on fuel efficiency.
- **Prices of vehicles:** Demand for vehicles is affected by the price at which manufacturers are able to market and sell their vehicles. Sale prices in turn depend upon a number of factors, including, among other things, the price of key inputs, such as raw materials and components, the cost of labour and competitive pressures.
- **Taxes and duties:** The level of taxes that are levied on the sale and ownership of vehicles is another key factor. Taxes are generally levied at the time of purchase of vehicles, at the time of import, in the case of import duties, or as on-going taxes on vehicle ownership, road tax duties and taxes on fuel. In general demand for vehicles reacts negatively to higher taxes.
- **Customer preferences:** Customer preferences and trends in the market change, which in turn affects demand for specific vehicle categories and specific offerings within each vehicle category.

Compared to the broader passenger car market, addressable luxury market is also driven by prestige, aesthetic considerations, appreciation of performance and quality, in addition to factors such as utility and cost of ownership, which are key considerations in the broader car market.

Seasonality

Our industry is affected by the biannual change in age-related registration plates of vehicles in the United Kingdom, where new age-related plate registrations take effect in March and September. This has an impact on the resale value of the vehicles because sales are clustered around the time of the year when the vehicle registration number change occurs. Seasonality in most other markets is driven by introduction of new model year vehicles and derivatives. Furthermore, Western European markets

tend to be impacted by summer and winter holidays, and the Chinese market tends to be affected by the Lunar New Year holiday in either January or February and the PRC National Day holiday in October. The resulting sales profile influences operating results on a quarter-to-quarter basis.

Sales

Impact of the global economic crisis

The global economic crisis in 2008 and 2009 constrained business and consumer spending while increasing public spending and deficits, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom and Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain in Europe. From 2010 to 2013, some of the Western European markets in which we operate continued to experience negative economic growth, particularly in the wake of the sovereign debt crisis, in many cases matched by low or negative inflation rates and declining vehicle sales. The depressed economic environment in Western European markets was partially offset by growth in Eastern and developing markets, such as Russia, China, India and the Middle East, which in some cases were supported by government stimulus programmes. By the end of 2013, the economic outlook for some Western European and the North American markets had returned to modest positive growth, while the outlook for Eastern and developing markets continued to be more positive with higher expected growth rates.

Historical sales data and forecasts for the global light vehicle market

The following table shows historical and forecast light vehicle sales in key regions and selected key countries in which we operate for the 2009-2016 period, as well as annualised growth rates in sales for 2009-2012 and 2012-2016.

There can be no assurance that any of the forecasts presented below will prove to be accurate.

Regions	Number of vehicles								CAGR	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	E2013	E2014	E2015	E2016	2009-12	E2012-16
	(in millions)								(as percentage)	
Europe	18.4	18.4	19.3	18.2	17.8	18.3	19.1	20.0	(0.3%)	2.3%
Greater China	13.3	17.3	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.9	25.0	26.7	12.7%	8.9%
Japan/Korea	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	4.1%	(1.9%)
Middle East/Africa	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	3.5%	2.9%
North America	12.7	14.0	15.3	17.2	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.7	10.7%	3.5%
South America	4.3	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	10.4%	3.4%
South Asia	5.0	6.4	6.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.6	16.2%	5.3%
Total	63.9	72.6	75.7	79.5	82.0	85.3	89.9	94.1	7.6%	4.3%
Selected Key Countries										
UK	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.6%	3.0%
US	10.4	11.6	12.8	14.5	15.6	15.9	16.4	16.7	11.6%	3.6%
China	12.9	17.0	17.6	18.6	20.6	22.4	24.5	26.2	12.8%	9.0%
Selected countries as % of										
total	40.0%	42.5%	43.0%	44.5%	47.2%	48.0%	48.4%	48.4%	—	—

Source: IHS Automotive

Worldwide light vehicle sales rallied by 13.6% from 2009 to 2010, but increased only marginally in 2011 and 2012 by 4.3% and 5.0%, respectively. In 2012, 42.2% of the light vehicles were sold in Asia (Greater China, Japan/Korea and South Asia), 22.9% in Europe, 21.6% in North America and 7.3% in South America. These four regions together accounted for 94.0% of worldwide sales in 2012. Although sales in South Asia only increased marginally year on year by 6.1% from 2010 to 2011, the growth

restarted in 2012 and sales grew by 15.5% from 2011 to 2012. Sales in Greater China increased by 30.7% from 2009 to 2010 before slowing to 3.9% and 5.6% in 2011 and 2012. In Europe, sales increased by 4.8% from 2010 to 2011 before decreasing by 5.7% in 2012. Sales in North America increased by 9.3% from 2010 to 2011 and by 12.4% from 2011 to 2012. The UK declined by 2.3% from 2010 to 2011 but recovered in 2012, growing by 3.8%. Sales in the United States increased by 10.3% from 2010 to 2011 and by 13.5% from 2011 to 2012. Sales in China were up over the period 2010 to 2012, increasing by 3.6% and 5.7%.

In the years from 2012 to 2016, the highest annualised growth rates are forecast for Greater China (8.9%), South Asia (5.3%) and North America (3.5%). The lowest growth rates are forecast for Europe (2.3%) and Japan/Korea (–1.9%). In absolute units, the highest increase is forecast for Greater China, with sales forecast to increase from 19.0 million light vehicles in 2012 to 26.7 million light vehicles in 2016. Sales are forecast to grow over 2012 to 2016 at an annualised rate of 3.0% in the United Kingdom, 3.6% in the United States and 9.0% in China.

Historical sales data and forecasts for the light vehicle premium and luxury brand market

The following table shows historical and forecast total combined light vehicle sales in the premium and luxury brand segments for key regions and selected key countries in which we operate for the 2009-2016 period, as well as annualised growth rates in sales for 2009-2012 and 2012-2016.

There can be no assurance that any of the forecasts presented below will prove to be accurate.

Regions	Number of premium and luxury vehicles								CAGR	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	E2013	E2014	E2015	E2016	2009-12	E2012-16
	(in millions)								(as percentage)	
Europe	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9%	3.0%
Greater China	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	40.4%	14.9%
Japan/Korea	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	16.5%	4.5%
Middle East/Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.4%	9.2%
North America	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	10.4%	6.9%
South America	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	24.9%	3.2%
South Asia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.3%	8.0%
Total	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.4%	6.7%
Selected Key Countries										
UK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.3%	3.4%
US	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	10.6%	7.3%
China	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	41.2%	15.5%
Selected countries as % of total	38.2%	41.0%	42.2%	45.3%	47.9%	49.6%	50.7%	50.8%	—	—

Source: IHS Automotive

Worldwide premium and luxury brand light vehicle sales increased by 12.5% from 2010 to 2011 and by 8.1% from 2011 to 2012, thereby significantly outgrowing the total market. In 2012, as a percentage of global premium and luxury brand sales, the largest region was Europe accounting for 44.2%, followed by North America accounting for 23.7%, Greater China accounting for 17.2% and Japan/Korea accounting for 5.0%. Together these four regions accounted for 90.2% of the worldwide premium and luxury brand light vehicles sales in 2012. In Greater China, sales of premium and luxury brand light vehicles grew rapidly over the period 2010 to 2012, increasing by 43.2% from 2010 to 2011 and by 23.0% between 2011 and 2012. In Europe, sales recovered in 2011 increasing by 7.6% before slowing down to 0.7% in 2012. Sales in North America increased by 4.4% from 2010 to 2011 and by

12.7% from 2011 to 2012. In South Asia, sales increased by 34.6% from 2010 to 2011 and by 9.0% from 2011 to 2012. Sales in the United Kingdom recovered in 2011 and 2012, increasing by 7.3% and 9.5%, respectively. Sales in the United States increased by 4.3% from 2010 to 2011 and by 13.2% from 2011 to 2012.

In the years from 2012 to 2016 the premium and luxury brand light vehicle sales are expected to continue to outgrow the total global light vehicle market with an annualised growth rate of 6.7%. The highest annualised growth rates are forecast for Greater China (14.9%), Middle East/Africa (9.2%) and South Asia (8.0%). The lowest growth rates are forecast for South America (3.2%) and Europe (3.0%). For all regions except South America, growth is forecast to be faster in the premium and luxury brand segment than in other brand segments, as measured by annualised average growth. No region is currently forecast to exhibit negative growth. In absolute units, the highest increase is forecast for Greater China, growing from 1.3 million light vehicles in 2012 to 2.3 million premium and luxury brand light vehicles in 2016. Sales are expected to grow at an annualised rate of 3.4% in the United Kingdom, 7.3% in the United States and 15.5% in China from 2012 to 2016.

The following table shows historical and forecast premium and luxury vehicle sales by segment for the 2009-2016 period, as well as annualised growth rates in sales for 2009-2012 and 2012-2016.

There can be no assurance that any of the forecasts presented below will prove to be accurate.

Vehicle segment	Number of premium and luxury vehicles								CAGR	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	E2013	E2014	E2015	E2016	2009-12	E2012-16
	(in millions)								(as percentage)	
A	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	(5.2%)	4.6%
B	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	16.7%	5.2%
C	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	18.3%	13.9%
D	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	9.2%	6.2%
E	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	11.7%	3.3%
F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3%	3.6%
HVAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4%	(3.8%)
Total	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.4%	6.7%

Source: IHS Automotive

Currently, all Jaguar products are classified as E segment (Jaguar XK, XF, XJ and F-Type), which had a relatively positive performance over the downturn. Several Land Rover models are also classified as E segment (Discovery 4, Range Rover, Range Rover Sport). Sales of luxury and premium vehicles in the E segment increased by 11.7% on an annualised basis from 2009 to 2012. As per IHS Automotive's forecasts, sales of E segment premium and luxury light vehicles are forecast to continuing growing from 2012-2016, with a combined annualised growth rate of 3.3%. The remainder of Land Rover vehicles are classified as C (Freelander, Range Rover Evoque) and D (Defender) segments. Sales of premium and luxury vehicles in the C and D segments increased by 18.3% and 9.2%, respectively, on an annualised basis from 2009-2012. IHS Automotive forecasts that sales of premium and luxury vehicles in the C and D segments will grow by 13.9% and 6.2%, respectively, on an annualised basis over 2012-2016.

Production

Impact of the global economic crisis

The global economic crisis caused a reduction in production across most developed auto markets from 2008 to 2009. The decrease was most pronounced in North America, Eastern Europe and

Western Europe. Some emerging markets, particularly China and India, experienced smaller declines or more modest production increases.

Historical production data and forecasts for the global automotive market

The following table shows historical and forecast vehicle production globally and by region for the 2009-2016 period, as well as annualized growth rates in vehicle production for 2009-2012 and 2012-2016.

There can be no assurance that any of the forecasts presented below will prove to be accurate.

Regions	Number of vehicles								CAGR	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	E2013	E2014	E2015	E2016	2009-12	E2012-16
				(in millions)					(as percentage)	
Europe	16.5	19.0	20.2	19.3	19.1	19.7	20.5	21.3	5.4%	2.5%
Greater China	13.1	17.1	17.6	18.6	20.7	22.5	24.6	26.3	12.5%	9.1%
Japan/Korea	11.1	13.3	12.5	14.0	13.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	8.0%	(3.2%)
Middle East/Africa	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	(2.1%)	6.2%
North America	8.6	11.9	13.1	15.4	16.2	16.8	17.5	17.8	21.6%	3.7%
South America	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1%	4.9%
South Asia	4.8	6.6	6.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.7	10.7	19.7%	6.7%
Total	59.5	74.4	76.9	81.5	83.8	86.9	91.8	95.8	11.0%	4.1%
Selected Key Countries										
UK	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	13.0%	0.0%
US	5.6	7.6	8.5	10.1	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.8	21.7%	3.8%
China	12.8	16.8	17.3	18.2	20.3	22.2	24.3	26.0	12.4%	9.3%
Selected countries as % of										
total	32.8%	34.7%	35.4%	36.7%	39.1%	40.4%	40.9%	41.1%	—	—

Source: IHS Automotive

According to data published by IHS Automotive, worldwide production of light vehicles increased by 3.3% from 2010 to 2011 and by 6.0% from 2011 to 2012. Production of cars and light vehicles is increasingly moving towards Asia (Greater China, Japan/Korea, South Asia) with 50.0% of light vehicles being produced in Asia in 2012 (48.1% in 2011). In Europe, total production increased by 6.1% from 2010 to 2011 before declining by 4.4% from 2011 to 2012. In North America, production increased 9.9% from 2010 to 2011 and by 17.6% from 2011 to 2012.

IHS Automotive forecasts that total production will be 95.8 million light vehicles in 2016. This represents a 4.1% increase in annualised production from 2012. South Asia is expected to expand production by 6.7%, whereas Greater China is expected to expand production by 9.1% on an annualised basis from 2012 to 2016. As a result, Asia (Greater China, Japan/Korea, South Asia) is forecast to produce 51.4% of worldwide light vehicles by 2016. Middle East/Africa and South America are also expected to grow their annualised production by 6.2% and 4.9%, respectively, from 2012 to 2016, albeit from lower bases.

Historical production data and forecasts for the premium and luxury brand market

The following table shows historical and forecast premium and luxury brand light vehicle production globally and by region for the 2009-2016 period, as well as the annualised growth rates in vehicle production for 2009-2012 and 2012-2016.

There can be no assurance that any of the forecasts presented below will prove to be accurate.

Regions	Number of premium and luxury vehicles								CAGR	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	E2013	E2014	E2015	E2016	2009-12	E2012-16
	(in millions)								(as percentage)	
Europe	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.0	10.9%	4.2%
Greater China	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	40.0%	24.4%
Japan/Korea	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	12.4%	1.6%
Middle East/Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8%	5.2%
North America	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	26.3%	9.9%
South America	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.3%	4.3%
South Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	65.8%	21.7%
Total	5.1	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.4	10.2	14.7%	7.2%

Source: IHS Automotive

According to data published by IHS Automotive, worldwide production of premium and luxury brand light vehicles increased by 11.7% from 2010 to 2011 and by 6.4% from 2011 to 2012 to surpass their 2008 levels. Europe accounted for 66.0% of global premium and luxury brand production with Asia (Greater China, Japan/Korea, South Asia) and North America accounting for 17.2% and 14.2%, respectively, of global production in 2012.

As per data published by IHS Automotive, the total production of premium and luxury brand light vehicles is expected to grow by 32.2% from 2012 to 2016, corresponding to an annualised growth rate of 7.2%. The highest production increases in absolute terms are forecast in South Asia and Greater China, where production is expected to grow from a total of 0.7 million light vehicles in 2012 to 1.7 million vehicles in 2016, corresponding to an annualised growth rate of 24.0%. Other regions that are forecast to see high growth rates include North America (9.9%) and Middle East/Africa (5.2%). In comparison, production of premium and luxury brand light vehicles in Europe and South America is expected to grow at annualised rates of 4.2% and 4.3%, respectively.

OUR BUSINESS

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and sell Jaguar premium sports saloons and sports cars and Land Rover premium all-terrain vehicles, as well as related parts, accessories and merchandise. We have a long tradition as a manufacturer of premium passenger vehicles with internationally recognised brands, an exclusive product portfolio of award-winning vehicles, a global distribution network and strong R&D capabilities. Jaguar and Land Rover collectively received over 195 awards from leading international motoring writers, magazines and opinion formers in 2013, reflecting the strength of our design capabilities and distinctive model line-up.

We operate a global sales and distribution network designed to achieve geographically diversified sales and facilitate growth in our key markets. Our four principal regional markets are Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), North America, the United Kingdom and China which, respectively, accounted for 18.4%, 17.6%, 18.5% and 22.7% of our retail volumes (18.4%, 16.1%, 18.1% and 23.8% of our wholesale volumes) in the six months ended 30 September 2013.

We operate three major production facilities (employing a total of approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013) and two advanced design and engineering facilities (employing a total of approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013, which includes employees at our corporate headquarters located at Whitley), all of which are located in the United Kingdom. At 30 September 2013, we employed 27,948 employees globally.

The Issuer was formed by Tata Motors on 18 January 2008 and acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited from Ford on 2 June 2008. We are a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tata Motors, a member of the international conglomerate Tata Group. Tata Motors is India's largest automobile company and ranked as the fourth largest bus and fifth largest truck manufacturer in the world, in each case as measured by volume of vehicles produced in 2012.

The following table presents our revenue, net income attributable to shareholders and EBITDA in Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013
	(£ in millions)					
Revenue	9,871	13,512	15,784	6,927	8,709	17,566
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,036	1,481	1,215	541	811	1,485
EBITDA	1,502	2,027	2,402	1,013	1,498	2,887

In Fiscal 2011, Fiscal 2012, Fiscal 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013, we have experienced significant growth attributable to improved global economic conditions, a revamped model line-up, improved product and market mix and focus on geographic diversification, with strong growth in China, as well as a favourable foreign exchange environment and our continued focus on cost-efficiency efforts.

Our unit sales (on a retail basis) for each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	51,818	54,227	58,593	26,436	37,483	69,640
Land Rover	189,087	251,632	316,043	144,071	159,880	331,852
Total	240,905	305,859	374,636	170,507	197,363	401,492

Our unit sales (on a wholesale basis) under each of our brands for Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012 and the twelve months ended 30 September 2013 are set out in the table below:

	Fiscal year ended 31 March			Six months ended 30 September		Twelve months ended 30 September 2013
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Jaguar	52,993	54,039	57,812	21,606	37,411	73,617
Land Rover	190,628	260,394	314,250	139,288	155,140	330,102
Total	243,621	314,433	372,062	160,894	192,551	403,719

Wholesale volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold to dealers and importers. We recognise our revenue on the wholesale volumes we sell. Retail volumes refer to the aggregate number of finished vehicles sold by dealers to end users. We consider retail volumes the best indicator of consumer demand for our vehicles and the strength of our brand. For a presentation of our regional wholesale and retail volumes, please see “—Our Key Geographical Markets”.

Our vehicles

Jaguar designs, develops and manufactures a range of premium cars and sports cars recognised for their design, performance and quality. Jaguar’s range of products comprises the XF and XJ saloons, the F-TYPE two-seater sports car and the XK coupé and convertible.

The table below presents Jaguar retail and wholesale unit sales by vehicle model expressed as a percentage of total Jaguar sales for Fiscal 2013 and 2012 and the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012:

	Retail				Wholesale			
	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September		Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(%)							
Jaguar								
XF	61.7%	65.9%	62.7%	58.2%	62.3%	66.2%	65.0%	55.3%
XJ	29.1%	27.3%	29.7%	25.6%	29.3%	27.2%	26.3%	23.8%
F-TYPE*	—	0.2%	—	12.1%	—	—	—	17.3%
XK	9.2%	6.6%	7.6%	4.1%	8.4%	6.6%	8.7%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* The Jaguar F-TYPE went on sale in April 2013. Retail numbers of the F-TYPE in Fiscal 2013 include presentation and demonstration vehicles.

- The XF, launched in 2008, is a premium executive car that merges sports car styling with the sophistication of a luxury saloon. The Jaguar XF is Jaguar's best-selling model across the world by volume and has received more than 100 international awards since its launch, including being named "Best Executive Car" by What Car? Magazine for four consecutive years. In 2009, the XF underwent a significant engine upgrade, and in 2011, we made fundamental design changes to the front and rear of the XF, which we believe is now closer to the original C-XF concept car. In addition, the Jaguar 2012 Model Year line-up included a new four cylinder 2.2-litre diesel version of the XF with Intelligent Stop-Start Technology, making it the most fuel-efficient Jaguar yet and allowing Jaguar to compete more effectively with competitors in the UK and European fleet and company car markets. At the Geneva Motor Show in March 2012, we unveiled the XF Sportbrake, an estate derivative of the car. The 2013 Model Year XF range also includes for the first time an all-wheel drive version of the new V6 petrol engine for the US and European markets and a 2.0-litre petrol version for the US and Chinese markets. We started selling the 2013 Model Year XF and Sportbrake at the end of the third quarter of Fiscal 2013.
- The XJ is Jaguar's largest luxury saloon vehicle, powered by a range of supercharged and naturally aspirated 5.0-litre V8 petrol engines and a 3.0-litre diesel engine. Using Jaguar's aerospace inspired aluminium body architecture, the new XJ's lightweight aluminium body provides improved agility and fuel and CO₂ efficiency. The XJ has received more than 20 international awards since its launch, including "Best Luxury Car" from China's Auto News, "Annual Limousine King" from Quattroruote (Italy), "Luxury Car of the Year" from Top Gear (UK), Automobile Magazine's "2011 Design of the Year" and "Best Executive Sedan" at the Bloomberg Awards in the United States. In 2011, the XJ was upgraded to include a new Executive Package and a Rear Seat Comfort Package, for the ultimate executive limousine experience. The 2013 Model Year also includes an all-wheel drive version and a 3.0-litre V6 petrol version for the US and European markets excluding the United Kingdom and a 2.0-litre petrol version for the Chinese market, which benefits from lower custom duties in that market. We started selling the 2013 Model Year XJ in the second quarter of Fiscal 2013.
- In September 2012, Jaguar unveiled the F-TYPE at the Paris Motorshow, a two-seat sports car that was inspired by the 2011 C-X16 concept car. Like the XK and XJ, the F-TYPE has an all-aluminium structure and combines enhanced technology with the power of Jaguar's latest 3.0-litre V6 and 5.0-litre V8 engines. In November 2013, Jaguar unveiled the F-TYPE Coupé. We began selling the F-TYPE in April 2013. We expect to begin selling the F-TYPE Coupé in

April 2014. In 2013, the F-TYPE won Germany's most prestigious automotive award, the Golden Steering Wheel, and the "World Car Design of the Year" award, as well as the "Convertible of the Year" award from Top Gear.

- The XK is Jaguar's premium GT car, launched in 2006 with high aluminium content to deliver fuel and CO₂ efficiency, and is available in coupé and convertible models. The XK was significantly updated in 2009 with a new engine and exterior and interior design enhancements and further revised in 2011. The XKR-S coupé and convertible models are the sporting flagships for our revitalised XK line-up. The XKR-S is the fastest and most powerful production sports GT that Jaguar has ever built.
- At the Frankfurt Motor Show in September 2013, Jaguar revealed its first ever crossover concept vehicle, the Jaguar C-X17, based on a new modular scalable advanced aluminium architecture, which will allow Jaguar to grow its product portfolio and target high-growth areas of the premium market, beginning with a new mid-sized sedan in 2015.

Land Rover designs, develops and manufactures premium all-terrain vehicles that aim to differentiate themselves from the competition by their capability, design, durability, versatility and refinement. Land Rover's range of products comprises the Defender, Discovery, Freelander, Range Rover (including the new Range Rover), Range Rover Evoque and Range Rover Sport (including the new Range Rover Sport).

The table below presents Land Rover retail and wholesale unit sales by vehicle model expressed as a percentage of total Land Rover sales for Fiscal 2013 and 2012 and the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 2012:

	Retail				Wholesale			
	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September		Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(%)							
Land Rover								
Defender	7.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%
Discovery	18.4%	14.3%	15.0%	14.7%	15.0%	13.9%	16.6%	15.2%
Freelander	18.6%	17.0%	16.7%	17.1%	15.5%	16.5%	17.1%	17.2%
New Range Rover (from December 2012)	—	4.2%	0.1%	12.9%	—	5.2%	—	12.6%
New Range Rover Sport (from September 2013) . . .	—	—	—	5.0%	—	—	—	8.1%
Range Rover	12.1%	5.7%	9.1%	0.1%	8.5%	4.4%	9.3%	0.2%
Range Rover Sport . . .	22.4%	17.9%	18.5%	9.4%	19.7%	18.1%	21.7%	5.1%
Range Rover Evoque . .	20.6%	35.9%	35.7%	36.1%	36.3%	37.0%	29.8%	36.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The Defender is one of Land Rover's most capable SUVs, and is recognised as a leading vehicle in the segment targeting extreme all-terrain abilities and payload/towing capability. Land Rover will stop producing this vehicle in 2015 due to stricter environmental legislation. Work has begun on developing a successor to this vehicle.
- The Discovery is a mid-size SUV that features genuine all-terrain capability and versatility, including full seven-seat capacity. Recent power train innovations for the 2012 Model Year have

delivered an improvement in CO₂ for the 3.0-litre LR-TDV6 engine. The Discovery has won more than 200 awards since its introduction in 1989.

- The Freelander is a versatile vehicle for active lifestyles, matching style with sophisticated technology and off-road capability. The Freelander was significantly enhanced for the 2013 Model Year with the introduction of a turbocharged 2.0-litre petrol engine, offering superior performance to the 3.2-litre engine it replaces while also reducing CO₂ emissions.
- The Range Rover is the flagship product under the Land Rover brand with a unique blend of British luxury, classic design, high-quality interiors and outstanding all-terrain ability. The new all-aluminium version was launched in the third quarter of Fiscal 2013. The world's first SUV with a lightweight all-aluminium body, the new Range Rover has enhanced performance and handling on all terrains, and significant advances in environmental sustainability. The all-aluminium body shell has helped reduce the weight of the car substantially. In 2012, the new Range Rover was declared the world's top SUV by The Sunday Times, won Top Gear magazine's "Luxury Car of the Year" and was awarded the maximum 5-star safety rating by Euro NCAP. Additionally, we launched a diesel hybrid version, with the same capabilities as the non-hybrid models, both on—and off-road, with deliveries starting in the last quarter of Fiscal 2014. As part of our drive to improve the Range Rover, we launched a new long wheel-based version at the Los Angeles Motor Show in November 2013, which will be available to customers from March 2014.
- The Range Rover Sport combines the performance of a sports tourer with the versatility of a Land Rover. The new Range Rover Sport, built on the same new all aluminium architecture as the new Range Rover, is the fastest, most agile and responsive Land Rover to date. Additionally, we launched a diesel hybrid version, with the same capabilities, both on—and off-road, with deliveries starting in the last quarter of Fiscal 2014. In January 2014, the Range Rover Sport was awarded "Best Large SUV" at the 2014 What Car? awards.
- The Range Rover Evoque is the smallest, lightest and most fuel-efficient Range Rover to date. The Evoque is available in 5-door and coupé body styles and, depending on the market, in both front-wheel drive and all-wheel drive derivatives. Since its launch in September 2011, consumer interest and demand have been consistent across the globe. In its first full year of sales from 1 November 2011, we sold 103,261 total retail units of the Range Rover Evoque. The Evoque has also won over 140 international awards since its launch, reflecting its blend of design and capability.

Product design, development and technology

Our vehicles are designed and developed by award-winning design teams, and we are committed to a programme of periodic enhancements in product design. Our two design and development centres are equipped with computer-aided design, manufacturing and engineering tools, and are configured for competitive product development cycle-time and efficient data management. In recent years, we have refreshed the entire Jaguar range under a unified concept and design language and continued to enhance the design of Land Rover's range of all-terrain vehicles.

Our R&D operations currently consist of a single engineering team, co-managed for Jaguar and Land Rover, sharing premium technologies, powertrain designs and vehicle architecture. All of our products are designed and engineered in the United Kingdom. We endeavour to implement the best technologies into our product range to meet the requirements of a globally competitive market. One example of our development capabilities is aluminium body architecture first used in the Jaguar XK and XJ, updated in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, and to be further developed in a new range of Jaguar vehicles. This will be a significant contributor to further efficiencies in manufacturing and engineering, as well as the reduction of CO₂ emissions and the improvement of fuel economy, in

future models. We also aim to develop vehicles running on alternative fuels and hybrids in the future and to invest in other development programmes aimed at further improving the environmental performance of our vehicles. In September 2013, we announced our investment in the National Automotive Innovation Campus at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, which is expected to open in 2016 and focus on advanced technology, innovation and research. The campus is expected to feature engineering workshops and laboratories, advanced powertrain facilities and advanced design, visualisation and rapid prototyping and help complement our existing product development centres. In November 2013, we announced plans to work with Intel to establish a technology research centre in Oregon in the United States to develop next-generation in-vehicle technologies, helping us enhance our future vehicle infotainment systems.

Facilities

We operate three automotive manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom employing approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013.

- At Solihull, we produce the Land Rover Defender, Discovery, Range Rover and Range Rover Sport models and employed approximately 7,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013. In 2011, we began a major expansion of the Solihull facility to accommodate production of new Land Rover models. In September 2013, we announced the creation of 1,700 new jobs at Solihull as part of our investment to create an innovative aluminium architecture for future vehicles including a new mid-sized Jaguar sedan.
- At Castle Bromwich, we produce the Jaguar XK, XJ, XF and the F-TYPE models and employed approximately 3,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013.
- At Halewood, we produce the Freelander and the Range Rover Evoque and employed approximately 4,100 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013.

We believe our three existing automotive manufacturing facilities at Solihull, Castle Bromwich and Halewood provide us with a flexible manufacturing footprint to support our present product plans.

We are investing over £500 million in constructing a new facility to manufacture advanced technology low-emission engines in South Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, in the United Kingdom. This facility will produce a new range of four cylinder diesel and petrol engines and will create around 1,400 new jobs. We expect the first engines from this plant to be used in 2015. In addition, we entered into a joint venture agreement in December 2011 with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. for the establishment of a joint venture company in China to develop, manufacture and sell certain Jaguar Land Rover vehicles and at least one own-branded vehicle in China. Please see “—China Joint Venture”.

In December 2013, we signed an agreement with the State of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil to invest £240 million in a new production plant, with an annual capacity of 24,000 vehicles. The plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people initially, and the first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016. Please see “—Brazil Production Facility.”

In addition to our automotive manufacturing facilities, we also have two product development, design and engineering facilities in the United Kingdom. The facility located at Whitley houses the design centre for Jaguar, the engineering centre for our powertrain and other test facilities, and our global headquarters, which includes our commercial and central staff functions. The facility located at Gaydon is the design centre for Land Rover and the vehicle engineering centre, and includes an extensive on-road test track and off-road testing capabilities. The two sites employed approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013. We are in the process of consolidating most of our design and engineering centres at Gaydon and all administrative offices at Whitley to maximise office capacity and to support our new business plans.

The Solihull, Gaydon and Whitley facilities are freeholdings, while Castle Bromwich and Halewood are held through a combination of freeholds and long-term leaseholds, generally with nominal rents.

Sales, distribution and financial services

We market Jaguar products in more than 110 markets and Land Rover products in more than 175 markets, through a global network of 18 NSCs, 74 importers, 60 export partners and 2,494 franchise sales dealers, of which 734 are joint Jaguar and Land Rover dealers. In the six months ended 30 September 2013, global unit sales of our cars (retail) were 18.4% to Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia) (21.6% in Fiscal 2013), 17.6% to North America (16.8% in Fiscal 2013), 18.5% to the United Kingdom (19.3% in Fiscal 2013), 22.7% to China (20.6% in Fiscal 2013), 5.5% to Asia-Pacific (4.8% in Fiscal 2013) and 17.3% to the rest of the world (16.9% in Fiscal 2013).

We have established robust business processes and systems to ensure that our production plans meet anticipated retail sales demand and to enable the active management of our inventory of finished vehicles and dealer inventory throughout our network. These measures include continuous monitoring of retail volumes (i.e. sales from our dealers to end customers) and the level of inventory of finished vehicles at dealers and inventory en-route from our manufacturing facilities to our national sales companies and dealers. We monitor those inventory levels versus internal “ideal stock” targets that we believe are appropriate for each market and model. The “ideal stock” target reflects specific distribution requirements for each market, including the transit times for those markets. We conduct a monthly “global forecast review” to assess sales running rates and volume expectations over the coming months and use that information to plan sales actions and production actions to meet the market requirements. We have a monthly “sales and programming committee” at which we review the sales forecast and plans, and review and modify our production plans as required in order to meet anticipated sales levels and ensure that our inventory and dealer inventory of finished vehicles is managed to “ideal stock” levels.

We have entered into arrangements with independent partners to provide wholesale financing to our dealers and/or retail financing to our retail customers, including Black Horse for the United Kingdom market (from the final quarter of Fiscal 2014), FGA Capital, a joint venture between Fiat Auto and Credit Agricole, for the United Kingdom (until the final quarter of Fiscal 2014) and European markets (excluding Russia), Chase Auto Finance for the US market, and local providers in a number of other key markets. We do not offer vehicle financing on our own account. Our financing partners offer retail customers a range of consumer financing products that involve either the leasing of the vehicle for a term (with the option to either own the vehicle at maturity upon the payment of a defined balance or return it) or the purchase of the vehicle.

Separation from Ford

The Issuer was formed by Tata Motors on 18 January 2008 and acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited (previously Jaguar Cars Limited) and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover) from Ford on 2 June 2008. We completed the process of separating operations in markets where Jaguar and Land Rover previously operated as part of Ford in November 2009. In addition, the separation of Jaguar and Land Rover’s IT infrastructure and support systems from those of Ford was completed operationally in the first quarter of Fiscal 2011. We continue to source all of our engines from Ford and an alliance between Ford and PSA under a long-term arrangement on an arm’s-length basis, although we expect that the development of our new engine factory will lessen our reliance on this source, when it commences manufacture, scheduled for 2015.

In addition, we have developed the EuCD platform technology with Ford and Volvo cars. We do not owe any royalties or charges to Ford for use of the EuCD platform in Land Rover vehicles

manufactured by us within the United Kingdom or, beginning March 2014, outside the United Kingdom.

We are investing over £500 million in constructing a new facility to manufacture advanced technology low-emission engines in South Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, in the United Kingdom. This facility will produce a new range of four cylinder diesel and petrol engines and will create around 1,400 new jobs. We expect that this engine facility will reduce our dependence on third-party engine supply agreements and strengthen and expand our engine range to deliver high performance, competitive engines with significant reductions in vehicle emissions.

Internal Reorganisations

Following a number of internal legal reorganisations, Jaguar Land Rover Limited is the main trading company in the United Kingdom and holds substantially all of the UK assets of the group. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is an intermediate holding company which owns our China NSC and Jaguar Land Rover Limited. References to Jaguar and Land Rover generally refer to the brand rather than a statutory entity.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that the successful turnaround and growth achieved during the past three years, our current trading performance and our future success are based upon the following key competitive strengths:

Globally recognised brands built on a strong heritage

We believe that the strong heritage and global recognition of the Jaguar and Land Rover brands have helped us to achieve our recent strong operating performance and position us well to benefit from a recovering global economy and strong expected growth in new emerging markets. Founded in 1922, Jaguar has a long tradition of designing and manufacturing premium sports cars and saloons recognised for their design, engineering performance and a distinctive British style. The brand has a strong racing history, with Jaguar first winning the Le Mans race in 1951 and winning numerous racing titles since. Founded in 1948, Land Rover designs and manufactures vehicles known for their ability, strength and durability. Land Rover's brand identity is built around utility, reliability and, above all, its all-terrain capability.

Both our Jaguar and Land Rover brands are globally recognised as premium, class-leading and highly differentiated vehicles within their segments as evidenced by consumer demand, sales in more than 175 markets and the many international awards received across different geographical regions. For example, in 2013 our vehicles won What Car? "Luxury Car of the Year" in the United Kingdom (Range Rover), Auto Bild "Golden Steering Wheel" in Germany (Jaguar F-TYPE), "Favourite Luxury Car of Business People" in China (Jaguar XF) and the "Overall Winner 4-wheel of the Year" award (Range Rover Sport). Over the years, our brands have achieved a high rate of customer loyalty as recognised by expert opinion formers. For example, the new Range Rover scored the highest score for any model in the industry in the J.D. Power and Associates 2013 Automotive Performance, Execution and Layout (APEAL) Study which measures consumer satisfaction with the design, features and layout of their vehicles. Jaguar was named "Best Brand" in the UK vehicle ownership satisfaction study organised by J.D. Power and Associates and What Car? in 2013, which measured customer satisfaction over three years of ownership.

Award-winning design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups

We believe that our business is supported by award-winning design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups. Our two award-winning design teams, led by designers Ian Callum and Gerry

McGovern, have a distinguished track record of designing contemporary and elegant cars, while retaining the distinctive brand identity of Jaguar and Land Rover.

We believe that Jaguar has a long tradition of producing innovative automobiles exemplified by design icons such as the Jaguar E-Type. Today Jaguar's entire product range has been refreshed under a unified design and concept language, upon which we intend to further develop our exclusive product portfolio. We believe that our new design and concept language will help Jaguar appeal to a new and younger audience. We also believe that Land Rover offers one of the most consistent, universally recognised and successful model line-ups within the automotive industry.

Our product development process is highly structured with the aim of allowing us to respond quickly to new market trends and to leverage market opportunities (such as environmental awareness among consumers). We run an annual product development process with regular management reviews and specific product cycle milestones. Two years after the launch of a new vehicle, we generally conduct a feature upgrade with incremental improvements. Four years after the product launch, we aim to conduct a major upgrade to both exterior and interior features. The product cycle normally ends seven years after launch with a new product design, and a new platform follows after two product cycles. We believe that this product development process is a key factor in our operational efficiency and has helped us to achieve our recent and on-going success through regular improvements and upgrades to our model line-up. We have continued to strengthen our line-up with new model launches like the successful Range Rover Evoque, which went on sale in September 2011, the new Range Rover and XF Sportbrake, introduced at the end of 2012 and the new Range Rover Sport, introduced in September 2013. We also introduced new all-wheel drive and smaller engine options in the Jaguar XF and XJ at the end of 2012. The new Jaguar F-TYPE went on sale in April 2013, and the F-TYPE coupé is expected to go on sale in April 2014. We expect to implement a variety of product actions in the next five years, across both brands, including all-new vehicles and new derivatives, powertrain upgrades and body/trim changes, which are expected to support sales growth across wider segments.

The strength of our design capabilities and distinctive model line-ups has been widely validated by industry experts. Jaguar and Land Rover collectively received over 195 awards from leading international magazines and opinion formers in 2013 and numerous other awards, accolades and recognition throughout their recent history, such as the Car of the Year 2012 "SUV of the Year Award 2012" (Range Rover Evoque), What Car? "Luxury Car of the Year" (Range Rover), "Best High Performance GT" (Jaguar XKR-S), "Best Executive Car" (Jaguar XF) and Top Gear "Convertible of the Year" (Jaguar F-TYPE).

Technical excellence with a strong focus on research and development

We develop and manufacture technologically advanced vehicles. For example, we are one of the industry leaders in aluminium body structures, which contribute to the manufacture of lighter vehicles with improved fuel and CO₂ efficiency and performance, while maintaining the body stiffness that customers in the premium segment demand. We have industry-leading capabilities in all-terrain applications, such as Land Rover's "terrain response system", which is the all-terrain system that adjusts the performance of vital operating components of the vehicle to different driving and weather conditions. We also aim to be at the forefront of calibration and certification of emissions and fuel economy, with a number of emission-reducing technologies developed or under development, including hybrids such as the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport diesel hybrids that we launched in September 2013, the above-mentioned use of lightweight material, reducing parasitic losses through the driveline and improvements in aerodynamics. We believe that we are also among the leading automobile manufacturers in the areas of powertrain application engineering and sound quality.

Our technical and operational capabilities are supported by a focus on investment in R&D conducted by a team of over 250 engineers in our Research and Advanced System Engineering department.

Global market presence through comprehensive and growing global distribution and international manufacturing networks

We market and sell our vehicles through a global sales and distribution network designed to achieve geographically diversified sales and facilitate growth in key markets, including Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), North America, the United Kingdom, China, Asia Pacific and other markets including Brazil and Russia. Over the years, we have expanded our global sales and distribution network and achieved diversification of revenue beyond our historical core markets.

Our success in established markets and strong brand recognition have positioned us well to capture the significant sales growth experienced in emerging markets, such as China, Russia and other countries. In particular, we have increased our presence in China in recent years, with retail volumes in China in the six months ended 30 September 2013 up 25.7% from the same period in 2012 and representing 22.7% of our total retail volumes, compared with 20.9% in the same period in 2012. We believe this growth potential in markets with growing affluent populations will counter balance the expected lower rate of sales growth in more developed markets and offers significant opportunities to increase and diversify further our sales volumes. Consequently, we are actively investing in our sales network outside our major markets. In China, we established an NSC in 2010 and have grown the dealer network to 154 dealers as at 30 September 2013. In addition, we have established a manufacturing joint venture in China with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. to further support growth in the Chinese market. Please see “—China Joint Venture”.

In India, Freelander and XF vehicles have been assembled in a facility operated by Tata Motors since April 2011 and January 2013, respectively, with the possibility of expanding to other models in the future. These vehicles are currently sold by Tata Motors in India. In Brazil, we signed an agreement with the State of Rio de Janeiro in December 2013 to invest £240 million in a new production plant, with an annual capacity of 24,000 vehicles. The plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people initially, and the first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016. Please see “—Brazil Production Facility”.

Profitable growth and strong operating cash generation

In the six months ended 30 September 2013, we generated EBITDA of £1,498 million, up from £1,013 million in the same period in 2012. Our EBITDA for the second quarter of Fiscal 2014 was £823 million as compared to £675 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 reflecting a relatively stable EBITDA margin. In Fiscal 2013, we generated EBITDA of £2,402 million, up from £2,027 million in Fiscal 2012.

We generated net income of £811 million in the six months ended 30 September 2013, up from £541 million in the same period in 2012. Net income for the second quarter of Fiscal 2014 was £507 million as compared to £305 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. In Fiscal 2013, our net income was £1,215 million, down from £1,481 million in Fiscal 2012.

The substantial improvement in our results of operations starting in Fiscal 2011, especially our EBITDA and net income, as well as our cash and general liquidity position discussed below, was attributable to an increase in volumes, our focus on geographical diversification, an improvement in product mix and a favourable foreign exchange environment. Since Fiscal 2010, we have introduced the Range Rover Evoque, a new Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, a new Jaguar XJ and XF Sportbrake, alongside substantial model year updates. We also experienced an improvement in market

mix, reflecting in particular the strengthening of our business in China, which was supported by the launch of an NSC in China in mid-2010.

We have recently generated significant cash flow, reflecting our strong growth in sales and profitability described above. Our cash generated from operating activities before capital spending in the six months ended 30 September 2013 was £1,111 million, compared to £1,010 million for the same period in 2012. Furthermore, we have a strong liquidity position with cash and cash equivalents of £2,029 million, short-term investments (bank deposits with a maturity of between three and twelve months) of £670 million and undrawn committed credit facilities of £1,250 million (subsequently increased to £1,290 million) as at 30 September 2013.

Experienced and highly qualified senior management team

We have a highly experienced and respected senior management team. Our senior management comprises experienced senior automotive executives with an average tenure of more than 20 years each in the automotive industry each. We believe that the experience, industry knowledge and leadership of our senior management team will help us implement our strategy described below and achieve further profitable growth.

Shareholder support

We benefit from strong and on-going support from Tata Motors, our parent company. Tata Motors is India's leading automotive company and ranked as the fourth largest bus and fifth largest truck manufacturer in the world, in each case as measured by volume of vehicles produced in 2012. Tata Motors holds a strong domestic position in India in the commercial vehicle segment with an estimated market share by volume of 59.5% in Fiscal 2013. Tata Motors also developed the Nano, an economical micro-compact passenger vehicle. It has also established a successful international presence as an automobile company through joint ventures and acquisitions such as the acquisition of the commercial vehicle business of Daewoo in 2004. On 2 June 2008, Tata Motors acquired the Jaguar Land Rover businesses from Ford, establishing its international presence in the premium market. Tata Motors has a manufacturing footprint in India, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand and the United Kingdom and established a presence in Indonesia in 2012 for import, assembly and wholesale distribution.

Tata Motors, on a standalone basis, sold 305,282 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and 816,495 units in Fiscal 2013. Tata Motors group, on a consolidated basis, had revenues of US\$16,556 million (Indian GAAP) in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and US\$34,786 million (Indian GAAP) in Fiscal 2013, and achieved pre-tax profits of US\$512 million (Indian GAAP) and US\$1,226 million (Indian GAAP), respectively, in the same periods.

We believe we are of strategic importance to Tata Motors given that we represented around two-thirds of its revenue in the year ended 31 March 2013. In the past, our Board included the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Tata Motors. With recent changes, our Board now includes the new Chairman of Tata Motors, Mr. Cyrus Mistry. Our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Ralf Speth, is a member of the board of directors of Tata Motors.

Tata Motors does not assume any direct or indirect liability for or guarantee the Notes.

Our Strategy

We have a multifaceted strategy to strengthen our position as a leading manufacturer of premium vehicles. Our success is tied to our investment in product development, which is reflected in our

strategic focus on capital expenditure, R&D and product design. Our strategy consists of the following key elements:

Grow the business through new products and market expansion

We offer products in the premium performance car and all-terrain vehicle segments, and we intend to grow the business by diversifying our product range within these segments. For instance, the Range Rover Evoque, which was released in September 2011, is helping us expand into a market segment for smaller, lighter and more “urban” off-road vehicles than the market segments in which our Range Rover models traditionally compete. The Jaguar F-TYPE, launched in early Fiscal 2014, and available in both soft-top and coupé, is a vivid representation of the confidence and ambition of the Jaguar brand. Similarly, the 2012 Model Year 2.2-litre diesel XF caters to a much wider group of potential customers, particularly the corporate market segment. The new Jaguar XF Sportbrake, introduced at the Geneva Motor Show 2012, is the most versatile derivative of the award-winning Jaguar XF and adds a premium estate model to our vehicle portfolio. The new Jaguar XF Sportbrake and all-wheel drive and smaller engine options for the XF and XJ are helping us expand our portfolio and customer base. We plan to continue to develop our product range. In Fiscal 2013, we launched the new all-aluminium Range Rover, and in Fiscal 2014, we launched the new Range Rover Sport with the same all-aluminium architecture, both of which were well received by the market. At the Frankfurt Motor Show in September 2013, we launched diesel hybrid versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, the world’s first premium SUV hybrids, and revealed a new Jaguar crossover concept vehicle, the Jaguar C-X17, based on a new modular scalable advanced aluminium architecture which will form the basis of a new range of future Jaguars and allow us to grow our product portfolio and target high-growth areas of the premium market, beginning with a new smaller sedan in 2015.

Our strategy involves expanding our global footprint into geographic locations where we see opportunities to grow. As a producer of distinctive, premium products, we believe we are well positioned to increase our revenues in emerging affluent countries with growing sales potential. There are three specific aspects to our strategy of geographic expansion:

- First, we aim to increase our marketing and dealer network in emerging markets. For example, in China, we established an NSC in 2010 to expand our presence in this key market and have increased our network of sales dealerships to 154 dealerships as at 30 September 2013. Similarly, we expect to continue to grow our presence in the Indian market by opening additional dealerships across the country.
- Second, we aim to establish new manufacturing facilities, assembly points and suppliers in selected markets. For example, we have established a manufacturing and assembly joint venture in China with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. Please see “—China Joint Venture”. We have also announced plans to build a manufacturing facility in Brazil. See “Our Business—Brazil Production Facility”. In addition, Freelander and XF vehicles have been assembled in a facility in India operated by Tata Motors since April 2011 and January 2013, respectively, with the possibility of expanding production to other models in the future. We also sell vehicle kits to be assembled in CKD facilities in Kenya, Malaysia, Turkey and Pakistan. We are exploring manufacturing operations in other markets, such as Saudi Arabia.
- Third, we aim to leverage our relationship with Tata Motors and the synergies we can achieve in the areas of research and product development, supply sourcing, manufacturing and assembly and other operations.

Growth and future capital investment strategy

Jaguar Land Rover’s strategy continues to be to profitably grow our strong, globally recognized brands. We continue to invest substantially to develop new products in new and existing segments with

new powertrains and technologies to meet customer aspirations and regulatory requirements, as well as invest in manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom and internationally to meet customer demand. We continue to have a longer term capital spending target of 10-12% of revenue, which we believe is in line with other premium competitors, but in the near and medium term, we expect our capital spending to be a greater percentage of revenue in order to realise the present opportunities we see for growth.

In Fiscal 2014, we continue to estimate total capital spending will be in the region of £2.75 billion (with approximately 45% for R&D and 55% for expenditure on tangible fixed assets such as facilities, tools and equipment as well as investment in our China joint venture).

The significant growth in our sales and profitability with a strong cash and liquidity position (as discussed under “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—General Trends of Our Recent Performance”) has supported our capital spending strategy. Free cash flow after investment and interest has continued to be stronger than expected and is expected to be positive in Fiscal 2014.

Based on our continuing strong performance and cash and liquidity position, we plan to continue to increase capital investment to develop new products in new and existing segments, invest in new powertrains and technologies to meet customer and regulatory requirements, and increase our manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom and in China, Brazil and potentially other international markets. As a result, we expect that our capital spending could increase to be in the region of £3.5 billion—£3.7 billion in Fiscal 2015 (with approximately 40% for R&D and 60% for expenditure on tangible fixed assets such as facilities, tools and equipment as well as investment in our China joint venture).

We continue to target funding most of our capital spending out of operating cash flow. However, after capital spending in the region of £3.5 billion—£3.7 billion, free cash flow could be negative in Fiscal 2015. We expect that our strong balance sheet and liquidity (£2.7 billion of total liquidity and £1.25 billion of undrawn five year (over £900 million) and three year committed credit lines as at 30 September 2013), as well as proven access to funding from capital markets and banks, would also support our investment plans as required.

Develop technologically advanced vehicles

Our strategy is to maintain and improve our competitive position by developing technologically advanced vehicles. Over the years, we have enhanced our technological strengths through extensive in-house R&D activities, particularly through our two advanced engineering and design centres, which centralise our capabilities in product design and engineering. We are committed to continue investing in new technologies, including developing sustainable technologies to improve fuel economy and reduce CO₂ emissions. We consider technological leadership to be a significant factor in our continued success, and therefore intend to continue to devote significant resources to upgrading our technological capabilities.

In line with this objective, we are involved in a number of advanced research consortia that bring together leading manufacturers, suppliers and academic specialists in the United Kingdom, supported by funding from the government’s Technology Strategy Board. In September 2013, we announced our investment in the National Automotive Innovation Campus at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, which is expected to open in 2016 and focus on advanced technology, innovation and research. The campus is expected to feature engineering workshops and laboratories, advanced powertrain facilities and advanced design, visualisation and rapid prototyping and help complement our existing product development centres. In November 2013, we announced plans to work with Intel to establish a technology research centre in Oregon in the United States to develop next-generation in-vehicle technologies, helping us enhance our future vehicle infotainment systems.

Continue to improve vehicle quality

We recognise the importance of superior vehicle quality and have implemented programmes, both internally and at our suppliers' operations, focused on improving the quality of our products, enhancing customer satisfaction and reducing our future warranty costs. We have also established a procedure for ensuring quality control of outsourced components, and products purchased from approved sources undergo a supplier quality improvement process. Reliability and other quality targets are built into our new product introduction process. Assurance of quality is further driven by the design team, which interacts with downstream functions like process-planning, manufacturing and supplier management to ensure quality in design processes and manufacturing. We believe our extensive sales and service network has also enabled us to provide quality and timely customer service. Through close coordination supported by our IT systems, we monitor quality performance in the field and implement corrections on an on-going basis to improve the performance of our products. These policies have generated positive results; for example, Land Rover and Jaguar were ranked the most improved brands in 2011 and 2012, respectively, in the J.D. Power and Associates APEAL Study ranking of nameplates in the United States and the Range Rover scored the highest model score in the 2013 survey.

Products and environmental performance

Our strategy is to invest in products and technologies that position our products ahead of expected stricter environmental regulations and ensure that we benefit from a shift in consumer awareness of the environmental impact of the vehicles they drive. We are the largest investor in automotive R&D in the United Kingdom. We also believe that we are the leader in automotive green-technology in the United Kingdom. Our environmental vehicle strategy focuses on new propulsion technology, weight reduction and reducing parasitic losses through the driveline. We have developed diesel hybrid versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, without compromising the vehicles' off-road ability or load space. We are currently conducting trials of an electric Defender, as part of our research into the electrification of premium sedan and all-terrain vehicles.

We are a global leader in the use of aluminium and other lightweight materials to reduce vehicle weight and improve fuel and CO₂ efficiency, and we believe we are ahead of many of our competitors in the implementation of aluminium construction. We offer five aluminium monocoque vehicles: the Jaguar F-TYPE, the Range Rover, the Range Rover Sport, the Jaguar XJ and Jaguar XK. We plan to deploy our core competency in aluminium construction across more models in our range.

We are also developing more efficient powertrains and other technologies. This includes smaller and more efficient diesel and petrol engines, stop-start and hybrid engines, starting with a state-of-the-art high-efficiency diesel hybrid engine on offer in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport this year and the introduction of our own four cylinder engines from 2015.

Our current product line-up is the most efficient it has ever been. The most efficient version of the Range Rover Evoque emits less than 130 g/km. The all-aluminium Jaguar XJ 3.0 V6 twin-turbo diesel has CO₂ emissions of 159 g/km. The new 3.0-litre TDV6 Range Rover offers similar performance to the previous 4.4-litre TDV8 Range Rover while fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions have been reduced (now 196 g/km). The new "downsized" 2.0-litre turbocharged petrol engine options in the Range Rover Evoque, the 2013 Model Year Freelander, and the Jaguar XF and XJ will also offer improved fuel efficiency. In the case of the latest Freelander Si4, fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions have been reduced over the outgoing 3.2-litre Freelander Si6. Equipped with stop-start and an 8-speed automatic transmission, the XF 2.2-litre diesel, already the most fuel efficient Jaguar ever, was further improved for 2014 Model Year with CO₂ emissions cut to 129 g/km. In 2014 we will launch our first hybrid electric vehicles in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport 3.0L TDV6 Hybrid with emissions of 169 g/km.

We are also taking measures to reduce emissions, waste and the use of natural resources from all of our operations. We recognise the need to use resources responsibly, produce less waste and reduce our carbon footprint. We have reduced our energy use per vehicle by 23% from 2007 levels. We have implemented life cycle techniques so that we can evaluate and reduce our environmental footprint throughout the value chain. We have been certified to the international environmental management standard, ISO14001, since 1998. As part of our integrated CO₂ management strategy, we have one of the largest voluntary CO₂ offset programmes. Through CO₂ offset schemes, we offset all our own manufacturing CO₂ emissions and have provided customer programmes to enable our customers to offset the emissions from vehicle use.

Transform the business structure to deliver sustainable returns

The automobile industry is highly cyclical. To mitigate the impact of cyclicity and provide a foundation from which to invest in new products, designs and technologies in line with our overall strategy, we plan to strengthen our operations by gaining a significant presence across a selected range of products and a wide diversity of geographic markets. One key component of this strategy, which has delivered positive results over the last ten quarters, is our focus on improving the mix of our products (by developing vehicles designed to increase our market segment penetration or market visibility as well as products that generate higher contribution margins than others) and the mix of our markets. We also plan to continue to strengthen our other business operations, such as spare part sales, service and maintenance contracts.

We undertake a variety of internal and external benchmarking exercises, such as competitor vehicle teardown, market testing and internal comparative analysis across our own vehicles, which help us to identify cost improvement opportunities for our components, systems and sub-systems. We also explore opportunities to source materials from low-cost countries as well as sharing components across platforms in order to gain economies of scale and reduce engineering costs per vehicle. We believe that our strategy to enhance global sourcing will enable us to take advantage of low-cost bases in countries such as India and China, where we have already established purchasing offices. We are taking a similar approach with engineering, where we are progressively building up capability through our product development operation in India by allowing incremental levels of design responsibility to be tested on successive programmes.

History of Our Group

The following list of events in chronological order presents the key milestones in our Group's history.

- 1922 (Jaguar) Swallow Side Car Company founded
- 1935 (Jaguar) Jaguar name first appeared on 2.5-litre saloon and company takes on the name
- 1948 (Jaguar) Mark V and XK120
(Land Rover) First Land Rover, the Series I, was produced in Solihull by the Rover Car Company
- 1951 (Jaguar) Won first Le Mans race
- 1953 (Jaguar) Took 1st, 2nd and 4th places at Le Mans
- 1956 (Jaguar) First manufacturer to win both Le Mans and the Monte Carlo rally
- 1958 (Land Rover) Second Land Rover, the Series II, is produced
- 1961 (Jaguar) Launch of E-Type
- 1967 (Land Rover) Land Rover becomes part of Leyland Motors, later British Leyland
- 1968 (Jaguar) XJ Model debut
- 1970 (Land Rover) Range Rover introduced as the first genuinely multipurpose vehicle
- 1976 (Land Rover) One millionth Land Rover is produced

- **1989 (Jaguar) Jaguar acquired by Ford**
(Land Rover) Launch of Discovery
- 1994 (Land Rover) Rover Group is taken over by BMW
- 1997 (Land Rover) Freelander launched
- 1999 (Jaguar—Ford) Launch of S-Type
- **2000 (Land Rover) Land Rover acquired by Ford from BMW**
- 2001 (Jaguar) Launch of X-Type Jaguar
(Land Rover) New Range Rover launched
- 2003 (Jaguar) Launch of all-aluminium XJ Jaguar
- 2004 (Land Rover) New Discovery LR3 launched
- 2005 (Land Rover) Range Rover Sport launched
- 2006 (Jaguar) Launch of all-aluminium XK Jaguar
- 2007 (Land Rover) Launch of Freelander/LR2 and new Defender powertrain
- **2008 Tata Motors acquired Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Land Rover from Ford Motor Company in June 2008**
Launch of XF Jaguar (replacing S-Type)
Discontinued X-Type
- 2009 Launch of the Land Rover Discovery
- 2010 Launch of new XJ Jaguar
- 2011 Launch of Range Rover Evoque
- 2012 Launch of new Range Rover and Jaguar F-TYPE
- 2013 Launch of new Range Rover Sport, long-wheelbase Range Rover and Jaguar F-TYPE coupé

Product Sales Performance

Retail volumes in Fiscal 2013 were 374,636 units, compared to 305,859 units in Fiscal 2012 and 240,905 units in Fiscal 2011, an increase of 133,731 at a compound annual growth rate of 24.7%. This increase has been primarily driven by the Range Rover Evoque, launched in Fiscal 2011 and selling 113,416 units in Fiscal 2013. This has been supported by growth across a majority of our models. The growth has been spread across all our markets, with China showing the largest increase of 26,081 between Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2013.

During the period, we have continued to launch new models and derivatives, with the Jaguar F-TYPE and Jaguar Sportbrake, alongside new derivatives of the XJ and the XF as well as new versions of the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport. This growth has continued into the six months ended 30 September 2013, with volumes up 15.8% compared to the same period in Fiscal 2013. This growth is also fairly spread, with growth in a majority of our models and all major markets.

The global economy has seen continued volatility over the last half year, with the recovery from the global financial crisis leaving economies split into three groups, with some economies showing signs of stronger growth, some growing but more slowly and some regions still struggling. Jaguar Land Rover has matched or outperformed the passenger car market in all three groups.

In the first group are the economies of the United States and United Kingdom, where the recovery has been firmly underway and gained momentum between April and September 2013. Economic growth in these markets has picked up speed, as labour market conditions have improved and consumer spending accelerated. Similarly in China, growth has remained robust, supported in part by government initiatives.

The passenger car markets in the United States, United Kingdom and China have expanded by 11.3%, 12.6% and 12.4% respectively between April and September 2013 (April to August 2013 in the

United States) compared to the same period the year before. We estimate Jaguar Land Rover has gained market share in all three markets.

Among the slower growing economies are many of the emerging markets that comprise our Asia Pacific and Rest of the world regions. Although the reasons for these economies slowing are largely country-specific, economic performance has been negatively affected by the fallout from the US Federal Reserve's announcement in May that it would likely reduce the size of its asset purchasing program later in 2013. Emerging market exchange rates depreciated sharply between May and September and their stock markets plunged. Many central banks increased interest rates to stem capital outflows, in the process increasing the cost of credit and of servicing large consumer debts. The net effect was a reduction in demand and a slowdown in the pace of economic growth in these economies.

Auto markets were not immune. Compared to a year earlier, between April and September 2013, passenger car sales dropped by 4.7% in Brazil, 5.3% in India and 9.3% in Russia. In South Africa, sales growth decreased to 4.3% from 6.6% in the preceding six months. However, for our Rest of the world region, which includes these four markets, Jaguar Land Rover retail vehicle sales increased 16% year-over-year.

Performance in the Asia Pacific market is dominated by Japan, where passenger car sales are more than twice the combined total for South Korea and Australia. Total passenger car sales in Japan slipped 2.8% year-over-year between April and September 2013, due largely to the positive effects of the eco-car subsidy on vehicle sales in 2012. Australia saw total vehicles sales growth slow to 2.6% year-over-year between April and September 2013 as the mining boom started to fade and economic growth softened. Jaguar Land Rover's performance across the region was again much stronger than the market: retail sales increased by 36% compared to 2012.

Meanwhile, European economies continue to struggle overall. Germany has been the strongest performer in the Euro area with GDP growth bouncing back, but France has struggled to recover, while much of the periphery, and the Netherlands, has remained mired in recession. That said, the recession has started to bottom out and conditions in many countries have stopped deteriorating although the debt crisis remains unresolved and could re-emerge.

In the big four European countries (Germany, France, Spain and Italy) the passenger car market saw the rate of decline soften to just 3.3% year-over-year for the six months ended September 2013, the slowest pace of contraction in two years. Spain was the only European country where total car sales actually increased and this was the result of a government scrappage incentive scheme. Despite this difficult backdrop, Jaguar Land Rover retail sales grew 3% year-over-year in Europe, driven by strong demand for both brands.

Our Key Geographical Markets

We are present in all significant sales markets. We analyse our performance according to the following geographic segments: North America, United Kingdom, Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia), China, Asia Pacific and the rest of the world. The following table provides an

analysis of the Group's regional wholesale and retail volumes by brand for the six months ended 30 September 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2012:

	Six months ended 30 September			
	2012	2013	Change	Change
		(units)		(%)
Jaguar regional wholesale volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	3,636	5,290	1,654	45.5%
North America	4,675	8,667	3,992	85.4%
United Kingdom	5,994	8,736	2,742	45.7%
China	2,890	8,488	5,598	193.7%
Asia Pacific	1,716	2,324	608	35.4%
Rest of the world	2,695	3,906	1,211	44.9%
Land Rover regional wholesale volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	29,113	30,213	1,100	3.8%
North America	23,292	22,289	(1,003)	(4.3)%
United Kingdom	22,307	26,093	3,786	17.0%
China	32,048	37,280	5,232	16.3%
Asia Pacific	5,952	8,452	2,500	42.0%
Rest of the world	26,576	30,813	4,237	15.9%
Regional wholesale volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	32,749	35,503	2,754	8.4%
North America	27,967	30,956	2,989	10.7%
United Kingdom	28,301	34,829	6,528	23.1%
China	34,938	45,768	10,830	31.0%
Asia Pacific	7,668	10,776	3,108	40.5%
Rest of the world	29,271	34,719	5,448	18.6%
Global wholesale volumes:				
Jaguar	21,606	37,411	15,805	73.2%
Land Rover	139,288	155,140	15,852	11.4%
Total	<u>160,894</u>	<u>192,551</u>	<u>31,657</u>	<u>19.7%</u>
Jaguar regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	4,699	5,302	603	12.8%
North America	6,582	9,570	2,988	45.4%
United Kingdom	7,106	8,274	1,168	16.4%
China	3,543	8,382	4,839	136.6%
Asia Pacific	1,763	2,291	528	29.9%
Rest of the world	2,743	3,664	921	33.6%
Land Rover regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	30,704	31,074	370	1.2%
North America	23,027	25,242	2,215	9.6%
United Kingdom	25,492	28,319	2,827	11.1%
China	32,074	36,396	4,322	13.5%
Asia Pacific	6,248	8,620	2,372	38.0%
Rest of the world	26,526	30,229	3,703	14.0%

	Six months ended 30 September			
	2012	2013	Change	Change
		(units)		(%)
Regional retail volumes:				
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	35,403	36,376	973	2.7%
North America	29,609	34,812	5,203	17.6%
United Kingdom	32,598	36,593	3,995	12.3%
China	35,617	44,778	9,161	25.7%
Asia Pacific	8,011	10,911	2,900	36.2%
Rest of the world	29,269	33,893	4,624	15.8%
Global retail volumes:				
Jaguar	26,436	37,483	11,047	41.8%
Land Rover	144,071	159,880	15,809	11.0%
Total	170,507	197,363	26,856	15.8%

Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)

Our combined European retail volumes (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia) increased by 2.7% to 36,376 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 35,403 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 12.8% and Land Rover up by 1.2%. Our combined European wholesale volumes (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia) increased by 8.4% to 35,503 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 32,749 in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 45.5% and Land Rover up by 29.7%.

North America

Our North American retail volumes for the combined brands increased by 17.6% to 34,812 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 29,609 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 45.4% and Land Rover up by 9.6%. Our North American wholesale volumes for the combined brands increased by 10.7% to 30,956 in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 27,967 in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up 85.4% and Land Rover down 0.1%.

United Kingdom

Our retail volumes in the United Kingdom for the combined brands increased by 12.3% to 36,593 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 32,598 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 16.4% and Land Rover up by 11.1%. Our wholesale volumes in the United Kingdom for the combined brands increased by 23.1% to 34,829 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 28,301 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 45.7% and Land Rover down by 10.4% in market volumes.

China

Our retail volumes in China for the combined brands increased by 25.7% to 44,778 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 35,617 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 136.6% and Land Rover up by 13.5%. Our Chinese wholesale volumes for the combined brands increased by 31.0% to 45,768 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 34,938 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 193.7% for the period and Land Rover up by 16.3%. The Chinese market continued to grow strongly, with a notable increase in Jaguar

retail volumes in the six months ended 30 September 2013. The Chinese market was our largest retail and wholesale market for Fiscal 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2013.

Asia Pacific

Our Asia Pacific retail volumes for the combined brands increased by 36.2% to 10,911 units in the six months ended 30 September 2013 from 8,011 units in the six months ended 30 September 2012, with Jaguar up by 29.9% and Land Rover up by 38.0%. Our Asia Pacific wholesale volumes for the combined brands increased by 40.5% from 7,668 in the six months ended 30 September 2012 to 10,776 in the six months ended 30 September 2013, with Jaguar up by 35.4% and Land Rover up by 42.0%, indicating increased demand for our products in this region.

Financing Arrangements and Financial Services Provided

We have entered into arrangements with third-party financial service providers to make vehicle financing available to our customers in 12 countries worldwide covering our largest markets by volume, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and China. We do not offer vehicle financing on our own account but rather through a series of exclusive partnership arrangements with market-leading banks and finance companies in each market, including FGA Capital (a joint venture between Fiat Auto and Credit Agricole) in the United Kingdom and Europe (excluding Russia), and Chase Auto Finance in the United States. Black Horse is to replace FGA Capital in the UK in the final quarter of Fiscal 2014.

We typically sign a medium-term service level agreement with our strategic partners for the provision of retail finance, retail leasing and dealer wholesale financing. For instance, in 2008 we entered into five-year agreements with FGA Capital and Chase Auto Finance. We have recently renewed the Chase Auto Finance agreement in the United States and the FGA Capital agreement in Europe. The financial services are supplied by our partners in accordance with a number of specifications involving, among others, product development, pricing, speed of delivery and profitability. These arrangements are managed in the United Kingdom by a team of our employees, which is responsible for ensuring on-going compliance with the standards and specifications agreed with our partners. For wholesale financing, we typically provide an interest-free period to cover an element of the dealer network-stocking period. We work closely with our finance partners to maximise funding lines available to dealers in support of our business objectives.

Because we do not offer vehicle financing on our own account, we typically have no balance sheet exposure to vehicle financing other than a limited number of residual value risk-sharing arrangements in the United States. The finance partner funds the portfolio and, in most cases, assumes the credit and residual value risks that arise from the portfolio. Profit-sharing agreements are in place with each partner, and they are typically linked to the volume growth of new business and the return on equity generated from the portfolio.

Sales and Distribution

We distribute our vehicles in more than 110 markets across the world for Jaguar and more than 175 markets across the world for Land Rover. Sales locations for our vehicles are operated as independent franchises. We are represented in our key markets through national sales companies as well as third-party importers. Jaguar and Land Rover have regional offices in certain select countries that manage customer relationships, vehicle supplies and provide marketing and sales support to their regional importer markets. The remaining importer markets are managed from the United Kingdom.

Our products are sold through a variety of sales channels: through our dealerships for retail sales; for sale to fleet customers, including daily rental car companies; commercial fleet customers; leasing companies; and governments. We do not depend on a single customer or small group of customers to

the extent that the loss of such a customer or group of customers would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The following tables present the sales and distribution network, retail and wholesale volumes in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and percentage of global sales for each of the Jaguar and Land Rover brands in the countries indicated.

<u>Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)</u>	<u>Jaguar</u>	<u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	8	8
Importers	22	23
Number of sales dealers	319	618
Retail volumes	5,302	31,074
% Global sales (retail)	14.1%	19.4%
Wholesale volumes	5,290	30,213
% Global sales (wholesale)	14.1%	19.5%
 <u>North America</u>	 <u>Jaguar</u>	 <u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	2	2
Number of sales dealers	187	190
Retail volumes	9,570	25,242
% Global sales (retail)	25.5%	15.8%
Wholesale volumes	8,667	22,289
% Global sales (wholesale)	23.2%	14.4%
 <u>United Kingdom</u>	 <u>Jaguar</u>	 <u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	1	1
Number of sales dealers	89	117
Retail volumes	8,274	28,319
% Global sales (retail)	22.1%	17.7%
Wholesale volumes	8,736	26,093
% Global sales (wholesale)	23.4%	16.8%
 <u>China</u>	 <u>Jaguar</u>	 <u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	1	1
Importers	2	2
Number of sales dealers	154	155
Retail volumes	8,382	36,396
% Global sales (retail)	22.4%	22.8%
Wholesale volumes	8,488	37,280
% Global sales (wholesale)	22.7%	24.0%
 <u>Asia Pacific</u>	 <u>Jaguar</u>	 <u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	3	3
Importers	7	7
Number of sales dealers	98	119
Retail volumes	2,291	8,620
% Global sales (retail)	6.1%	5.4%
Wholesale volumes	2,324	8,452
% Global sales (wholesale)	6.2%	5.4%

<u>Rest of the world</u>	<u>Jaguar</u>	<u>Land Rover</u>
NSCs	3	3
Importers	31	42
Export partner markets	16	60
Number of sales dealers	164	284
Retail volumes	3,664	30,229
% Global sales (retail)	9.8%	18.9%
Wholesale volumes	3,906	30,813
% Global sales (wholesale)	10.4%	19.9%

The following table presents the location of our franchised sales dealerships for each of our brands as at 30 September 2013.

	<u>Jaguar</u>	<u>Land Rover</u>	<u>Of which joint</u>
Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Russia)	319	618	228
North America	187	190	121
United Kingdom	89	117	10
China	154	155	151
Asia Pacific	98	119	83
Rest of the world	164	284	141
Total	<u>1,011</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>734</u>

Competition

We operate in a globally competitive environment and face competition from established premium and other vehicle manufacturers who aspire to move into the premium performance car and premium SUV markets, some of which are much larger than we are. Jaguar vehicles compete primarily against other European brands such as Audi, BMW, Porsche and Mercedes Benz. Land Rover and Range Rover vehicles compete largely against SUVs manufactured by Audi, BMW, Infiniti, Lexus, Mercedes Benz, Porsche and Volkswagen. The Land Rover Defender competes with vehicles manufactured by Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi and Isuzu.

Research and Development

We devote significant resources towards our R&D activities. Our R&D operations currently consist of a single engineering team, operating within a co-managed Jaguar and Land Rover engineering group, sharing premium technologies, powertrain designs and vehicle architecture. We are pursuing various initiatives, such as the introduction of our Premium Lightweight Architecture (PLA), to enable our business to comply with existing and evolving emissions legislation in our sales markets, which we believe will be a key enabler of both reduction in CO₂ and further efficiencies in manufacturing and engineering. In recent years, we have made significant progress in reducing our development cycle times.

We endeavour to implement advanced technologies in our vehicles to meet the requirements of a globally competitive market. In addition, our R&D activities also focus on developing vehicles running on alternative fuels, including CNG, liquefied petroleum gas, bio-diesel and compressed air and electric cars. We are pursuing several initiatives, including alternative energy technologies, to meet our targeted reduction in CO₂ emissions in the next five years. These have included the new all-aluminium architecture in the new Range Rover and Range Rover Sport, the world's first premium SUV hybrids in the Range Rover and Range Rover Sport as well as developing our own range of efficient 4 cylinder engines which we will build in our new plant in Wolverhampton. We are also developing a new all

aluminium architecture to support a range of Jaguar models. We offset all our manufacturing CO₂ emissions and support our customers in offsetting CO₂ emissions from driving our vehicles.

Initiatives in vehicle electronics such as engine management systems, in-vehicle network architecture, telematics for communication and tracking and other emerging technological areas are also being pursued and which could possibly be deployed on our future range of vehicles. Likewise, various new technologies and systems that would improve safety, performance and emissions of our product range are under implementation on our passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

We have modern safety test facilities for testing and developing new products. These include a pedestrian safety testing facility, a pendulum impact test facility and a gravity-powered impact rig for occupant protection and vehicle structural development. We also have two full vehicle semi-anechoic chambers for developing reductions in vehicle-based noise and vibration levels and engine testing facilities for developing and certifying exhaust emissions to a wide range of international regulatory standards.

With the aim of providing prompt service to the customer, we have commenced development of an enterprise-level vehicle diagnostics system for achieving speedy diagnostics of the complex electronics in modern vehicles. The initiative in telematics has also further spanned into fleet management and vehicle tracking system using Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS).

Our product design and development centres are equipped with computer-aided design, manufacture and engineering tools, with sophisticated hardware, software and other IT infrastructure to create a digital product development environment and virtual testing and validation, aiming to reduce the product development-cycle time and data management. Rapid prototype development systems, testing cycle simulators, advanced emission test laboratories and styling studios are also a part of our product development infrastructure. We have aligned our end-to-end digital product development objectives and infrastructure with our business goals and have made significant investments to enhance the digital product development capabilities especially in the areas of product development through computer-aided design, computer aided manufacturing, computer-aided engineering, knowledge-based engineering and product data management.

In September 2013, we announced our investment in the National Automotive Innovation Campus at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, which is expected to open in 2016 and focus on advanced technology, innovation and research. The campus is expected to feature engineering workshops and laboratories, advanced powertrain facilities and advanced design, visualisation and rapid prototyping and help complement our existing product development centres. In November 2013, we announced plans to work with Intel to establish a technology research centre in Oregon in the United States to develop next-generation in-vehicle technologies, helping us enhance our future vehicle infotainment systems.

Intellectual Property

We create, own and maintain a wide array of intellectual property assets that we believe are among our most valuable assets throughout the world. Our intellectual property assets include patents and patent applications related to our innovations and products; trademarks related to our brands, and products, copyrights in creative content, designs for aesthetic features of products and components, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights. We aggressively seek to protect our intellectual property around the world.

We own a number of patents registered, and have applied for new patents which are pending registration, in the United Kingdom and in other strategically important countries worldwide. We obtain new patents through our on-going research and development activities.

We own registrations for a number of trademarks and have pending applications for registration in the United Kingdom and abroad. The registrations mainly include trademarks for our vehicles.

Additionally, perpetual royalty-free licences to use other essential intellectual properties have been licensed to us for use in Jaguar and Land Rover vehicles. Jaguar and Land Rover own registered designs to protect the design of certain vehicles in several countries. In relation to the EuCD platform, Ford owns the intellectual property but we are not obliged to pay any royalties or charges for its use in Land Rover vehicles manufactured by us within the United Kingdom or, beginning March 2014, outside the United Kingdom.

Components and Raw Materials

The principal materials and components required by us for use in our vehicles are steel and aluminium in sheet (for in-house stamping) or externally pre-stamped form, aluminium castings and extrusions, iron/steel castings and forgings, and items such as alloy wheels, tires, fuel injection systems, batteries, electrical wiring systems, electronic information systems and displays, leather-trimmed interior systems such as seats, cockpits, doors, plastic finishers and plastic functional parts, glass and consumables (paints, oils, thinner, welding consumables, chemicals, adhesives and sealants) and fuels. We also require certain highly functional components such as axles, engines and gear boxes for our vehicles, which are mainly manufactured by strategic suppliers. We have long-term purchase agreements for critical components such as transmissions (ZF Friedrichshafen) and engines (Ford and Ford—PSA). The components and raw materials in our cars include steel, aluminium, copper, platinum and other commodities. We have established contracts with certain commodity suppliers to cover our own and our suppliers' requirements to mitigate the effect of such high volatility. Special initiatives were also undertaken to reduce material consumption through value engineering and value analysis techniques.

We work with a range of strategic suppliers to meet our requirements for parts and components. We have established quality control programmes to ensure that externally purchased raw materials and components are monitored and meet our quality standards. Such programmes include site engineers who regularly interface with suppliers and carry out visits to supplier sites to ensure that relevant quality standards are being met. Site engineers are also supported by persons in other functions, such as programme engineers who interface with new model teams as well as resident engineers located at our plants, who provide the link between the site engineers and the plants. We have in the past worked, and expect to continue to work, with our suppliers to optimise our procurements, including by sourcing certain raw materials and component requirements from low-cost countries.

Suppliers

We have an extensive supply chain for procuring various components and we endeavour to work closely with our suppliers to form short- and medium-term plans for our business. We also outsource many of the manufacturing processes and activities to various suppliers. Where this is the case, we provide training to the outside suppliers who design and manufacture the required tooling and fixtures.

We continue to source all of our engines from Ford or the joint venture between Ford and PSA on an arm's-length basis. Supply agreements have been entered into with Ford as further set out below:

- Long-term agreements have been entered into with Ford for technology sharing and joint development providing technical support across a range of technologies focused mainly around powertrain engineering such that we may continue to operate according to our existing business plan. This includes the EuCD platform, a shared platform consisting of shared technologies, common parts and systems and owned by Ford, which is shared between Land Rover, Ford and Volvo Cars.

- Supply agreements, aligned to the business' cycle plan and having end-stop dates to December 2020 at the latest, were entered into with Ford Motor Company for (i) the long-term supply of engines developed by Ford, (ii) engines developed by us but manufactured by Ford and (iii) engines developed by the Ford—PSA joint venture. Purchases under these agreements are generally denominated in euro and pounds sterling.

Insurance

We have global insurance coverage which we consider to be reasonably sufficient to cover normal risks associated with our operations and insurance risks (including property, business interruption, marine and product/general liability) and which we believe is in accordance with commercial industry standards.

We have also taken insurance coverage on directors' and officers' liability to minimise risks associated with international litigation.

Incentives

We benefit from time to time from funding from regional development banks and government support schemes and incentives.

Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of our business, we face claims and assertions by various parties. We assess such claims and assertions and monitor the legal environment on an on-going basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. We record a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated, and disclose such matters in our financial statements, if material. Where potential losses are considered possible, but not probable, we provide disclosure in our financial statements, if material, but we do not record a liability in our accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

There are various claims against us, the majority of which pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in services provided by us or our dealers.

We are not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including the claims described above and any threatened proceedings of which we are aware) which, either individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

Employees

We consider our human capital to be a critical factor to our success. We have drawn up a comprehensive human resource strategy that addresses key aspects of human resource development such as:

- a code of conduct and fair business practices;
- a fair and objective performance management system linked to the performance of the businesses, which identifies and differentiates high performers while offering separation avenues for non-performers; and
- development of comprehensive training programs to impart and continuously upgrade industry- and function-specific skills.

In line with our human resources strategy, we have implemented various initiatives in order to build better organisational capability that we believe will enable us to sustain competitiveness in the global market place. Our human resources focus is to attract talent, retain the better and advance the best. Some of our initiatives to meet this objective include:

- global recruitment to meet the requirements of our expansion plans;
- extensive process mapping to benchmark and align our human resource processes with global best practices;
- twice-yearly utilisation of our employee engagement survey;
- extensive brand-building initiatives at university campuses to increase recruiting from premium universities;
- use of an employee self-service portal; and
- succession planning through the identification of second-level managers for all units, locations and functions.

The following table sets out a breakdown of persons employed by us at the time indicated by type of contract.

	As at 30 September	
	2012	2013
Salaried (excluding those on maternity leave)	8,565	9,773
Hourly	9,046	13,224
Total permanent	17,611	22,997
Agency	7,713	4,899
Salaried (on maternity leave)	44	52
Total	25,368	27,948

We employed approximately 26,948 employees in the United Kingdom and approximately 1,000 employees in the rest of the world at 30 September 2013. As discussed below, new manufacturing employees are taken on as agency staff for the first 12 months of employment before being hired as permanent hourly staff. Since 30 September 2012, a significant number of agency manufacturing staff have reached their 12 month anniversary and were transferred to permanent hourly staff.

Training and Development

We are committed to building the competences of our employees and improving their performance through training and development. We identify gaps in our employees' competencies and prepare employees for changes in competitive environments, as well as to meet organisational challenges.

The focus areas in training in the last year have centred on leadership, innovation management and internationalisation, as well other training programmes designed to drive a change in our employees' outlook as we develop as a global competitor. Developmental initiatives for our senior leadership were held through international programmes at various institutions.

Union Wage Settlements

We have generally enjoyed cordial relations with our employees at our factories and offices. Most of our manufacturing shop floor workers and approximately half of our salaried staff in the United Kingdom are members of a labour union. Trade unions are not recognised for management employees.

Employee wages are paid in accordance with wage agreements that have varying terms (typically two years) at different locations. The expiry date of the wage agreements with respect to our UK unionised employees is 31 October 2014.

We have agreed with our employees that all new hires into blue-collar jobs from 1 January 2011 are hired initially as agency employees and paid 80% of the established pay rates. After 12 months, these agency employees move to a fixed-term contract of up to 12 months at 80% of established pay rates. At the end of the fixed-term contract period, they move to a permanent contract at 90% of established pay rates. We also agreed that there were no restrictions in the number of agency employees at our facilities and extended “pay for performance” arrangements below our management population to all our white-collar professional staff.

We believe we have maintained a cordial industrial relations environment in all our manufacturing units, with no strike action by Jaguar Land Rover employees in the last eight years.

Properties and Facilities

We operate three automotive manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom employing approximately 15,500 employees as at 30 September 2013.

- At Solihull, we produce the Land Rover Defender, Discovery, Range Rover and Range Rover Sport models and employed approximately 7,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013. In 2011, we began a major expansion of the Solihull facility to accommodate production of new Land Rover models. In September 2013, we announced the creation of 1,700 new jobs at Solihull as part of our investment to create an innovative aluminium architecture for future vehicles, including a new mid-sized Jaguar sedan.
- At Castle Bromwich, we produce the Jaguar XK, XJ and XF models and employed approximately 3,500 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013.
- At Halewood, we produce the Freelander and the Range Rover Evoque and employed approximately 4,100 manufacturing employees as at 30 September 2013. We believe our three existing automotive manufacturing facilities at Solihull, Castle Bromwich and Halewood provide us with a flexible manufacturing footprint to support our present product plans.

We are investing over £500 million in constructing a new facility to manufacture advanced technology low-emission engines in South Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, in the United Kingdom. This facility will produce a new range of four cylinder diesel and petrol engines and will create around 1,400 new jobs. In addition, we entered into a joint venture agreement in December 2011 with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. for the establishment of a joint venture company in China to develop, manufacture and sell certain Jaguar Land Rover vehicles and at least one own-branded vehicle in China. Please see “—China Joint Venture”.

In December 2013, we signed an agreement with the State of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil to invest £240 million in a new production plant, with an annual capacity of 24,000 vehicles. The plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people initially, and the first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016. Please see “—Brazil Production Facility.”

In addition to our automotive manufacturing facilities, we also have two product development, design and engineering facilities in the United Kingdom. The facility located at Whitley houses the design centre for Jaguar, the engineering centre for our powertrain, and other test facilities and our global headquarters, including our commercial and central staff functions. The facility located at Gaydon is the design centre for Land Rover and the vehicle engineering centre, and includes an extensive on-road test track and off-road testing capabilities. The two sites employed approximately 11,500 employees as at 30 September 2013. We are in the process of consolidating most of our design

and engineering centres at Gaydon and all administrative offices at Whitley to maximise office capacity and to support our new business plans.

The Solihull, Gaydon and Whitley facilities are freeholdings, while Castle Bromwich and Halewood are held through a combination of freeholds and long-term leaseholds, generally with nominal rents.

In addition to our manufacturing and design/engineering facilities, our properties include sales offices and other sales facilities in major cities, repair service facilities and R&D facilities.

The following table sets out information with respect to our principal facilities as at 30 September 2013.

Location	Owner/Leaseholder	Freehold/Leasehold	Principal Products or Functions
United Kingdom			
• Solihull	Land Rover	Freehold	Automotive vehicles & components
• Castle Bromwich	Jaguar Land Rover Limited	Freehold and leasehold	Automotive vehicles & components
• Halewood	Jaguar Land Rover Limited	Freehold and leasehold	Automotive vehicles & components
• Gaydon	Land Rover	Freehold	Product development
• Whitley	Jaguar Land Rover Limited	Freehold	Headquarters and product development
Rest of the world	The Group	Freehold and leasehold	National sales companies Regional sales offices

We consider all of our principal manufacturing facilities and other significant properties to be in good condition and adequate to meet the needs of our operations. We believe that there are no material environmental issues that may affect our utilisation of these assets.

We have additional property interests throughout the world for limited manufacturing, sales offices, dealer training and testing. The majority of these are housed within leased premises.

China Joint Venture

In December 2011, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Chery Automobile Company Ltd. for the establishment of a joint venture company in China. The purpose of the joint venture company (the “JV Company”) is to develop, manufacture and sell certain Jaguar Land Rover vehicles and at least one own-branded vehicle in China. We have committed to invest CNY3.5 billion of equity capital in the JV Company, representing 50% of the share capital and voting rights of the JV Company. The term of the joint venture is 30 years (unless terminated or extended). The joint venture agreement contains representations and warranties, corporate governance provisions, non-compete clauses, termination provisions and other provisions that are arm’s length in nature and customary in similar manufacturing joint ventures. The Chinese government approved the joint venture in October 2012, and we obtained a business license for the joint venture in November 2012.

The JV Company is expected to invest a total of CNY10.9 billion in connection with the joint venture, which will include a manufacturing plant in Changshu, an R&D centre and an engine production facility. We believe the joint venture will combine our heritage and expertise with Chery Automobile Company Ltd.’s know-how and understanding of Chinese customers.

Brazil Production Facility

In December 2013, we signed an agreement to invest £240 million into a production facility in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Construction of the premium vehicle manufacturing facility will commence in

mid-2014. The first vehicles are expected to come off the assembly line in 2016, subject to the final approval of the plans from the Brazilian Federal Government under its Inovar-auto Programme. The new plant will have a capacity to build 24,000 vehicles annually for the Brazilian market. Initially, the plant is expected to employ approximately 400 people, with significant potential to increase in the future.

Significant Environmental, Health, Safety and Emissions Issues

Our business is subject to increasingly stringent laws and regulations governing environmental protection, health, safety (including vehicle safety) and vehicle emissions, and increasingly stringent enforcement of these laws and regulations. We carefully monitor environmental requirements in respect of both our production facilities and our vehicles, and have plans to reduce the average CO₂ emissions of our vehicle fleet through the introduction of sustainable technologies, including modular lightweight vehicle architectures, smaller and more fuel efficient SUVs and development of technologies that use hybrid and alternative fuels. While we have plans to reduce emissions, the risk remains that constantly evolving legislation in this area may impose requirements in excess of currently planned actions and consumers may demand further fuel efficiency and reduction in emissions. Please see “Risk Factors—Risks Associated with the Automotive Industry—New or changing laws, regulations and government policies regarding increased fuel economy, reduced greenhouse gas and other air emissions, and vehicle safety may have a significant effect on how we do business”.

Environmental, health and safety regulation applicable to our production facilities: As an automobile company, our production facilities are subject to extensive governmental regulations regarding, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, accidental releases into the environment, human exposure to hazardous materials, the storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, the clean-up of contamination and the maintenance of safe conditions. These regulations are likely to become more stringent and compliance costs may be significant. In addition, we have significant sales in the United States and Europe which have stringent regulations relating to vehicular emissions. The proposed tightening of vehicle emissions regulations by the European Union will require significant costs of compliance for us. While we are pursuing various technologies in order to meet the required standards in the various countries in which we operate, the costs of compliance with these required standards can be significant to our operations and may adversely impact our results of operations.

Greenhouse gas/CO₂/fuel economy legislation: Legislation is now in place limiting the manufacturer fleet average greenhouse gas emissions in Europe for new passenger cars starting January 2012 to 130 grams of CO₂ per kilometre, to be phased in gradually but initially requiring 65% of new cars to comply and increasing to 100% of new cars in 2015. In 2012, the most recently available official EU data for CO₂ emissions, Jaguar achieved on average 169 grams of CO₂ per kilometre and Land Rover achieved 191 grams of CO₂ per kilometre for their full respective fleets registered in the EU that year. Different targets will apply to each manufacturer based on their respective fleets of vehicles and average weight. We have received a permitted derogation from the 130 grams per kilometre emissions requirement available to small volume and niche manufacturers. As a result, we are permitted to reduce our emissions by 25% from 2007 levels rather than meeting a specific CO₂ emissions target. Jaguar Land Rover now has an overall 2015 target of an average of 178.9 grams of CO₂ per kilometre for our full fleet of vehicles registered in the EU that year, with Jaguar Land Rover and Tata Motors monitored as a single “pooled” entity for compliance with this target. We are in compliance with an interim 2012 requirement that the best 65% of our pooled fleet registered in the EU that year have met this target, and our best 65% averaged 163 grams of CO₂ per kilometre.

Furthermore, the European Union has proposed a medium- to long-term target reduction for a manufacturer’s full fleet of passenger cars registered in the EU in 2020 to average 95 grams of CO₂ per kilometre (now proposed to be extended to 2021), a remarkably ambitious target even in comparison to

other fuel efficiency requirements worldwide. The draft 2020 regulations, recently approved in the EU COREPER process ready for ministerial approval, contains an extension of the small volume and niche manufacturers derogation. Under this further niche manufacturer derogation, we would be permitted to reduce our emissions by 45% from 2007 levels rather than meet a specific CO₂ emissions target. Jaguar Land Rover could apply for an overall target of 132 grams of CO₂ per kilometre if fully adopted.

The European Union has also adopted an average emissions limit of 175 grams of CO₂ per kilometre for light commercial vehicles to be phased in between 2014 and 2017. Implementation of light commercial vehicle CO₂ standards would affect the Defender and a small number of Freelander and Discovery vehicles. We have filed a small volume derogation application with the European Commission for alternative specific emission targets for 2014-2016 inclusive, which would protect the Defender through to end of manufacturing. We expect to receive a formal decision on the application shortly. A further average emissions limit of 147 grams of CO₂ per kilometre for light commercial vehicles has been proposed for 2020.

In the United States, both CAFÉ standards and greenhouse gas standards are imposed on manufacturers of passenger cars and light trucks. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) has set the federal CAFÉ standards for passenger cars and light trucks to meet an estimated combined average fuel economy level of 35.5 miles per US gallon for 2016 model year vehicles. Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) and NHTSA have issued a joint final rule to reduce the average greenhouse gas emissions from passenger cars, light-duty trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles for model years 2012-16 to 250 grams of CO₂ per mile, approximately 6.63L/100km or 35.5 miles per US gallon if the requirements were met only through fuel economy standards. In August 2012, the United States federal government extended this programme to cars and light trucks for model years 2017 through 2025, targeting an estimated combined average emissions level of 243 grams of CO₂ per mile in 2017 and 163 grams per mile in 2025, which is equivalent to 54.5 miles per gallon if achieved exclusively through fuel economy standards. In addition, many other markets either have or will shortly define similar greenhouse gas emissions standards (including Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Switzerland and Australia).

California has issued a new Zero Emission Vehicle (“ZEV”) regulation which mandates increased penetration of hybrid and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles from model year 2018 onwards above and beyond the requirements of the EPA greenhouse gas emissions regulations. In February 2010, the California Air Resources Board enacted regulations that deem manufacturers of vehicles for model years 2012-16 that are in compliance with the EPA greenhouse gas emissions regulations to also be in compliance with California’s greenhouse gas emission regulations. In November 2012, the California Air Resources Board accepted the federal standard for vehicles with model years 2017-25 for compliance with the state’s own greenhouse gas emission regulations. However, California is moving forward with other more stringent air emission regulations for vehicles, including on smog control, and a 16% quota for new zero emission vehicles and 6% maximum quota for new plug-in hybrid electric vehicles sold in the state by 2025.

We are fully committed to meeting these standards and technology deployment plans incorporated into cycle plans are directed to achieving these standards. These plans include the use of lightweight materials, including aluminium, which will contribute to the manufacture of lighter vehicles with improved fuel efficiency, reducing parasitic losses through the driveline and improvements in aerodynamics. They also include the development and installation of smaller engines in our existing vehicles and other drivetrain efficiency improvements, including the introduction of eight-speed transmissions in some of our vehicles. We have introduced and plan to continue introducing smaller vehicles, commencing with the introduction of the Range Rover Evoque, the most fuel-efficient vehicle in the Land Rover line-up. The technology deployment plans also include the research, development and deployment of hybrid-electric vehicles. These technology deployment plans include the research,

development and deployment of hybrid electric vehicles in Europe and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles in the United States and China, which require significant investment. Additionally, local excise tax initiatives are also a key consideration in ensuring our products meet customer needs for environmental footprint and cost of ownership concerns.

Non-greenhouse gas emissions legislation: In 2007, the European Union adopted the latest in a series of more-stringent standards for emissions of other air pollutants from passenger and light commercial vehicles, such as nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and particulates. These standards are being phased in from September 2009 (Euro 5) and September 2014 (Euro 6) for passenger cars and from September 2010 (Euro 5) and September 2015 (Euro 6) for light commercial vehicles.

In the United States, existing California Low-Emission Vehicle (“LEV2”) regulations and the recently adopted LEV3 regulations, as well as the state’s ZEV regulations place ever-stricter limits on emissions of particulates, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, organics and greenhouse gases from passenger cars and light-duty trucks. These regulations require ever increasing levels of technology in engine control systems, on-board diagnostics and after treatment systems affecting the base costs of our powertrains. The new California LEV3 and ZEV regulations cover model years 2015 to 2025. Additional stringency of evaporative emissions also requires more-advanced materials and joints solutions to eliminate fuel evaporative losses, all for much longer warranty periods (up to 150,000 miles in the United States). The EPA also proposed, in March 2013, new standards to further reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, carbon monoxide and air toxics, as well as reduce the sulphur content of gasoline, in order to harmonise national US requirements with California’s LEV 3 standards. While Europe and the United States lead the implementation of these emissions programmes, other nations and states typically follow on with adoption of similar regulations two to four years thereafter (e.g. China in July 2012).

To comply with the current and future environmental norms, we may have to incur substantial capital expenditure and R&D expenditure to upgrade products and manufacturing facilities, which would have an impact on our cost of production and results of operation.

Noise: In December 2011, the European Commission proposed to reduce noise produced by cars, vans, buses, coaches and light and heavy trucks. Noise limit values would be lowered in two steps of each two A-weighted decibels for vehicles other than trucks, and one A-weighted decibel in the first step and two in the second step for trucks. Compliance would be achieved over a five-year period once the proposal is finalized.

Vehicle safety: Vehicles sold in Europe are subject to vehicle safety regulations established by the European Union or by individual Member States. In 2009, the European Union enacted a new regulation to establish a simplified framework for vehicle safety, repealing more than 50 existing directives and replacing them with a single regulation aimed at incorporating relevant United Nations standards. The incorporation of the United Nations standards commenced in 2012, and the European Commission requires new model cars to have electronic stability control systems, has introduced regulations relating to low-rolling resistance tires, requires tire pressure monitoring systems and requires heavy vehicles to have advanced emergency braking systems and lane departure warning systems. From April 2009, the criteria for whole vehicle type approval were extended to cover all new road vehicles, to be phased in over five years depending on vehicle category. The extension clarifies the criteria applicable to small commercial vehicles. In the European Union, new safety requirements came into force from November 2012 for new vehicle types and comes into force in 2014 for all new vehicles sold in the EU market. The new mandatory measures include safety belt reminders, electric car safety requirements, easier child seat anchorages, tyre pressure monitoring systems and gear shift indicators.

NHTSA issues federal motor vehicle safety standards covering a wide range of vehicle components and systems such as airbags, seatbelts, brakes, windshields, tires, steering columns, displays, lights, door locks, side impact protection and fuel systems. We are required to test new vehicles and equipment and assure their compliance with these standards before selling them in the United States. We are also required to recall vehicles found to have defects that present an unreasonable risk to safety or which do not conform to the required Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, and to repair them without charge to the owner. The financial cost and impact on consumer confidence of such recalls can be significant depending on the repair required and the number of vehicles affected. We have no investigations relating to alleged safety defects or potential compliance issues pending before NHTSA.

These standards add to the cost and complexity of designing and producing vehicles and equipment. In recent years NHTSA has mandated, among other things:

- a system for collecting information relating to vehicle performance and customer complaints, and foreign recalls to assist in the early identification of potential vehicle defects as required by the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act; and
- enhanced requirements for frontal and side impact, including a lateral pole impact.

Furthermore, the Cameron Gulbransen Kids Transportation Safety Act of 2007 (Kids and Cars Safety Act), passed into law in 2008, requires NHTSA to enact regulations related to rearward visibility and brake-to-shift interlock and requires NHTSA to consider regulating the automatic reversal functions on power windows. The costs to meet these proposed regulatory requirements may be significant.

Vehicle safety regulations in Canada are similar to those in the United States; however, many other countries have vehicle regulatory requirements which differ from those in the United States. The differing requirements among various countries create complexity and increase costs such that the development and production of a common product that meets the country regulatory requirements of all countries is not possible. Global Technical Regulations (“GTRs”), developed under the auspices of the United Nations, continue to have an increasing impact on automotive safety activities, as indicated by EU legislation. In 2008, GTRs on electronic stability control, head restraints and pedestrian protection were each adopted by the UN “World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations”, and are now in different stages of national implementation. While global harmonisation is fundamentally supported by the automobile industry in order to reduce complexity, national implementation may still introduce subtle differences into the system.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

The Issuer is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. The business address of the directors and senior management of the Issuer is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry CV3 4LF, United Kingdom.

The following table provides information with respect to members of our board of directors as at the date of this Offering Memorandum:

Name	Position	Date of Birth	Year appointed as Director, Chief Executive Officer or Secretary
Andrew M. Robb	Director	2 September 1942	2009
Dr. Ralf D. Speth	Chief Executive Officer and Director	9 September 1955	2010
Nasser Mukhtar Munjee . .	Director	18 November 1952	2012
Cyrus Mistry	Director	4 July 1968	2012
Chandrasekaran Ramakrishnan	Director	27 June 1955	2013

Set out below is a short biography of each of the members of our board of directors.

Andrew M. Robb (Director): Mr. Robb was appointed to our Board in 2009. Prior to joining us, Mr. Robb was a Director of Pilkington Group plc until 2003, having held the position of Finance Director from 1989 to 2001. He was previously Finance Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co from 1983. Mr. Robb currently holds a number of other directorships, including as Non-Executive Independent Director of Tata Steel Limited since 2007 and as Chairman of the Board of Tata Steel Europe Limited (formerly Corus Group plc) where he has been an independent director since 2003. Mr. Robb is a non-executive director of both Kesa Electricals plc and Laird plc and is the Senior Independent Director of Paypoint plc.

Dr. Ralf D. Speth (Chief Executive Officer and Director): Dr. Ralf Speth was appointed to the post of Chief Executive Officer of our Group in 2010. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Speth was Head of Global Operations at the international industrial gases and engineering company, The Linde Group, having joined in 2002. Dr. Speth was previously Director of Production, Quality and Product Planning at Ford's Premier Automotive Group since 2000, having worked at BMW for 20 years from 1980 until 2000. Dr. Speth was appointed to the board of directors of Tata Motors and the board of directors of Jaguar Land Rover in 2010. Dr. Speth holds a Doctorate of Engineering from the University of Warwick.

Nasser Mukhtar Munjee (Director): Mr. Munjee was appointed to the board of directors of Tata Motors Limited with effect from 27 June 2008 and was appointed to the board of directors of Jaguar Land Rover on 2 February 2012. He served for over 20 years at the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) in India in various positions including as its Executive Director. He was the Managing Director of Infrastructure Development Finance Co. Limited (IDFC) up to March 2004, and since June 2005, he has been Chairman of Development Credit Bank (DCB). Mr. Munjee is a technical advisor for the World Bank-Public Private Partnership Infrastructure and Advisory Fund. He is also Chairman of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Muniwar-Abad Charitable Trust and other Aga Khan institutions and was the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry and has also served on numerous Government Task Forces on Housing and Urban Development. He is also chairman, board director and a member of the board of trustees of several multinational companies, trusts and public and private institutions. He holds a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree from the London School of Economics.

Cyrus Mistry (Director): Mr. Mistry is the Chairman of Tata Sons. He has been a Director of Tata Sons since 2006. In addition to being Chairman of Tata Sons, Mr. Mistry is also Chairman of all major Tata companies, including Tata Industries, Tata Steel, Tata Motors, Tata Consultancy Services, Tata Power, Tata Teleservices, Indian Hotels, Tata Global Beverages and Tata Chemicals. He was appointed as a Director of Tata Motors with effect from 29 May 2012 and took over as Chairman from Mr Ratan N. Tata on his retirement with effect from 28 December 2012. Mr. Mistry was earlier managing director of the Shapoorji Pallonji group. Under Mr. Mistry's guidance, Shapoorji Pallonji's construction business grew from a turnover of approximately \$20 million to approximately \$1.5 billion. The group's companies evolved from pure construction to executing projects under design and build and EPC delivery methodologies, implementing complex projects in the marine, oil and gas, and rail sectors. Under Mr. Mistry's stewardship, the companies executed many landmark projects in India; including construction of the tallest residential towers, the longest rail bridge, the largest dry dock and the largest affordable housing project. The group's international construction business is now present in over ten countries. Mr. Mistry was responsible for building the infrastructure development vertical in the Shapoorji Pallonji group, beginning in 1995 with a 106MW power project in Tamil Nadu, followed by the development of India's largest biotech park near Hyderabad, in partnership with the Andhra Pradesh government. The infrastructure vertical has also developed two large road projects totalling an investment of \$550 million. Mr. Mistry is a graduate of civil engineering from the Imperial College London (1990) and has an MSc in management from the London Business School (1997). He was recognized with an Alumni Achievement Award by the London Business School.

Chandrasekaran Ramakrishnan (Director): Mr. Ramakrishnan has served as the Chief Financial Officer of Tata Motors since 2007. He joined Tata Motors Limited in 1980, where he handled corporate treasury and accounting functions as well as management accounting. After a two-year company-wide IT project responsibility covering R&D, manufacturing, sourcing and sales and service, he worked in the Chairman's office. Mr. Ramakrishnan holds a B.Com. degree and is a qualified Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountant.

Senior Management Team

The following table provides information on the members of our senior management team:

Name	Position	Date of birth	Year appointed
Dr. Ralf Speth	Chief Executive Officer and Director, and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	9 September 1955	2010
Mike Wright	Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	21 June 1953	2008
Phil Popham	Group Marketing Director, and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	28 September 1965	2008
Kenneth Gregor	Chief Financial Officer and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	5 April 1967	2008
Paul Cope	Director of Manufacturing, and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	27 November 1954	2008
Phil Hodgkinson	Global Business Expansion Director and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	5 May 1959	2008
Adrian Hallmark	Group Strategy Director	7 July 1962	2010
John Edwards	Managing Director of Individual Products	15 January 1962	2010
Bob Joyce	Product Creation and Delivery Director	24 May 1958	2008
Gerry McGovern	Land Rover Design Director	23 September 1955	2006
Ian Callum	Jaguar Design Director	30 July 1954	1999
Jeremy Vincent	IT Director	9 September 1959	2008
Ian Harnett	Purchasing Director	28 February 1961	2009
Wolfgang Epple	Research and Technology Director and Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited	3 March 1953	2013
Wolfgang Ziebart	Group Engineering Director	30 January 1950	2013
Andrew Goss	Group Sales Operations Director	10 January 1958	2013

Set out below is a short biography of each of the members of our senior management team:

Dr. Ralf Speth (Chief Executive Officer): Dr. Speth has held the position of Chief Executive Officer since 2010. For biographical information, please see “Board of Directors”.

Mike Wright (Executive Director): Mr. Wright was appointed as Executive Director of Jaguar Land Rover in December 2010. Mr. Wright has extensive sales and marketing management experience with Land Rover, Jaguar and previously Rover, under different owners, as well as overseas experience in Germany with Land Rover and Rover. He has held a number of positions including Managing Director

of Land Rover UK, leading, under BMW ownership, the development of the Land Rover and Rover brands in a number of international markets. He is currently on the board of directors of both Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. Mr. Wright holds a Bachelor of Science in Communications Science and Linguistics from the University of Aston, Birmingham. He has 39 years of experience in the automotive industry and with Jaguar Land Rover.

Phil Popham (Group Marketing Director): Mr. Popham is currently a member of the board of directors for Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. He was previously at Volkswagen for two years and prior to that, held the position of Marketing Director for Land Rover South Africa from 1995 to 1997 and Vice President of Marketing for Land Rover North America from 1998 to 1999. Mr. Popham has a degree in Business Studies from the University of Aston, Birmingham. He has more than 25 years of experience in the automotive industry and 23 years of experience with Jaguar Land Rover.

Kenneth Gregor (Chief Financial Officer): Mr. Gregor joined Jaguar Cars in 1997 and has held a number of financial management positions within Jaguar Land Rover, including as Financial Controller between 2006 and 2008, prior to his appointment as Chief Financial Officer of Jaguar Land Rover in 2008. Between 1989 and 1996 Mr. Gregor held a number of positions within HSBC Investment Banking, London, advising on mergers, acquisitions, privatisations and capital raisings. Mr. Gregor is currently on the board of directors of both Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. Mr. Gregor holds a Master's in Business Administration from Cranfield University, Bedfordshire and a BSc with Honours in Applied Mathematics from the University of St. Andrews. He has 16 years of experience in the automotive industry and with Jaguar Land Rover.

Paul Cope (Director of Manufacturing): Mr. Cope has held the position of Manufacturing Director at each of Land Rover's Solihull Plant, Automotive Component Holdings, USA and Visteon in Dearborn. Mr. Cope was previously Plant Manager of Visteon Corp's Indianapolis manufacturing facility, having been Manager of Engine Testing at Ford's Research and Engineering Centre in Dunton from 1992 and Plant Manager for Engineering and Quality at Ford's Swansea Chassis and Powertrain plant from 1996. Mr. Cope is currently on the board of directors of both Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. Mr. Cope holds a Bachelor of Social Sciences degree with Honours from the University of Essex. He has more than 37 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for seven years.

Phil Hodgkinson (Global Business Expansion Director): Mr. Hodgkinson had eight years of experience in a number of positions at Ford Motors, which include Development Engineer in Truck Development, Vehicle Engineer, Component Engineer and Product Planning on Light Truck followed by the Mondeo Programme. He was previously a Technical Engineering apprentice at Leyland Vehicles from 1975 to 1982 and has since worked on key projects at Jaguar, including the XJS, XK8, Chief Programme Engineer S-Type, Vehicle Line Director Jaguar followed by Vehicle Line Director Land Rover and product development director. Mr. Hodgkinson is currently on the board of directors of both Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. Mr. Hodgkinson holds a Bachelor of Technology degree from Loughborough University and has more than 36 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for 22 years.

Adrian Hallmark (Group Strategy Director): Mr. Hallmark is currently Group Strategy Director of Jaguar. Mr. Hallmark joined us as Jaguar Global Brand Director in 2010. He has global responsibility for the Jaguar brand and he is a member of Jaguar Land Rover's Executive Committee. Mr. Hallmark has held a number of board-level posts at Porsche, Bentley, Volkswagen and most recently SAAB Automobil AB, where he was Executive Sales Director. Mr. Hallmark studied Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy at the University of Wolverhampton and later completed a diploma in Management at Henley Business School. He began his career as a Design Engineer in the nuclear industry. In 1996, he took up his first board-level position in the automotive industry as Group Managing Director at

Porsche GB. He has more than 29 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover since late 2010.

John Edwards (Managing Director of Individual Products): Mr. Edwards is currently Managing Director of Individual Products. He is responsible for designing and creating a range of products that extend the reach of Jaguar Land Rover brands. Previously, Mr. Edwards was Land Rover Global Brand Director. His role as Global Brand Director encapsulates brand-positioning, current and future product-planning, maximising revenue, marketing communications, brand- extension strategies and supporting future growth. Prior to this appointment, he was the Regional Director of Land Rover's United Kingdom and European Operations. In this role, Mr. Edwards had responsibility for Land Rover Sales and Marketing in Europe. He has also previously been the Managing Director of Land Rover UK, the Regional Director for Overseas Operations (all markets outside Europe and North America) and Director of Global Marketing at Land Rover, as well as Director of Mini/MG UK, a division within the BMW Group established to manage sales, marketing and distribution of Mini and MG vehicles in the United Kingdom. Mr. Edwards initially graduated in Sports Science before studying marketing. He has more than 23 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for 13 years.

Bob Joyce (Product Creation and Delivery Director): Mr. Joyce is Product Creation and Delivery Director of Jaguar Land Rover, a position he has held since August 2013, and he is a Jaguar Land Rover Executive Committee Member. Previously, he was Group Engineering Director of Jaguar Land Rover, a position he had held since 2008. Prior to his appointment as Group Engineering Director, Mr. Joyce was Engineering Director for Jaguar and Land Rover, a position he held from 2003. He joined Ford Motor Company in 2001 as Engineering Director for Land Rover. Prior to joining Land Rover, Mr. Joyce held a range of senior engineer positions in the automotive sector, including Chief Engineer of Rover's K-Series engine family, a director of the Gaydon Technology Centre, a director of Rover Body & Pressings and Body Engineering Director of the Rover Group. In 1997, working for BMW, he became Senior Vice President for FWD platforms, including MG Rover and the new Mini, taking the latter programme from initial approval to engineering sign-off. During his career with Jaguar Land Rover, Mr. Joyce has overseen the creation and delivery of a range of new vehicles including Range Rover, Discovery 3 and 4, Range Rover Sport, Freelander, Jaguar XK, Jaguar XF and the new Jaguar XJ. He completed his first degree in Engineering at Leicester University, followed by an MBA from Warwick University. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He has more than 37 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for 27 years.

Gerry McGovern (Land Rover Design Director): Mr. McGovern is the Design Director and Chief Creative Officer for Land Rover. Mr. McGovern completed a degree in industrial design before specialising in automotive design at the Royal College of Art. He worked for Chrysler and Peugeot, before joining the Rover Group, where he was the lead designer of the critically acclaimed MGF sports car and the Land Rover Freelander. He also led the team that created the current Range Rover. Mr. McGovern joined Ford in 1999 but rejoined Land Rover as Director, Advanced Design in 2004. In 2006, he became Design Director for Land Rover and he subsequently became a member of the Land Rover Board of Management in 2008 and the Jaguar Land Rover Executive Committee in 2009. He has more than 35 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for nine years.

Ian Callum (Jaguar Design Director): Mr. Callum is the Design Director for Jaguar. He started at Ford in 1978 and spent 12 years working in the company's design studios in Britain, Japan, the United States, Australia and Germany. He was then appointed Design Manager responsible for the Ghia Design Studio in Turin before he returned to the United Kingdom to join TWR in Oxford as Chief Designer in 1990. During his time with Ford, Mr. Callum worked on both the exterior and interior design of the Fiesta, the Mondeo, the Ford RS200 mid-engined sports car, the Escort RS and the

Cosworth. While he was with Ghia in Turin, he played a major role in the Via design Concept for a mid-engine sports car utilising a fibre optic lighting system and was responsible for the design and development of the Ghia Zig and Zag compact two-seater sports car and minivan vehicles. Since his return to the United Kingdom in 1990, Mr. Callum has worked on TWR programmes for GM's Australian subsidiary, Holden, together with projects for Aston Martin (DB7 and Vanquish), Ford (Puma), Volvo (C70), Nissan (R390 Le Mans) and Mazda, Range Rover and Rover. Mr. Callum joined Jaguar in 1999 and is responsible for creating a new design language for the brand which began with the XK and the XF and has most recently been seen in the all-new XJ, a multi-award-winning car which completes Jaguar's vehicle line-up. He has also developed some of Jaguar's most iconic concept cars, the latest examples being the C-X75 which was launched at the Paris Motor Show in September 2010, the C-X16 which debuted at the Frankfurt Motor Show in 2011 and the XF Sportbrake, unveiled at the Geneva Motor Show in March 2012 and the all-new 2-seater sports car, the Jaguar F-TYPE. Mr. Callum has 34 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for 14 years. He attended a course in Industrial Design at Glasgow School of Art, which was followed by a two-year course in Automobile Design at the Royal College of Art. He has been granted five honorary doctorates from various universities around the world and has been awarded an RDI (Royal Designer for Industry).

Jeremy Vincent (IT Director): Mr. Vincent is IT Director for Jaguar Land Rover, a position to which he was appointed in August 2008. He has a degree in Electrical Engineering from Huddersfield Polytechnic and an MBA from Warwick University. Prior to joining Jaguar Land Rover, Mr. Vincent worked with the Birds Eye Igloo Group as they separated from their former parent group, Unilever. After leaving the Navy as an engineering officer, Jeremy has spent over 20 years as a senior strategic business/technology professional working for major Fortune 500 and FTSE 100 international corporations across the world, delivering large-scale technology-enabled business transformation programmes. Jeremy has extensive international experience and has lived and worked in Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom during his career. He has 22 years of experience in the automotive industry and has been with Jaguar Land Rover for six years.

Ian Harnett (Purchasing Director): Mr. Harnett was appointed Purchasing Director of Jaguar Land Rover in 2009. Ian has a BSc (Hons) in Economics and Management from Cardiff University and a Diploma in IT from Warwick University. Previously, Ian was responsible for establishment of the new Strategic Business Office at Jaguar Land Rover, as well as heading the Transition Team as Jaguar Land Rover was divested from Ford Motor Company. Ian joined British Leyland in 1982 starting in the Purchasing Department at Longbridge and spent the next 30 years in various purchasing and project roles, including assignments with the subsequent owners of Rover Group. For a number of years, Ian was responsible for Honda contracts and later headed a joint purchasing team in BMW/Rover. In 2000, Ian led the Land Rover Purchasing Team out of BMW ownership following the Ford acquisition. He has more than 31 years of experience in the automotive industry with Jaguar Land Rover.

Wolfgang Epple (Director of Research and Technology): Dr. Epple is Research and Technology Director for Jaguar Land Rover. He is also a Director for Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. He joined Jaguar Land Rover in June 2012 as Director of Product Programmes. Dr. Epple has held the positions of Senior Director of Operations at PROTON Holdings Bhd. in Malaysia; Director of Quality at BMW AG in Germany; CEO and President of BMW Hybrid Technology Corporation in the United States; Director for the BMW 3 Series at BMW AG in Germany and Director of Engineering & Industrialization at BMW South Africa. Dr. Epple holds a doctor's degree in Natural Sciences, a Diploma (Master) in Computer Science and a Bachelor in Mathematics and Computer Science all from the Karlsruhe University in Germany. He has more than 28 years of experience in the automotive industry and has worked on four continents.

Wolfgang Ziebart (Director of Group Engineering): Dr. Wolfgang Ziebart was appointed Group Engineering Director for Jaguar Land Rover in August 2013. Previously, Dr. Ziebart worked for BMW for 23 years, mainly in engineering and manufacturing. Dr. Ziebart started as a design engineer and was subsequently in charge of body engineering, electrical engineering, and later becoming platform leader for the BMW 3 Series. He also served as a member of the board of BMW in charge of Product Development and Procurement. Following this, Dr. Ziebart, was member of the board of Continental, where he was in charge of the electronics and brakes businesses. Subsequently, Dr. Ziebart was the Chief Executive Officer of the semiconductor manufacturer Infineon. Dr. Ziebart graduated from the Technical University of Munich and holds a Doctorate of Engineering in Material Research.

Andrew Goss (Group Sales Operations Director): Mr. Gross was appointed Group Sales Operations Director for Jaguar Land Rover in October 2013. Mr. Gross, previously President of JLR North America, is responsible for global sales and customer service. Before joining Jaguar Land Rover, Mr. Gross most recently held the position of Chief Executive Officer of Porsche Cars, Great Britain, a position he held for 12 years. Before Porsche, Mr. Gross served as Sales Director at Toyota from 1992-1999, after holding positions at Citroën, Nissan and Austin Rover. Mr. Gross holds a degree in economics from the University of Manchester.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The following table shows the short-term benefits paid to the key management personnel of the Issuer in Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012 and in the six months ended 30 September 2013 and the six months ended 30 September 2012.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March		Six months ended 30 September	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(£ in millions)			
Short-term benefits	16	12	5	7
Post-employment benefits	2	—	—	—
Compensation for loss of office	2	—	—	—
Total	20	12	5	7

Board Practices

The Board consists of one executive director and four independent directors. Appointments of new directors are considered by the full Board.

The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are distinct and separate with appropriate powers being delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to perform the day-to-day activities of the Company.

The Board, along with its committees, provides leadership and guidance to our management, particularly with respect to corporate governance, business strategies and growth plans, the identification of risks and their mitigation strategies, entry into new businesses, product launches, demand fulfilment and capital expenditure requirements, and the review of our plans and targets.

The Board has delegated powers to the committees of the Board through written/stated terms of reference and oversees the functioning operations of the Committees through various circulars and minutes. The Board also undertakes our subsidiaries' oversight functions through review of their performance against their set targets, advises them on growth plans and, where necessary, gives strategic guidelines.

Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee independently reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management across our Group. It is comprised of two directors, at least one of whom is an independent director. The scope of the Audit Committee includes:

- Reviewing the annual and all interim financial statements prior to submission to the Board and the shareholder, with particular reference to:
 - critical accounting policies and practices and any changes to them, off-balance sheet structures, related party transactions and contingent liabilities;
 - audit, legal, tax and accounting updates;
 - unusual or exceptional transactions;
 - major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgement, including provisions for impairment and other major items; and
 - the auditors' report and any qualifications or emphases therein, taking particular note of any audit differences or adjustments arising from the audit.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of financial reporting, internal control and risk management procedures within our Group, with particular regard to compliance with the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 legislation and other relevant regulations and to disclosures from the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer, with particular reference to any significant weaknesses or deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which are reasonably likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process and report financial data and to receive reports from the external and internal auditors with respect to these matters.
- Assessing the reliability and integrity of our accounting policies and financial reporting and disclosure practices and processes.
- In relation to internal audits, the Audit Committee has responsibility to:
 - review on a regular basis the adequacy of internal audit functions, including the internal audit charter, the structure of the internal audit department, approval of the audit plan and its execution, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure, budget, coverage and the frequency of internal audits;
 - review the regular internal reports to management prepared by the internal audit department as well as management's response thereto;
 - review the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;
 - discuss with internal auditors any significant findings and follow-up thereon; and
 - review internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses.
- In relation to external auditors, the Audit Committee has responsibility to:
 - oversee the appointment of the external auditors, to approve their terms of engagement, including fees, and the nature and scope of their work;
 - review their performance and independence every year and to pre-approve any provision of non-audit services by the external auditors;

- establish a clear hiring policy in respect of employees or former employees of the external auditors and monitor the implementation of that policy; and
- evaluate the external auditors by reviewing annually the firm's independence, its internal quality control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent quality control or peer review of the firm, and the findings of any enquiry or investigation carried out by government or professional bodies with respect to one or more independent audits carried out by the firm within the last five years.
- In relation to subsidiary company oversight, the appointment, compensation and oversight of auditors is covered by the Audit Committee. A working procedure has evolved which facilitates dual oversight and compliance between us and our subsidiaries. The Audit Committee has responsibility to review the financial statements. The Audit Committee will perform and review the following:
 - the appointment of the auditors;
 - the fixing of remuneration of the auditors;
 - the pre-approval of all services;
 - compliance regarding prohibited services; and
 - oversight of the work done by the auditors.
- To oversee the operation and maintenance of procedures for receiving, processing and recording complaints regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters and for the confidential submission by employees of concerns regarding allegedly questionable or illegal practices. The Audit Committee shall ensure that these arrangements allow independent investigation of such matters and appropriate follow-up action.
- To oversee controls designed to prevent fraud and to review all reports of instances of fraud.
- To satisfy itself that Group policy on ethics is followed and to review any issues of conflict of interest, ethical conduct or compliance with law, including competition law, brought to its attention.
- To oversee legal compliance in our Group.
- To conduct and supervise such investigations or enquiries as the Board may require.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is comprised of members appointed by our board of directors. The Remuneration Committee may, at our expense, obtain outside legal or other independent professional advice and secure the attendance of outsiders with relevant experience and expertise if it considers this necessary.

The scope of the Remuneration Committee is to:

- review and approve any proposals regarding the remuneration (including base salary, bonus, long-term incentives, retention awards and pension arrangements) of all employees at leadership level 2 and above;
- review and approve all bonus plans and long-term incentive plans at leadership level 5 and above (including the structure of the plans, and whether, and at what level, the plans should pay out);
- review and approve changes to any defined benefit pension plans; and

- regularly review independent data regarding the competitive position of salaries and benefits and make recommendations, as appropriate.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer and his direct reports. The objective of the Executive Committee is to provide strategic management, to achieve business results and to ensure compliance and control using various assurance tools and functions such as an independent internal audit function, a risk and assurance committee and a legal compliance office.

The Executive Committee is responsible for the executive management of the business and the strategic direction of the Group. It is also responsible for risk management across the company, the communication of policy requirements and the review and approval of the risk management policy and framework. The Executive Committee identifies strategic risk, debates strategies and commits the allocation of key resources to manage key and emerging risk factors. Within this role, the Executive Committee defines, sponsors, supports, debates and challenges risk management activity across our Group.

Risk and Assurance Committee

The Risk and Assurance Committee is responsible for the on-going development and co-ordination of the system of risk management as well as the consolidation, challenge and reporting of all risk management information. It provides support and guidance on the application of risk management and controls assurance across the company.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders of the Issuer

As at 30 September 2013, the following organisation held direct and indirect interests in voting rights equal to or exceeding 3% of the ordinary share capital of the Issuer:

Name of shareholder of Issuer	Number of ordinary shares	%
TML Holdings PTE Limited (Singapore)	1,500,642,163	100

Major Shareholders of TMLH

As at 30 September 2013, the following organisation held direct and indirect interests in voting rights equal to or exceeding 3% of the ordinary share capital of our holding company, TMLH:

Name of shareholder of TMLH	Number of ordinary shares	%
Tata Motors Limited (India)	2,546,659,418	100

Major Shareholders of Tata Motors

Tata Motors Limited is a widely held, listed company with approximately 367,947 shareholders of ordinary shares and 44,586 shareholders of 'A' ordinary shares of record, as at 30 September 2013. While shareholders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held, shareholders of 'A' ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for every 10 'A' ordinary shares held. As at 30 September 2013, the largest shareholder of Tata Motors Limited was Tata Sons and its subsidiaries, which held 28.36% of the voting rights.

Related Party Transactions

Our related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Limited (including Tata Motors), subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited and other associates and joint ventures. We routinely enter into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business. We enter into transactions for the sale and purchase of products with our associates.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the 2013 and 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 September 2013, Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012.

	Fiscal year ended 31 March				Six months ended 30 September			
	2012		2013		2012		2013	
	With associates	With immediate and ultimate parent	With associates	With immediate and ultimate parent	With associates	With immediate and ultimate parent	With associates	With immediate and ultimate parent
	(£ in millions)							
Transactions during the period:								
Sale of products . . .	—	69	—	52	31	—	—	—
Services received . . .	54	9	90	16	43	—	54	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	150
Services rendered . .	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—
Balances as at period end:								
Trade and other receivables	—	3	8	—	1	—	17	2
Accounts payable . .	13	11	27	2	14	—	20	—
Loans given	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

The following is a summary of the material terms of the principal financing arrangements of the Issuer and Jaguar Land Rover Limited. This section does not mention any plans for new financing arrangements or amendments to existing financing arrangements which are currently being contemplated or which are under discussion with potential or existing financiers. The following summary does not purport to describe all of the terms and conditions of such financing arrangements, and therefore is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual agreements. We recommend that you refer to the actual agreements for further details, copies of which are available from us upon request (subject to any confidentiality constraints). For the terms and conditions of the Notes, please see “Description of the Notes”.

December 2013 Notes—\$700 million notes due 2018

In December 2013, the Issuer issued the December 2013 Notes, comprising \$700 million 4.125% notes due 2018, in an offering that was not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. The December 2013 Notes are governed by an indenture entered into by the Issuer, as issuer, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee for the holders, and Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Limited (the “December 2013 Guarantors”).

The December 2013 Notes are general unsecured, senior obligations of the Issuer and rank senior in right of payment to any and all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer and the December 2013 Guarantors that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the December 2013 Notes or such guarantee; rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the December 2013 Guarantors that is not expressly subordinated (and is not senior) in right of payment to the December 2013 Notes, including the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes and the January 2013 Notes; and are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the December 2013 Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and to the indebtedness of the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not guarantors.

The Issuer may redeem the December 2013 Notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and any other amounts payable thereon, to the date of redemption, plus a redemption premium.

At any time prior to 15 December 2016, the Issuer may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the December 2013 Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at the redemption price equal to 104.125% of the principal amount of the December 2013 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date.

If an event treated as a change of control of the Issuer occurs, then each holder of the December 2013 Notes has the right to require that the Issuer repurchase such holder’s December 2013 Notes, at a purchase price in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The December 2013 Notes are also subject to certain customary covenants and events of default.

January 2013 Notes—\$500 million notes due 2023

In January 2013, the Issuer issued the January 2013 Notes, comprising \$500 million 5.625% notes due 2023, in an offering that was not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. The January 2013 Notes are governed by an indenture entered into by the Issuer, as issuer, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee for the holders, and Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited (the “January 2013 Guarantors”).

The January 2013 Notes are general unsecured, senior obligations of the Issuer and rank senior in right of payment to any and all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer and the January 2013 Guarantors that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the January 2013 Notes or such guarantee; rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the January 2013 Guarantors that is not expressly subordinated (and is not senior) in right of payment to the January 2013 Notes, including the 2011 Notes and the 2012 Notes; and are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the January 2013 Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and to the indebtedness of the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not guarantors.

At any time prior to 1 February 2018, the Issuer may redeem the January 2013 Notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus a redemption premium. On or after 1 February 2018, the Issuer may redeem all or part of the January 2013 initially at 102.813% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, with the premium declining after that date.

At any time prior to 1 February 2016, the Issuer may, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the January 2013 Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 105.625% of the principal amount of the January 2013 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date.

If an event treated as a change of control of the Issuer occurs, then each holder of the January 2013 Notes has the right to require that the Issuer repurchase such holder's January 2013 Notes, at a purchase price in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The January 2013 Notes are also subject to certain customary covenants and events of default.

2012 Notes—£500 million notes due 2020

In March 2012, the Issuer issued the 2012 Notes, comprising £500 million 8.250% notes due 2020, in an offering that was not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. The 2012 Notes are governed by an indenture entered into by the Issuer, as issuer, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee for the holders, and Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited (the "2012 Guarantors").

The 2012 Notes are general unsecured, senior obligations of the Issuer and rank senior in right of payment to any and all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2012 Guarantors that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the 2012 Notes or such guarantee; rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2012 Guarantors that is not expressly subordinated (and is not senior) in right of payment to the 2012 Notes, including the 2011 Notes; and are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2012 Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and to the indebtedness of the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not guarantors.

At any time prior to 15 March 2016, the Issuer may redeem the 2012 Notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus a redemption premium. On or after 15 March 2016, the Issuer may redeem all or part of the 2012 Notes initially at 104.125% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, with the premium declining after that date.

At any time prior to 15 May 2016, the Issuer may, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 108.250% of the principal amount of the 2012 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date.

If an event treated as a change of control of the Issuer occurs, then each holder of the 2012 Notes has the right to require that the Issuer repurchase such holder's 2012 Notes, at a purchase price in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The 2012 Notes are also subject to certain customary covenants and events of default.

2011 Notes—£1.0 billion equivalent unsecured sterling and US dollar notes due 2018 and 2021

In May 2011, the Issuer issued the 2011 Notes, comprising £500 million 8.125% notes due 2018, \$410 million 7.750% notes due 2018 and \$410 million 8.125% notes due 2021, in an offering that was not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. The 2011 Notes are governed by an indenture entered into by the Issuer, as issuer, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee for the holders, and Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC, Land Rover Exports Limited and JLR Nominee Company Limited (the "2011 Guarantors").

The 2011 Notes are general unsecured, senior obligations of the Issuer and rank senior in right of payment to any and all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2011 Guarantors that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the 2011 Notes or such guarantee; rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2011 Guarantors that is not expressly subordinated (and is not senior) in right of payment to the 2011 Notes; and are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the 2011 Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and to the indebtedness of the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not guarantors.

At any time prior to 15 May 2014, in the case of the 2011 Notes due in 2018, and 15 May 2016, in the case of the 2011 Notes due in 2021, the Issuer may redeem the 2011 Notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus a redemption premium. On or after 15 May 2014, in the case of the 2011 Notes due in 2018, and 15 May 2016, in the case of the 2011 Notes due in 2021, the Issuer may redeem all or part of the 2011 Notes initially at 106.094%, in the case of the sterling-denominated 2011 Notes, 105.813%, in the case of the US dollar-denominated 2011 Notes due in 2018 and 104.663%, in the case of the 2011 Notes due in 2021, of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, with the premium declining after that date.

At any time prior to 15 May 2014, the Issuer may, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the applicable series of the 2011 Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 108.125% of the principal amount of the sterling-denominated 2011 Notes and the 2011 Notes due in 2021 and at a redemption price equal to 107.750% of the principal amount of the US dollar-denominated 2011 Notes due in 2018, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date.

If an event treated as a change of control of the Issuer occurs, then each holder of the 2011 Notes has the right to require that the Issuer repurchase such holder's 2011 Notes, at a purchase price in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The 2011 Notes are also subject to certain customary covenants and events of default.

Facility A—£60.0 million Committed Multiple-currency Bilateral Invoice Discounting Facility

General

Jaguar Land Rover Limited as seller is a party to an invoice discounting facility agreement originally dated 5 August 2009 (as subsequently amended) with a bank as buyer. The facility is

committed (subject to certain conditions such as eligibility criteria like support by a standby letter of credit or guarantee issued by a specified bank and no greater than 270-day maturity, and subject to the buyer's right to vary or reduce any of the debtor sub-limits at any time). Eligible receivables may be generated from sales of finished vehicles, spare parts and accessories. The facility's availability ends on 31 March 2014 and no further receivables may be presented by the seller to the bank after that date. The facility is revolving, and as a sold receivable matures and is paid, an equivalent sum becomes available for re-utilisation by the seller under the facility. As at 30 September 2013, the face value of all outstanding receivables sold to the buyer under the facility was £1.6 million.

Rates, interest and fees

Discount rate: The discount rate is the per annum interest rate equal to the buyer's cost of funds plus 0.95%.

Default interest: If any sum due by the seller is not paid on its due date, default interest is payable at the per annum interest rate equal to the buyer's cost of funds plus 2%.

Fees: The following fees are payable to the buyer under the facility: a quarterly fee of 0.25% of the facility limit and a quarterly fee at a rate per annum of 0.35% applied against the daily unutilised available facility. Any arrangement and other fees already paid are not covered in this summary.

Recourse

Upon presentation by the seller of a purchase request, the buyer pays the seller the purchase price for the relevant receivable (the purchase price being the net present value of the receivable using the discount rate). At the same time as presenting the purchase request, the seller delivers deeds in favour of the buyer assigning all rights relating to that receivable and the related standby letter of credit or guarantee. Unless a receivable defaults, no notice of assignment is given to the debtor or the issuer of the related standby letter of credit or guarantee.

If a sold receivable is not paid on its due date other than as a result of a commercial dispute (as defined), the seller must make a claim under the standby letter of credit or guarantee which supports the receivable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the receivable remains unpaid after 21 days, the seller must pay the buyer a sum equal to that receivable (plus interest from the due date), at which point that receivable is assigned by way of sale back to the seller by the buyer. If a sold receivable is not paid on its due date as a result of a commercial dispute, the seller must immediately pay the buyer a sum equal to that receivable (plus interest from the due date), at which point that receivable is assigned by way of sale back to the seller by the buyer.

Representations

Various representations are made by the seller on the date of the facility agreement and at various regular points thereafter.

Covenants

There are various positive and negative covenants with which the seller must comply. Covenants include: a wide indemnity for losses suffered by the buyer in certain circumstances (such as non-payment by the seller or an issuer of a standby letter of credit or guarantee, non-payment of a receivable by the debtor due to a commercial dispute, non-payment of taxes or an event of default occurs); indemnities; pay increased costs; minimise losses on receivables, cooperate with and assist the buyer; further assurance; take enforcement action; no amendments to supply contracts, standby letters of credit and guarantees; perfect rights; ensure receivables paid to accounts held with the buyer; no granting of encumbrances over any standby letters of credit and guarantees; pay taxes; comply with any

standby letters of credit and guarantees; comply with all buyer instructions including to make demand on any issuer of standby letters of credit or guarantees; ensure all relevant supply contracts have retention of title provisions; and gross-up for withholding tax.

Events of default

The facility agreement sets out various events of default the occurrence of which allows the buyer to cancel the facility and require the repayment of all accrued or outstanding amounts. Such events of default include (subject in certain cases to grace periods, thresholds and other qualifications): non-payment; breach of other obligations; misrepresentation; cross-default; insolvency; insolvency proceedings; distress; enforcement of security; unlawfulness or invalidity of obligations or agreements; repudiation by the seller or any issuer of the facility agreement or any standby letters of credit or guarantees; an event of indemnity (as defined) occurs.

Governing law

The facility agreement is governed by English law.

Facility B—£1,290.0 million Unsecured Syndicated Revolving Loan Facility

General

The Issuer as borrower entered into a facilities agreement dated 22 July 2013 (as subsequently amended) (which replaced the previous facilities agreement dated 1 December 2011) with a syndicate of lenders. Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, Land Rover Exports Limited, JLR Nominee Company Limited and Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC are party to the facility agreement as guarantors (together with the Issuer, the “obligors”). The facility is unsecured. The facility agreement is split into facility A (£322.5 million) and facility B (£967.5 million). The purpose of the facilities is to provide for the borrower’s general corporate purposes and to refinance the previous facilities agreement dated 1 December 2011. As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, each facility is undrawn.

Interest and fees

Interest: The per annum interest rate payable on any loan drawn under facility A is sterling LIBOR plus a margin of 2.00% or under facility B is sterling LIBOR plus a margin of 2.50%. A customary market disruption clause appears in the facility agreement. A utilisation fee is payable on any loan drawn under the facilities of 0.15% (for any period where the facilities are up to 33% utilised), 0.25% (for any period where the facilities are between 33% and up to 66% utilised) and 0.50% (for any period where the facilities are over 66% utilised).

Default interest: If any sum due by any obligor is not paid on its due date, default interest is payable at the per annum interest rate of 1% plus the interest rate which would have applied if the unpaid sum had been a loan advanced under the relevant facility.

Fees: The following fees are payable to one or more of the finance parties: an annual agency fee to the facility agent; a commitment fee payable quarterly in arrears to the facility A lenders equal to 40% of the facility A margin in respect of the daily available commitment under facility A and to the facility B lenders equal to 40% of the facility B margin in respect of the daily available commitment under facility B; a fee in an amount agreed at the time is payable on the amount of commitments extended pursuant to the extension option referred to below. Any arrangement and other fees already paid and certain on-going fees not deemed material are not covered in this summary.

Repayment and prepayment

Repayments: All principal, interest and other sums under facility A must be repaid in full (subject to any extension that might be agreed between the parties pursuant to an uncommitted extension option provided in the facility agreement) three years after the date of the facility agreement and under facility B must be repaid in full five years after the date of the facility agreement. Facility A may be extended by up to a maximum of two years after its initial maturity. The facilities are structured as conventional revolving loan facilities, with each loan (with accrued interest) having to be repaid at the end of its interest period but which may be repaid by the drawing of a new, rollover loan.

Mandatory prepayments: If it becomes unlawful for any lender to comply with its obligations, that lender must inform the agent, upon which that lender's commitment is cancelled and the borrower must repay at the end of the relevant interest periods (or earlier if required by that lender in certain circumstances) that lender's participation in any outstanding loans under the facilities. Upon a change of control, no lender is obliged to fund a utilisation (save for a rollover loan) and the borrower must, if a lender requires, within 10 business days of notice to that effect from the agent, repay that lender's participation in all outstanding loans. "Change of control" means Tata Motors Limited ceasing to control the borrower which to avoid doubt includes Tata Motors Limited ceasing to own and control (directly or indirectly) more than 50% of the ordinary voting shares of the borrower.

Voluntary cancellations and prepayments: The borrower may voluntarily cancel or prepay all or any part the facilities on five business days' notice (subject to a minimum of £5.0 million). The borrower may also voluntarily cancel or prepay all of a lender's commitment and participations in loans (or replace that lender) if a payment to that lender has to be grossed up under the tax gross-up provisions or that lender claims indemnification from the borrower under the tax indemnity or the increased costs provisions.

Defaulting lenders: The borrower may cancel the commitments of a lender which defaults or is subject to insolvency or certain other events and/or replace that lender.

Redrawings: The facilities are conventional revolving loan facilities which may, subject to the usual conditions precedent, be utilised at any time by the borrower up to one month before the relevant facility terminates.

Representations

Each obligor makes various representations on the date of the facility agreement and (with the exception of certain representations) at various regular points thereafter, including as to: its legal status; the binding nature of its obligations under the facility agreement and related documents (the "finance documents"); the finance documents not conflicting with applicable law or with the constitutional documents and other agreements of the obligors and their respective subsidiaries ("JLR Group"); the corporate power of the obligors to enter into the finance documents; all authorisations required in relation to the finance documents having been obtained; governing law and enforcement; the application of withholding tax to payments under the finance documents; no filing or stamp taxes; no event of default existing under the finance documents; no material default by JLR Group members under other agreements; the correctness in all material respects of factual information contained in the information memorandum; the original financial statements of the borrower and the obligors being a fair representation of the relevant obligor's financial condition and no material adverse change having occurred between the date at which such financial statements were prepared and the date of the facility agreement; *pari passu* ranking of the obligors' obligations under the finance documents; no material proceedings started or threatened against any JLR Group member; compliance by JLR Group members with environmental law and no material environmental contamination existing; and compliance by JLR Group members with anti-corruption laws, anti-money laundering laws, applicable

international sanctions and certain US laws including anti-terrorism, margin regulations and ERISA (and for US guarantors only, compliance with certain US regulations and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act).

Covenants

General and information covenants: There are various positive and negative undertakings with which the borrower must comply such as: obligations to indemnify the finance parties for tax with respect to the finance documents (subject to certain usual mitigations and exceptions and to provision for the return of the benefit of tax credits); payment of stamp duty; payment of increased regulatory costs of the finance parties (including attributable to Basel III but excluding FATCA deductions required to be made by any party, Basel II and the UK, French, Dutch and German bank levies and certain other usual exceptions); certain indemnities; payment of break costs; payment of enforcement costs; provision of annual audited JLR Group accounts and the JLR Group's unaudited half-year and quarterly accounts; provision of compliance certificates relating to certain financial and other covenants; provision of documents sent to creditors generally, details of material litigation, and such financial and business information as the finance parties may request; obligations not to make a substantial change to the general nature of the business of the JLR Group; if any additional security or guarantees is offered to the holders of the 2011 Notes, 2012 Notes and January 2013 Notes described above, the borrower must offer the same security and guarantees to the finance parties. There are various positive and negative undertakings with which each obligor must comply, such as: the provision by each obligor of its annual audited accounts; obligations to gross-up for tax on payments under the finance documents (but not to gross-up because of a FATCA deduction) and to indemnify the finance parties for tax with respect to the finance documents (subject to certain usual mitigations and exceptions and to provision for the return of the benefit of tax credits); certain indemnities; payment of amendment costs; notification of defaults; an obligation to obtain authorisations with respect to its performance of and the enforceability of the finance documents; compliance with laws; compliance with certain US anti-terrorism laws. There are various positive and negative undertakings with which each obligor must comply (and with which the borrower must ensure that each JLR Group member complies), such as: restrictions on granting security (negative pledge); restrictions on asset disposals; restrictions on mergers (save for a permitted group reorganisation (as defined)); maintenance of insurances; compliance with environmental laws; restrictions on acquisitions; payment of taxes; restrictions on being a creditor of financial debt; restrictions on granting guarantees; restrictions on certain transfers to entities outside the JLR Group (including subscribing for shares in or loans or the transfer of assets to such non-JLR Group entities); restrictions on paying dividends outside the JLR Group and buying back shares from outside the JLR Group; capital contributions outside the JLR Group and investments in captive finance companies. There is one negative undertaking with which the borrower must ensure that each non-obligor JLR Group member complies, namely: not to permit non-obligor group members to incur financial debt subject to certain exceptions including an aggregate monetary cap, and to captive finance companies. There are various positive and negative undertakings with which each obligor must comply (and with which it must ensure that each of its subsidiaries complies), such as: compliance with sanctions laws, anti-corruption laws and anti-money laundering laws.

Financial covenants: There are two financial covenants. The borrower shall ensure that (i) the ratio of net debt of JLR Group members at the last day of a relevant period (being the preceding 12 months) to EBITDA for that relevant period will not be more than 3.5:1 and (ii) the ratio of EBITDA to net interest expense for any relevant period (being the preceding 12 months) will not be less than 2.5:1. Net debt and interest expense will not take account of net debt and interest expense attributable to captive finance companies (where the debt in question is not guaranteed or indemnified by another group member) or of intragroup financial debt or holding company financial debt subordinated to the repayment of the finance parties. These ratios are tested against the JLR Group's

annual audited, and semi-annual unaudited, accounts and against certificates of compliance provided by the borrower.

Miscellaneous: Conventional provisions covering the following elements are included: impaired agent; defaulting lender; replacement of defaulting lenders; disenfranchisement of defaulting lenders; replacement of non-consenting lenders (a “non-consenting lender” is one which, in the case of a waiver or amendment requiring all lender approval, refuses approval in circumstances where at least 85% have given their approval to the waiver or amendment). Save for certain matters expressly reserved for unanimous lender consent, any decision as to the administration, amendment or waiver of the facilities is decided by majority lenders (which is defined to be 66.7%).

Set-off: No obligor is permitted to set-off; each finance party is expressly permitted to set-off any matured obligation owed to it by an obligor against any matured obligation owed by that finance party to that obligor.

Transferability: Any lender may assign or transfer any of its rights and/or obligations to another bank or financial institution or to a trust, fund or other entity which is regularly engaged in or established for the purpose of making, purchasing or investing in loans, securities or other financial assets. Unless it is to an affiliate of the transferring lender, an existing lender with a minimum BBB+ rating or an affiliate with a minimum BBB+ rating of an existing lender, or an event of default has occurred and is continuing, consent of the borrower is required not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

Events of default

The facility agreement sets out various events of default, the occurrence of which allows the lenders to cancel the facilities, place the facilities on demand or demand immediate repayment of the facilities. Such events of default include (subject in certain cases to grace periods, thresholds and other qualifications): non-payment by an obligor of sums due from it under the finance documents; breach of the financial covenants; breach of other obligations of the obligors under the finance documents; misrepresentation by an obligor in connection with the finance documents; cross-default with respect to the financial debt of the JLR Group; insolvency and insolvency proceedings relating to the borrower or any obligor or material subsidiary (defined as a subsidiary of the borrower having 5% or more of the net assets or revenues of the JLR Group); the attachment of assets of the borrower or any obligor or material subsidiary and other creditors’ process against such assets; unlawfulness of the obligations of an obligor under the finance documents; repudiation by an obligor of a finance document; a guarantor ceases to be a subsidiary of the borrower (save as contemplated by a permitted group reorganisation as defined); material adverse effect on the validity, legality or enforceability of any obligation of any obligor under any finance document; non-compliance with US employee/pension regulations (ERISA); final judgment which remains undischarged. The occurrence of certain insolvency events with respect to a US guarantor will lead to the automatic repayment of loans made to that US guarantor.

Security and guarantees

There is no security given to support the facilities.

Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, Land Rover Exports Limited, JLR Nominee Company Limited and Jaguar Land Rover North America, LLC are party to the facility agreement, each as an unlimited joint and several guarantor.

Governing law

The facility agreement and the other facility documents are governed by English law.

Facility C—US\$350.0 million Committed Multi-currency Syndicated Credit Insured Invoice Discounting Facility

Jaguar Land Rover Limited as seller is a party to a syndicated insured invoice discounting facility agreement originally dated 21 March 2012 (as subsequently amended) with a bank as agent and buyer and another bank as buyer (the agent and the buyers together the “finance parties”).

Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is party to the facility agreement as guarantor (together with Jaguar Land Rover Limited, the “obligors”).

The facility is committed (subject to certain conditions such as eligibility criteria (e.g. credit insurance coverage) and no greater than 180-day maturity). The facility may be increased at the request of the seller via the introduction of new banks as buyers (subject, where any incoming bank is not one of a list of existing banks, to approval (at their discretion) of all the buyers) up to a maximum facility amount of US\$800.0 million. Eligible receivables may be generated from sales of ‘Land Rover’ finished vehicles, spare parts and accessories and from the sales of ‘Jaguar’ finished vehicles. The availability of the facility ends on 21 March 2015 and no further receivables may be presented by the seller to the banks after that date. The facility is revolving, and as a sold receivable matures and is paid, an equivalent sum becomes available for re-utilisation by the seller under the facility. As at 30 September 2013, the face value of all outstanding receivables sold to the buyers under the facility was £192.4 million.

Rates, interest and fees

Discount rate: The discount rate is the per annum interest rate equal to the relevant currency’s LIBOR plus 2.20% plus a supplement based on each buyer’s actual cost of funds.

Default interest: If any sum due by the seller is not paid on its due date, default interest is payable at the per annum interest rate of the facility rate plus 2%.

Fees: The following fees are payable to one or more of the finance parties under the facility: an annual agency fee to the agent; a quarterly fee of 0.25% of each buyer’s commitment; and a quarterly fee at a rate per annum of 0.50% applied against the daily unutilised available commitment of each buyer. Any arrangement and other fees paid already paid are not covered in this summary.

Recourse

On payment by the buyers of the purchase price for a receivable (the purchase price being the net present value of the receivable using the relevant discount rate from the date of purchase to the date falling three days after the due date of the receivable), all rights relating to that receivable (including the benefit of any credit insurance) is assigned by way of sale to the agent by the seller. Unless a receivable defaults, no notice of assignment is given to the debtor.

If a sold receivable is not paid on its due date (a “defaulted receivable”) because of a commercial dispute (as defined) or which is not covered by the relevant credit insurance, the agent can compel the seller to repurchase the defaulted receivable within three business days. The repurchase price is the face value of the defaulted receivable plus interest at the discount rate up to the date of repurchase. In all other cases, the seller must pay immediately a sum to the agent equal to any uninsured portion of the defaulted receivable and on-going interest (at the discount rate) up until the date on which the relevant credit insurer pays or is obliged to pay the relevant claim. In any event the seller has the right to buy back any defaulted receivable on three business days’ notice to the agent.

Representations

Each obligor makes various representations on the date of the facility agreement and at various regular points thereafter, such as: status; binding obligations; non-conflict with other obligations; authorisations; validity and admissibility of evidence; governing law and enforcement; deduction of tax; no filing or stamp taxes; no default; no misleading information; financial statements; *pari passu* ranking; no proceedings pending or threatened; environmental issues. There are various representations made by the seller in relation to each purchased receivable at the time it is presented for purchase by the seller: that the seller holds legal and beneficial title and the receivable is presented free from any restrictions on assignability, transfer or set-off rights; it is free from any consent required in relation to assignment of that receivable; an invoice has been prepared for each receivable sold; it is an eligible receivable (as defined therein); the seller is capable of receiving the purchase price for that receivable at the time of sale; all corporate actions necessary in order to present the receivable have been taken; it has performed all of its obligations under the supply contracts under which the receivables arise; each receivable represents an unconditional, legal and valid and binding obligation of the debtor enforceable by the seller; and that the presented receivables are not subject to certain floating charges.

Covenants

There are various positive and negative covenants with which the seller must comply, including: provision of annual audited JLR Group accounts; each obligor's annual audited accounts and the JLR Group's unaudited half-year and quarterly accounts; provision of documents sent to creditors generally, details of material litigation, and such financial and business information as the finance parties may request; notification of default. There are various positive and negative covenants with which the obligors must comply, including: compliance with authorisations; compliance with laws; restriction on mergers (save as a permitted group reorganisation (as defined)); change of the business; maintaining insurances; compliance with environmental laws; payment of taxes. There are various positive and negative covenants with which the seller must comply in relation to the receivables, including: a wide indemnity for losses suffered by the buyer in certain circumstances (such as misrepresentation, non-payment by the seller; noncompliance with insurance; non-payment of taxes or an event of default occurs); pay increased costs; minimise losses on receivables; cooperate with and assist the buyer; no amendments to supply contracts and insurances; perfect rights; ensure receivables paid to accounts held with the buyer; pay taxes; comply with insurance policies and gross-up for withholding tax.

Events of default

The facility agreement sets out various events of default the occurrence of which allows the banks to cancel the facility commitment and require the repayment of all accrued or outstanding amounts. Such events of default include (subject in certain cases to grace periods, thresholds and other qualifications): non-payment; breach of other obligations; misrepresentation; cross-default; insolvency; insolvency proceedings; distress; unlawfulness and invalidity of obligations or agreements; repudiation by any obligor or insurer of the facility agreement or insurance policy; change in ownership of obligors (save as a permitted group reorganisation (as defined)); crystallisation of any floating charges; appointment of an administrator pursuant to a floating charge; material adverse effect on validity, legality or enforceability of any facility documents; and a final judgment which can no longer be appealed is rendered against an obligor not covered by insurance and above a specified threshold.

Governing law

The facility agreement is governed by English law.

Facility D—US\$200.0 million Uncommitted Multi-currency Bilateral Invoice Discounting Facility

Jaguar Land Rover Limited as seller is a party to an insured invoice discounting uncommitted facility agreement originally dated 29 March 2012 with a bank as buyer.

Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is party to the facility agreement as guarantor (together with Jaguar Land Rover Limited the “obligors”).

The facility is uncommitted and at the discretion of the buyer. Eligible receivables may be generated from sales of ‘Land Rover’ finished vehicles, spare parts and accessories and from the sales of ‘Jaguar’ finished vehicles. The availability of the facility ends on 31 March 2014 and no further receivables may be presented by the seller to the bank after that date. The facility is revolving, and as a sold receivable matures and is paid, an equivalent sum becomes available for re-utilisation by the seller under the facility. As at 30 September 2013, the face value of all outstanding receivables sold to the buyers under the facility was zero.

Rates and interest

Discount rate: The discount rate is the per annum interest rate equal to the relevant currency’s LIBOR plus 2.2%.

Default interest: If any sum due by the seller is not paid on its due date, default interest is payable at the per annum interest rate of the facility rate plus 2%.

Recourse

The recourse provisions are the same as in Facility C above.

Representations

The representations are the same as in Facility C above.

Covenants

The covenants are the same as in Facility C above.

Events of default

The events of default are the same as in Facility C above.

Governing law

The facility agreement is governed by English law.

Sterling Bi-lateral Term Loan Facilities supported by CNY deposits

Jaguar Land Rover Limited as borrower has entered into sterling denominated short-term bilateral term loan facilities with certain banks as lenders. The facilities are guaranteed by Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited. Each facility agreement contains detailed representations, information covenants, general undertaking, increased costs, tax provisions, indemnities, mandatory prepayment, events of defaults and other provisions, and is governed by English law.

The facilities are a way by which the JLR Group can utilise excess funds held by Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited’s wholly owned Chinese incorporated subsidiary Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltd.

The facilities are supported by Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltd. as depositor. The depositor places a Chinese yuan (“CNY”) deposit in a blocked account in its name with a bank in China which is affiliated with the lender in CNY equivalent to the facility size (plus a buffer (in the order of 10%)). Pursuant to a standby letter of credit (“SBLC”) issuance facility letter between the deposit bank and the depositor, at the depositor’s application, the deposit bank issues an SBLC in favour of the lender. The SBLC allows the lender to claim payment from the deposit bank if the borrower defaults on its obligations under the facility agreement. The depositor charges the deposit in favour of the deposit bank as security for its reimbursement obligations due to the deposit bank in relation to the SBLC. The SBLC issuance facility letters and deposit charges are governed by Chinese law.

The rate of interest earned on the deposit is similar or the same as the interest rate payable on the loan. The interest rate payable on the loan facility is a fixed rate.

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, the aggregate facility amounts (all fully drawn) of these facilities is £45 million and the total sum of all the deposits is CNY 477 million (approximately equivalent to £48 million (at a bookkeeping exchange rate of 9.88 CNY to the GBP at 30 September 2013)).

On 29 January 2014, facility A listed below will mature and the borrower intends to repay the facility in full.

A summary of the facilities in place as at the date of this Offering Memorandum is:

<u>Lender</u>	<u>Facility amount</u> (£ million)	<u>Initial deposit amount</u> (CNY million)	<u>Term</u> (years)	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Rate on loan and deposit</u> (%)
A	20	220	3	January 2014	2.90
B.	25	257	2	March 2014	2.37
Total	45	477	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hedging Facilities

As part of the management of currency and commodity price risks, we use a range of derivatives including currency forwards, currency options and commodity swaps to reduce cash flow volatility. These derivatives are transacted with banks that have allocated uncommitted credit lines to cover any potential mark-to-market value of these deals. As at 30 September 2013, we had credit lines agreed with 30 banks. The carrying value of these derivatives (derivative financial assets less derivative financial liabilities and long-term derivatives) at 30 September 2013 was £496 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Notes were issued under and are governed by an Indenture, dated 31 January 2014 (the “Indenture”). The Indenture was entered into by the Issuer, the Guarantors and Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as Trustee. Copies of the form of the Indenture are available upon request to the Issuer.

You will find the definitions of capitalized terms used in this description either in the body of this section or at the end of this section under “—Certain Definitions.”

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange’s Euro MTF Market.

The Indenture will not be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The terms of the Notes will include those stated in the Indenture.

General

The Notes

The Notes:

- are general unsecured, senior obligations of the Issuer;
- are being offered in an aggregate principal amount of £400,000,000;
- mature on 15 February 2022 at their aggregate principal amount;
- will be issued in denominations of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof;
- will be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached. See “Book-Entry; Delivery, and Form”;
- rank equally in right of payment to any existing and future senior unsecured Indebtedness of the Issuer; and
- will be repaid at par in pound sterling.

Additional Notes

The Issuer in a supplemental indenture relating to additional notes may issue additional notes (the “Additional Notes”) from time to time after this offering subject to the provisions of the Indenture described below under “—Certain Covenants,” including, without limitation, the covenant set forth under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness.” The Notes offered hereby and, if issued, any Additional Notes subsequently issued under an Indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under that Indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase (*provided* that, if any additional notes are not fungible with existing notes of the same class for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such additional notes shall have a separate CUSIP, ISIN and common code, if any).

Interest

Interest on the Notes will:

- accrue at the rate of 5.000% per annum;
- accrue from the Issue Date or the most recent interest payment date;
- be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears, with the first interest payment covering the period from the Issue Date to 15 August 2014;

- be payable semi-annually on 15 February and 15 August of each year to the holders of record on 1 February and 1 August, as the case may be, immediately preceding the related interest payment dates; and
- be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

The yield calculated at issuance of the Notes was 5.000%. Your yield will depend on the price at which you purchase the Notes.

Guarantees

The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes, including the repurchase obligation of the Issuer resulting from a Change of Control, will be unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited and any future guarantors of the Notes as described below under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Guarantees” (the “Guarantors”). These guarantees (the “Note Guarantees”) by the Guarantors will not exceed the maximum amount that can be guaranteed by the applicable Guarantor without rendering the Note Guarantee, as it relates to the Guarantor, voidable or unenforceable under applicable laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

Under the Indenture, a Guarantor may consolidate with, merge with or into, or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to any other Person as described below under “—Certain Covenants—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” and “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Asset Sales.” However, if the other Person is not the Issuer or a Guarantor, such Guarantor’s obligations under its Note Guarantees must be expressly assumed by such other Person. Upon the sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger) of a Guarantor, or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets of a Guarantor (in each case other than to the Issuer), such Guarantor will be released and relieved from all its obligations under its Note Guarantees, subject to the limitations below under “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Asset Sales.”

The Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be released:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that Guarantor (including by way of merger, consolidation, amalgamation or combination) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the covenants on “—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” or “—Limitations on Asset Sales”;
- (2) in connection with any sale or other disposition of Capital Stock of that Guarantor (or Capital Stock of any Parent Holdco of such Guarantor (other than the Issuer)) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the covenants on “—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” or “—Limitations on Asset Sales” and the Guarantor ceases to be a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of the sale or other disposition;
- (3) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that Guarantor (including by way of merger, consolidation, amalgamation or combination) to another Guarantor, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the covenants on “—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” or “—Limitations on Asset Sales”;
- (4) upon the release of the Guarantee, security or Indebtedness that gave rise to the obligations to Guarantee the Notes, so long as no other Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary is at that time guaranteed or secured by such Guarantor in a manner that would require the granting of a Note Guarantee;

- (5) if the Issuer designates any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the covenant on “—Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries”;
- (6) upon legal defeasance, covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as provided below under the captions “—Defeasance” and “—Satisfaction and Discharge”;
- (7) upon the full and final payment of the Notes and performance of all Obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors under the Indenture and the Notes; or
- (8) as described below under the caption “—Amendments and Waivers.”

Upon any occurrence giving rise to a release of a Note Guarantee, as specified above, the Trustee, subject to receipt of certain documents from the Issuer and/or Guarantor, will execute any documents reasonably required in order to evidence or effect such release, discharge and termination in respect of such Note Guarantee. Neither the Issuer, the Trustee nor any Guarantor will be required to make a notation on the Notes to reflect any such release, discharge or termination.

Ranking

The Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer and the Note Guarantees will be senior unsecured obligations of the Guarantors. The payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes and the obligations of the Guarantors under the Note Guarantees will:

- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all other Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, that is not by its terms expressly subordinated to other Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable;
- rank senior in right of payment to all Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, that is, by its terms, expressly subordinated to the senior Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable; and
- be effectively subordinated to the Secured Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors, as applicable, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such Indebtedness, and to the Indebtedness of the Subsidiaries that are not Guarantors of the Notes.

Form of Notes

The Notes will be represented initially by global notes in registered form. The Notes initially offered and sold in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”) will be represented by global Notes (the “Rule 144A Global Notes”); and the Notes initially offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (“Regulation S”) will be represented by additional global Notes (the “Regulation S Global Notes”). The combined principal amounts of the Rule 144A Global Notes and the Regulation S Global Notes (together, the “Global Notes”) will at all times represent the total outstanding principal amount of the Notes represented thereby.

The Global Notes will be deposited with a common depositary and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depositary for the accounts of Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking (*société anonyme*) (“Clearstream Banking”). Ownership of interests in the Global Notes (the “Book-Entry Interests”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking, as applicable, or persons that hold interests through any such participant. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking will hold interests in the Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts. Except under the limited circumstances described in “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form,” book-entry interests will not be held in definitive certificated form.

Paying Agent and Registrar

Citibank, N.A., London Branch, will initially act as paying agent (the “Paying Agent”) for the Notes. Citibank, N.A., London Branch, will initially act as registrar (the “Registrar”) for the Notes. The Issuer shall at all times maintain a Paying Agent in a jurisdiction within the European Union where no withholding or deduction is required pursuant to the legislation described in paragraph (d) of “Additional Amounts” below. The Issuer may change the Paying Agent or Registrar for the Notes, and the Issuer may act as Registrar for its Notes. For further information on payments on the Notes and transfers of the Notes, see “Book-Entry; Delivery, and Form.”

Optional Redemption

Optional Make-Whole Redemption

Upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ written notice, the Issuer may redeem at any time, at its option, all or part of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being redeemed plus the Applicable Redemption Premium and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

“Applicable Redemption Premium” means the greater of:

- (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of a Note; and
- (2) on any redemption date, the excess of:
 - (i) the present value of (x) the outstanding principal amount of such Note, plus (y) all required interest payments due on such Note through 15 February 2022 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest), computed using a discount rate equal to the Gilt Rate as of such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over
 - (ii) the outstanding principal amount of such Note.

For the avoidance of doubt, calculation of the Applicable Redemption Premium shall not be a duty or obligation of the Trustee or any paying agent.

If such optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date, and no additional interest will be payable to beneficial holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption by the Issuer.

In the case of any partial redemption, the Trustee will select the Notes for redemption in compliance with the requirements of the principal securities exchange, if any, on which the Notes are listed, as certified by the Issuer to the Trustee, or, if the Notes are not listed, then on a pro rata basis, by lot or by such other method as the Trustee in its sole discretion will deem to be fair and appropriate, although no Note of £100,000 in original principal amount or less will be redeemed in part. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption relating to that Note will state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. A new Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion thereof will be issued and delivered in the name of the holder thereof upon cancellation of the original Note.

Any such redemption and notice may, in the Issuer’s discretion, be subject to the satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent.

Optional Redemption of the Notes upon an Equity Offering

At any time prior to 15 February 2017, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ written notice, the Issuer may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal

amount of the Notes, at a redemption price equal to 105.000% of the principal amount of the Notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the rights of holders of the Notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date), with the net cash proceeds from one or more Equity Offerings. The Issuer may only do this, however, if:

- (a) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the initially issued Notes (excluding Notes that are held by the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries) would remain outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such proposed redemption; and
- (b) the redemption occurs within 90 days after the closing of such Equity Offering.

Notice of any redemption upon any Equity Offering may be given prior to the completion thereof, and any such redemption or notice may, at the Issuer's discretion, be subject to one or more conditions precedent, including, but not limited to, completion of the related Equity Offering.

Unless the Issuer defaults in the payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes or portion thereof called for redemption on the applicable redemption date. Any such redemption or notice may, at the Issuer's discretion, be subject to one or more conditions precedent.

Redemption for Changes in Withholding Taxes

The Issuer is entitled to redeem the Notes issued by it, at its option, in whole but not in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at 100% of the principal amount of such Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest (if any) to the date of redemption (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if due to a Change in Tax Law:

- (a) in the case of the Issuer or any Guarantor, as the case may be, the Issuer or Guarantor has, or would, on the next date on which any amount would be payable with respect to such Notes, become obligated to pay to the holder or beneficial owner of any Note any Additional Amounts (as defined below under "—Additional Amounts"); and
- (b) in the case of any Guarantor, (A) such Guarantor would be unable, for reasons outside its control, to procure payment by the Issuer or (B) the procuring of such payment by the Issuer would be subject to withholding taxes imposed by a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined below under "—Additional Amounts"),

provided, however, that the Issuer determines, in its reasonable judgment, that the obligation to pay such Additional Amounts cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to it, and *provided, further*, that at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay Additional Amounts (as defined below) remains in effect.

For purposes hereof, a "Change in Tax Law" shall mean any change in or an amendment to the laws, treaties, regulations or rulings of any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined below under "—Additional Amounts"), including any change in the application, administration or administrative or judicial interpretation of such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings; which change or amendment has not been publicly announced as formally proposed before and which becomes effective on or after the Issue Date (or, if the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction became a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction on a date after the Issue Date, such later date).

Notice of any such redemption shall be irrevocable. Prior to the publication or, where relevant, mailing of any notice of redemption described in this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption in accordance with the terms set forth in the Indenture and setting forth in reasonable detail a statement of the facts relating thereto (together with a written Opinion of Counsel to the effect that the Issuer or any

Guarantor has become obligated to pay such Additional Amounts as a result of a change or amendment described above).

The foregoing provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any successor Person, after such successor Person becomes a party to the Indenture, with respect to a Change in Tax Law occurring after the time such successor Person becomes a party to the Indenture.

Additional Amounts

All payments made under or with respect to the Notes under the Indenture or pursuant to any Note Guarantee shall be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the United Kingdom or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax; (ii) any jurisdiction from or through which payment on the Notes or any Note Guarantee is made, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax; or (iii) any other jurisdiction in which the Issuer or any Guarantor is incorporated or organized, engaged in business for tax purposes or resident for tax purposes, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax (each a “Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction”), unless the Issuer or any Guarantor is required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law or by the interpretation or administration thereof by the relevant government authority or agency. If the Issuer or any Guarantor is so required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction from any payment made under or with respect to the Notes or any Note Guarantee, such Issuer or such Guarantor, as the case may be, will pay such additional amounts (“Additional Amounts”) as may be necessary so that the net amount (including Additional Amounts) received by each holder after such withholding or deduction (including any withholding or deduction on such Additional Amounts) will not be less than the amount such holder would have received if such Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; *provided, however*, that no Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to payments made to any holder or beneficial owner for or on account of:

- (a) any Taxes that would not have been imposed, assessed, levied or collected but for the existence of a present or former business or personal connection between the holder or beneficial owner of the Notes or applicable Note Guarantee and the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such Taxes (other than the mere holding of the Notes or any Note Guarantees);
- (b) any Taxes that would not have been imposed, assessed, levied or collected but for the fact that where presentation is required, the applicable Note or Note Guarantee was presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that a holder would have been entitled to such Additional Amounts if it had presented the Note or Note Guarantee, as applicable, on any day during such 30-day period;
- (c) any Taxes that would not have been imposed, assessed, levied or collected had the holder or beneficial owner of the Notes or any Note Guarantee complied, on a timely basis, with a written request of an Issuer or any Guarantor for any applicable information or certification that would have, if provided on a timely basis, permitted the payment to be made without withholding or deduction (or with a reduced rate of withholding or deduction);
- (d) any withholding or deduction imposed on a payment to or for the benefit of an individual that is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council Meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive, or pursuant to any European Union legislation amending or replacing such Directive;

- (e) any withholding or deduction imposed on the applicable Note or Note Guarantee that is presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the Note or Note Guarantee to another paying agent in a Member State of the European Union;
- (f) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, excise, transfer, personal property or similar Taxes;
- (g) any Taxes payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments under, or with respect to, the Notes or with respect to any Note Guarantee;
- (h) any withholding or deduction required to be made from a payment pursuant to Sections 1471-1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as of the issue date (or any amended or successor version) (the “Code”), any current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, any similar law or regulations adopted pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between a non-U.S. jurisdiction and the United States with respect to the foregoing or any agreements entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b)(1) of the Code; or
- (i) any Taxes that are payable on account of any combination of (a) through (h) above.

In addition, Additional Amounts will not be paid in respect of any payment in respect of the Notes or any Note Guarantee to any holder or beneficial owner of the applicable Notes or Note Guarantee that is a fiduciary, a partnership, a limited liability company or any person other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent such payment would be required by the laws of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction to be included in the income for tax purposes of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, a member of such partnership, an interest holder in such limited liability company or a beneficial owner that would not have been entitled to such Additional Amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member, interest holder or beneficial owner been the holder of such Notes or Note Guarantee.

For purposes of the foregoing, the “Relevant Date” means, in respect of any payment, the date on which such payment first becomes due and payable, but if the full amount of the monies payable has not been received by the Paying Agent on or prior to such due date, the Relevant Date means the first date on which, the full amount of such monies having been so received and being available for payment to Holders, notice to that effect has been duly given to the Holders.

Wherever in the Indenture or the Notes or any Note Guarantee there are mentioned, in any context, (1) the payment of principal, (2) purchase prices in connection with a purchase of Notes under the Indenture or the Notes, (3) interest or (4) any other amount payable on or with respect to any of the Notes or any Note Guarantee, such reference shall be deemed to include payment of Additional Amounts as described under this heading to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

At least 30 days prior to each date on which payment of principal or premium, if any, interest or other amounts on the Notes or any Note Guarantee is to be made (unless an obligation to pay Additional Amounts arises less than 45 days prior to that payment date, in which case it shall be promptly thereafter), if the Issuer or any Guarantor will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any such payment, such Issuer will promptly furnish the Trustee and the Paying Agent, if other than the Trustee, with an Officer’s Certificate stating that such Additional Amounts will be payable and the amounts estimated to be so payable, and will set forth such other information necessary to enable the Trustee or the Paying Agent to pay such Additional Amounts to the holders on the payment date.

The Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will make all withholdings and deductions required by law and will remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant tax authority in accordance with applicable law. The Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will use its reasonable efforts to obtain tax receipts from each tax authority evidencing the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld. The Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will furnish to the Trustee, within a reasonable time after the date the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld is made, certified copies of tax receipts evidencing payment by the Issuer or a Guarantor, as the case may be, or if, notwithstanding such entity's efforts to obtain receipts, receipts are not obtained, other evidence of payments (reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee) by such entity. If reasonably requested by the Trustee, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will provide to the Trustee such information as may be in the possession of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor (and not otherwise in the possession of the Trustee) to enable the Trustee to determine the amount of withholding taxes attributable to any particular holder, *provided, however*, that in no event shall the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor be required to disclose any information that it reasonably deems to be confidential.

The Issuer and the Guarantors will pay and indemnify the holders for any present or future stamp, court or documentary Taxes, or any other excise, property or similar Taxes which arise in any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, from the execution, delivery and registration of the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Indenture and any document or instrument referred to therein, upon original issuance and initial resale of the Notes, or in connection with the enforcement of the Notes, any Note Guarantee, the Indenture or any other document or instrument referred to therein.

The foregoing obligations will survive any termination, defeasance or discharge of the Indenture. References in this section ("—Additional Amounts") to the Issuer or any Guarantor shall apply to any successor(s) thereto.

Change of Control

Each holder of the Notes, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, will have the right to require that the Issuer repurchase such holder's Notes, at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Within 30 days following a Change of Control, the Issuer will mail a notice to the holders of the Notes with a copy to the Trustee stating:

- (1) that a Change of Control has occurred and that such holder has the right to require the Issuer to purchase such holder's Notes, at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date);
- (2) the circumstances and relevant facts regarding such Change of Control (including information with respect to pro forma historical income, cash flow and capitalization after giving effect to such Change of Control);
- (3) the repurchase date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed);
- (4) that each Note will be subject to repurchase only in integral multiples of £1,000 (provided that no Note of less than £100,000 remains outstanding thereafter); and
- (5) the instructions determined by the Issuer, consistent with the covenant described hereunder, that a holder must follow in order to have its Notes purchased.

The Issuer will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations or applicable listing requirements conflict with the provisions of this covenant, the Issuer will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under this covenant by virtue thereof.

The Issuer will not be required to repurchase Notes pursuant to this Change of Control feature if a notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the Indenture as described above under the caption “—Optional redemption,” unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price.

The Change of Control repurchase feature is a result of negotiations between the Issuer and the initial purchasers. We have no present intention to engage in a transaction involving a Change of Control, although it is possible that we would decide to do so in the future. Subject to the limitations discussed below, we could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture, but that could increase the amount of Indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise affect our capital structure or credit ratings. Restrictions on our ability to Incur additional Indebtedness are contained in the covenant described under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness.” These restrictions can only be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding under the Indenture. Except so long as the limitations contained in such covenants are effective, the Indenture will not contain any covenants or provisions that may afford holders of the Notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction.

The Issuer’s ability to repurchase Notes upon a Change of Control may be limited by a number of factors. The occurrence of some of the events that constitute a Change of Control would constitute a default under certain other Indebtedness of the Issuer or its Subsidiaries which, in the event of a Change of Control, could make it difficult for the Issuer to repurchase the Notes. Our future Indebtedness may contain prohibitions on the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a Change of Control or require such Indebtedness to be repurchased upon a Change of Control. Moreover, the exercise by the holders of their right to require the Issuer to repurchase Notes could cause a default under such Indebtedness, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on us. Finally, the Issuer’s ability to pay cash to the holders of Notes following the occurrence of a Change of Control may be limited by our then existing financial resources. We cannot assure you that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. The provisions under the Indenture relating to the Issuer’s obligation to make an offer to repurchase Notes as a result of a Change of Control may be waived or modified with the written consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes issued under the Indenture.

Certain Covenants

Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness

- (a) The Issuer shall not, and shall not cause or permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, Incur, directly or indirectly, any Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries, may Incur Indebtedness if on the date thereof the Consolidated Coverage Ratio of the Issuer is at least 2.25 to 1.0.

- (b) The foregoing limitations contained in paragraph (a) do not apply to the Incurrence of any of the following Indebtedness:
- (1) Indebtedness in respect of the Notes issued on the Issue Date, and the related Note Guarantees by the Issuer and the other Guarantors;
 - (2) Indebtedness in respect of the Existing Notes, the Existing Guarantees and any other Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness of the type covered by subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (b)), each outstanding on the Issue Date after giving effect to the application of proceeds from the Notes;
 - (3) Indebtedness in respect of Receivables Financing;
 - (4) Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Guarantor owed to and held by the Issuer or a Guarantor, Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary owed to and held by another Restricted Subsidiary or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary owed to and held by the Issuer; *provided, however*, that any subsequent issuance or transfer or any Capital Stock that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than the Issuer or Restricted Subsidiary shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute the Incurrence of such Indebtedness by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be;
 - (5) Capital Lease Obligations and Indebtedness Incurred, in each case, to provide all or a portion of the purchase price or cost of construction of an asset;
 - (6) Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to paragraph (a) or pursuant to subparagraph (1), (2), (6) or (12) of this paragraph (b);
 - (7) Hedging Obligations entered into for non-speculative purposes as determined in good faith by the Issuer;
 - (8) customer deposits and advance payments received from customers for goods purchased in the ordinary course of business;
 - (9) the guarantee by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to the extent that the guaranteed Indebtedness was permitted to be Incurred by another provision of this covenant; *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the Notes or a Note Guarantee, then the guarantee must be subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness guaranteed; *provided, further*, that the Issuer and each Guarantor shall not guarantee or provide any other form of credit support relating to any Indebtedness of any Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor unless the Issuer or such Guarantor could Incur such Indebtedness pursuant to another provision of subparagraphs (a) or (b) of this covenant;
 - (10) the Incurrence by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, self-insurance obligations, captive insurance companies, bankers' acceptances, performance and surety bonds in the ordinary course of business;
 - (11) the Incurrence by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument (including electronic withdrawals) inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds, so long as such Indebtedness is repaid, cash collateralized or otherwise covered within 30 Business Days;
 - (12) Indebtedness of any Person outstanding at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that such Indebtedness is not created, Incurred or assumed in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer; *provided, further*, that at the time such Person became a

Restricted Subsidiary (A) the Issuer would have been able to Incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to paragraph (a) above after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness or (B) the Consolidated Coverage Ratio would not be less than it was immediately prior to giving effect the transaction pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary;

- (13) Indebtedness arising from agreements of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary providing for customary indemnification, obligations in respect of earnouts or other adjustments of purchase price or, in each case, similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition or disposition of any business or assets or Person or any Capital Stock of a Subsidiary, *provided* that the maximum liability of the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds, including the Fair Market Value of non-cash proceeds (measured at the time received and without giving effect to any subsequent changes in value), actually received by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with any such disposition;
 - (14) Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in respect of (A) letters of credit, surety, performance or appeal bonds, completion guarantees, judgment, advance payment, customs, VAT or other tax guarantees or similar instruments issued in the ordinary course of business of such Person and not in connection with the borrowing of money, including letters of credit or similar instruments in respect of self-insurance and workers compensation obligations, (B) any Cash Management Arrangements; *provided, however*, that upon the drawing of such letters of credit or other instrument, such obligations are reimbursed within 30 days following such drawing; and (C) guarantees or other similar instruments or obligations issued or relating to liabilities or obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business; and
 - (15) the Incurrence of Indebtedness by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding, including all Indebtedness Incurred to Refinance any Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this sub-paragraph (15), not to exceed £500.0 million.
- (c) For purposes of determining compliance with the foregoing covenant:
- (1) in the event that an item of Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Indebtedness described above, the Issuer, in its sole discretion, will classify and from time to time may reclassify such item of Indebtedness and the Issuer will only be required to include the amount and type of such Indebtedness in one of the above subparagraphs; and
 - (2) an item of Indebtedness may be divided and classified, or reclassified, in more than one of the types of Indebtedness described above.
- (d) During any Investment Grade Status Period, upon notice by the Issuer to the Trustee by the delivery of an Officer's Certificate that it has achieved Investment Grade Status, this covenant will be suspended and will not during such period be applicable to the Issuer and its Subsidiaries and shall only be applicable if such Investment Grade Status Period ends.

As a result, during any such period, the Notes will lose the protection initially provided under this covenant. No action taken during an Investment Grade Status Period or prior to an Investment Grade Status Period in compliance with this covenant will require reversal or constitute a default under the Notes in the event that this covenant is subsequently reinstated or suspended, as the case may be. An Investment Grade Status Period will not commence

until the Issuer has delivered the Officer's Certificate referred to above and will terminate immediately upon the failure of the Notes to maintain Investment Grade Status.

The accrual of interest or preferred stock dividends, the accretion or amortisation of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness, the reclassification of preferred stock as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on preferred stock or Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an Incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant.

For purposes of determining compliance with any sterling denominated restriction on the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the sterling equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a different currency shall be utilised, calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was Incurred; *provided, however*, that (i) if such Indebtedness denominated in non-sterling currency is subject to a Currency Agreement with respect to sterling the amount of such Indebtedness expressed in sterling will be calculated so as to take account of the effects of such Currency Agreement; and (ii) the sterling equivalent of the principal amount of any such Indebtedness outstanding on the Issue Date shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the Issue Date. The principal amount of any refinancing Indebtedness Incurred in the same currency as the Indebtedness being refinanced will be the sterling equivalent of the Indebtedness refinanced determined on the date such Indebtedness was originally Incurred, except to the extent that:

- (1) such sterling equivalent was determined based on a Currency Agreement, in which case the refinancing Indebtedness will be determined in accordance with the preceding sentence; and
- (2) the principal amount of the refinancing Indebtedness exceeds the principal amount of the Indebtedness being refinanced, in which case the sterling equivalent of such excess will be determined on the date such refinancing Indebtedness is being incurred.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may Incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

- (1) in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount, the amount of the liability in respect thereof determined in accordance with IFRS; and
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, in the case of any other Indebtedness.

Restricted Payments

- (a) The Issuer will not, and will not permit its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, make any Restricted Payment; *provided, however*, that the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may make a Restricted Payment if on the date thereof, and after giving pro forma effect to such proposed Restricted Payment:
 - (1) no Default or Event of Default will have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;
 - (2) such Issuer or Restricted Subsidiary could Incur at least £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the ratio set forth in (a) under “—Limitations on Incurrence of Indebtedness.” A Restricted Payment that is an Investment will be permitted to be made under this sub-paragraph (2) if, at the time of entering into a binding agreement or arrangement to make such Investment, and after giving pro forma effect to such Investment, the Consolidated Coverage Ratio of the Issuer is at least 2.25 to 1.0.; and

- (3) the aggregate amount of all Restricted Payments declared or made after the Issue Date (including Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (b)(1), (8) and (11) below, but excluding all other Restricted Payments described in paragraph (b) below) does not exceed the sum of (without duplication):
- (i) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer for the period from 1 January 2011, to the end of the Issuer's most recently ended fiscal quarter for which financial statements are available at the time of such proposed Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income shall be a negative number, minus 100% of such negative amount); *plus*
 - (ii) the aggregate net cash proceeds and the Fair Market Value of property or assets or marketable securities received by the Issuer after the Issue Date as capital contributions or from the issuance or sale (other than to any Subsidiary) of shares of the Issuer's Qualified Capital Stock or warrants, options or rights to purchase shares of the Issuer's Qualified Capital Stock (except, in each case to the extent such proceeds are used to purchase, redeem or otherwise retire Capital Stock as set forth in clause (b)(5) or (6) below) (excluding the net cash proceeds from the issuance of the Issuer's Qualified Capital Stock financed, directly or indirectly, using funds borrowed from the Issuer or any Subsidiary until and to the extent such borrowing is repaid); *plus*
 - (iii) the amount by which the Issuer's Indebtedness or Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary is reduced on the Issuer's consolidated balance sheet after the Issue Date upon the conversion or exchange (other than by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiary) of such Indebtedness into the Issuer's Qualified Capital Stock, together with the aggregate net cash proceeds and the Fair Market Value of property or assets or marketable securities received by the Issuer at the time of such conversion or exchange (excluding the net cash proceeds from the issuance of the Issuer's Qualified Capital Stock financed, directly or indirectly, using funds borrowed from the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary until and to the extent such borrowing is repaid); *plus*
 - (iv) (x) in the case of any Investment that is sold, disposed of or otherwise cancelled, liquidated or repaid, constituting a Restricted Payment made after the Issue Date, an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate amount received in cash and the Fair Market Value of the property or assets and marketable securities received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and (y) in the case of the designation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary or if an Unrestricted Subsidiary is merged or consolidated into the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or the assets of an Unrestricted Subsidiary are transferred to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (as long as the designation of such Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary was deemed a Restricted Payment), the Fair Market Value of the Issuer's interest in such Subsidiary as of the date of such designation or at the time of such merger, consolidation or transfer of assets; *plus*
 - (v) to the extent that any Investment constituting a Restricted Payment that was made after the Issue Date is made in an entity that subsequently becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, the Fair Market Value of such Investment of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries as of the date such entity becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; *plus*
 - (vi) 100% of any dividends or distributions received by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date from an Unrestricted Subsidiary, to the extent that

such dividends or distributions were not otherwise included in the Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer for such period; *less*

- (vii) 100% of the sum total of (i) the total amount of cash transfers or distributions of cash to Affiliates (other than Restricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer) of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with customary cash pooling arrangements (“Outgoing Cash Pooling Transfers”), less (ii) the total amount of cash transfers or distributions of cash made by Affiliates (other than Restricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer) of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with customary cash pooling arrangements (“Incoming Cash Pooling Transfers”).
- (b) The foregoing limitations contained in paragraph (a) do not apply to the following Restricted Payments by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary so long as (with respect to subparagraphs (3) to (10) below) no Default or Event of Default has occurred or is continuing:
 - (1) the payment of any dividend within 60 days after the date of its declaration or publication if at such date of declaration or publication, as the case may be, such payment would have been permitted by the provisions of this section “—Restricted Payments”;
 - (2) cash payments in lieu of issuing fractional shares pursuant to the exchange or conversion of any exchangeable or convertible securities;
 - (3) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any shares of the Issuer’s Capital Stock or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Capital Stock in exchange for (including any such exchange pursuant to the exercise of a conversion right or privilege in connection with which cash is paid in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares or scrip), or out of the net cash proceeds of a substantially concurrent issuance and sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer) of, shares of the Issuer’s Qualified Capital Stock or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Qualified Capital Stock;
 - (4) the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value or payment of principal of any Subordinated Obligation in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of a substantially concurrent issuance and sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer) of, shares of the Issuer’s Qualified Capital Stock; *provided* that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (a)(3)(ii) above;
 - (5) the purchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Subordinated Obligation (other than Disqualified Stock) in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of a substantially concurrent incurrence (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer) of, Refinancing Indebtedness;
 - (6) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Qualified Capital Stock of the Issuer held by any current or former officer, director, employee or consultant of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to any equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement, restricted stock grant, shareholders’ agreement or similar agreement; *provided* that the aggregate price paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Qualified Capital Stock does not exceed £15 million in any calendar year with unused amounts in any calendar year being carried over to succeeding calendar years;

- (7) the declaration or payment of any dividend to all holders of Capital Stock of a Subsidiary of the Issuer on a pro rata basis or on a basis that results in the receipt by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of dividends or distributions of greater value than the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary would receive on a pro rata basis;
 - (8) following a public equity offering that results in a listing of the Capital Stock of the Issuer on a securities exchange, the payment of dividends on the Capital Stock of the Issuer up to 6% per annum of the net cash proceeds received by the Issuer in any such public equity offering or any subsequent public equity offering of such Capital Stock;
 - (9) the repurchase of Capital Stock deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options with respect to which payment of the cash exercise price has been forgiven if the cumulative aggregate value of such deemed repurchases does not exceed the cumulative aggregate amount of the exercise price of such options received;
 - (10) the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer issued on or after the Issue Date in accordance with the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test described above under the caption “—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness”; and
 - (11) so long as no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, other Restricted Payments at any time outstanding in an aggregate amount not to exceed £400.0 million since the Issue Date.
- (c) During any Investment Grade Status Period, upon notice by the Issuer to the Trustee by the delivery of an Officer’s Certificate that it has achieved Investment Grade Status, this covenant will be suspended and will not, during such period, be applicable to the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries and shall only be applicable if such Investment Grade Status Period ends.

As a result, during any such period, the Notes will lose the protection initially provided under this covenant. No action taken during an Investment Grade Status Period or prior to an Investment Grade Status Period in compliance with this covenant will require reversal or constitute a default under the Notes in the event that this covenant is subsequently reinstated or suspended, as the case may be. An Investment Grade Status Period will not commence until the Issuer has delivered the Officer’s Certificate referred to above and will terminate immediately upon the failure of the Notes to maintain Investment Grade Status.

Limitation on Liens

The Indenture provides that the Issuer may not, and may not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur or suffer to exist any Lien (other than Permitted Liens) upon any of its property or assets (including Capital Stock), whether owned on the date of the Indenture or acquired after that date, securing any Indebtedness, unless contemporaneously with (or prior to) the Incurrence of the Liens effective provision is made to secure the Indebtedness due under the Indenture and the Notes, equally and ratably with (or prior to in the case of Liens with respect to Subordinated Obligations) the Indebtedness secured by such Lien for so long as such Indebtedness is so secured. Any such Lien created in favor of the Notes will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the release and discharge of the initial Lien to which it relates.

Limitations on Asset Sales

- (a) The Issuer will not cause or permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to consummate any Asset Sale unless:
 - (1) the consideration the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary receives for such Asset Sale is not less than the Fair Market Value of the assets sold (as determined in good faith by the Issuer's board of directors);
 - (2) at least 75% of the consideration the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary receives in respect of such Asset Sale consists of (i) cash (including any Net Cash Proceeds received from the conversion, within 90 days of such Asset Sale of securities, of notes or other obligations received in consideration of such Asset Sale); (ii) Cash Equivalents; (iii) the assumption by the purchaser of (x) the Issuer's Indebtedness or Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Subordinated Obligations) as a result of which neither the Issuer nor any of the Restricted Subsidiaries remains obligated in respect of such Indebtedness or (y) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such Asset Sale, if the Issuer and each other Restricted Subsidiary is released from any guarantee of such Indebtedness as a result of such Asset Sale; (iv) Replacement Assets; (v) any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Asset Sale having an aggregate Fair Market Value, taken together with all other Designated Non-Cash Consideration received pursuant to this covenant that is at that time outstanding, not to exceed £250.0 million (with the Fair Market Value of each item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); or (vi) a combination of the consideration specified in clauses (i) to (v); and
 - (3) the Issuer delivers an Officer's Certificate to the Trustee certifying that such Asset Sale complies with the provisions described in the foregoing clauses (1) and (2).
- (b) If the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary consummates an Asset Sale, the Net Cash Proceeds from such Asset Sale, within 360 days after the consummation of such Asset Sale, may be used by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, (i) to purchase the Notes pursuant to an offer to all holders of Notes at a purchase price equal to at least 100% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon and Additional Amounts, if any, to (but not including) the date of purchase, (ii) to prepay, repay, or purchase Indebtedness that is secured by the assets that were the subject of the Asset Sale or that ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with the Notes or any Note Guarantee or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor (other than Indebtedness owed to the Issuer or an Affiliate of the Issuer), *provided*, in each case, that if the Indebtedness repaid is revolving credit Indebtedness, that commitments with respect thereto are correspondingly permanently reduced, (iii) to invest in any Replacement Assets, (iv) to make a capital expenditure or (v) for any combination of the foregoing; *provided* that in the case of clause (iii), if the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, has entered into a binding commitment in definitive form within such 360-day period to so apply such Net Cash Proceeds with the good faith expectation that such Net Cash Proceeds will be applied to satisfy such commitment within 180 days of such commitment (an "Acceptable Commitment"), such binding commitment shall be treated as a permanent application of such Net Cash Proceeds; *provided, further*, that if any Acceptable Commitment is later cancelled or terminated for any reason before such Net Cash Proceeds are applied and after such initial 360-day period, then such Net Cash Proceeds shall constitute Excess Proceeds.
- (c) Any Net Cash Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in clause (b) of this covenant will constitute "Excess Proceeds." The Issuer may at any time, and

the Issuer will within 10 Business Days after the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds £100.0 million, make an offer to purchase (an “Excess Proceeds Offer”) from all holders of Notes and from the holders of any Pari Passu Indebtedness, to the extent required by the terms thereof, on a pro rata basis, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture or the agreements governing any such Pari Passu Indebtedness, the maximum principal amount of Notes and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness that may be purchased with the amount of the Excess Proceeds. The offer price as to each Note and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness will be payable in cash in an amount equal to (solely in the case of the Notes) 100% of the principal amount of such Note and (solely in the case of Pari Passu Indebtedness) no greater than 100% of the principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) of such Pari Passu Indebtedness, plus in each case accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

To the extent that the aggregate principal amount of Notes and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness tendered pursuant to an Excess Proceeds Offer is less than the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds, the Issuer may use the amount of such Excess Proceeds not used to purchase Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness for general corporate purposes that are not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness validly tendered and not withdrawn by holders thereof exceeds the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds, the Notes and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness to be purchased will be selected by the Trustee on a pro rata basis (based upon the principal amount of Notes and the principal amount or accreted value of such Pari Passu Indebtedness tendered by each holder). Upon completion of each such Excess Proceeds Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset to zero.

- (d) If the Issuer is obligated to make an Excess Proceeds Offer, the Issuer will purchase the Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness, at the option of the holders thereof, in whole or in part in integral multiples of £1,000, on a date that is not earlier than 30 days and not later than 60 days from the date the notice of the Excess Proceeds Offer is given to such holders, or such later date as may be required under the Exchange Act; *provided* that no Note of less than £100,000 remains outstanding thereafter.

If the Issuer is required to make an Excess Proceeds Offer, the Issuer will comply with the applicable tender offer rules, including Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, and any other applicable securities laws and regulations, including any securities laws of the United Kingdom and the requirements of any applicable securities exchange on which Notes are then listed. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of this covenant, we will comply with such securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached our obligations described in this covenant by virtue thereof.

Limitations on Guarantees

The Issuer will not cause or permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, to Guarantee any Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than under the 2011 Note Guarantees, the 2012 Note Guarantees and the January 2013 Notes Guarantees) unless such Restricted Subsidiary is a Guarantor or contemporaneously executes and delivers to the Trustee a Note Guarantee pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will Guarantee payment of the Notes on the same terms and conditions as those set forth in the Indenture and applicable to the other Guarantors and delivers to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel (which may contain customary exceptions) that such Note Guarantee has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by such Restricted Subsidiary and constitutes a legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligation of such Restricted Subsidiary.

Consolidation, Mergers and Sales of Assets

- (a) The Indenture provides that the Issuer and the Guarantors may not consolidate or merge with or into (whether or not the Issuer or such Guarantor is the Surviving Person), or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties and assets in one or more related transactions, to another Person unless:
- (1) the Surviving Person is an entity organized and existing under the laws of Germany, the United Kingdom, or any other member state of the European Union (as of December 31, 2003), Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United States of America, or any State thereof or the District of Columbia, or the jurisdiction of formation of such Issuer or any Guarantor; or, if the Surviving Person is an entity organized and existing under the laws of any other jurisdiction, such Issuer delivers to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that the rights of the holders of the Notes, would not be affected adversely as a result of the law of the jurisdiction of organization of the Surviving Person, insofar as such law affects the ability of the Surviving Person to pay and perform its obligations and undertakings in connection with its Note Guarantee or the ability of the Surviving Person to obligate itself to pay and perform such obligations and undertakings or the ability of the holders to enforce such obligations and undertakings;
 - (2) the Surviving Person (if other than such Issuer or a Guarantor) shall expressly assume, (A) in a transaction or series of transactions involving such Issuer, by a supplemental indenture in a form satisfactory to the Trustee, all of the obligations of such Issuer under the relevant Indenture (including the obligation to pay Additional Amounts), or (B) in a transaction or series of transactions not involving the Issuer, by a Guarantee Agreement, in a form satisfactory to the Trustee, all of the obligations of such Guarantor under its Note Guarantee (including the obligation to pay Additional Amounts);
 - (3) the Issuer or the Surviving Person would, on the date of such transaction or series of transactions after giving *pro forma* effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, (A) be able to Incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the ratio set forth in (a)(1) under “—Limitations on Incurrence of Indebtedness” or (B) have a Consolidated Coverage Ratio not less than what it was immediately prior to giving effect to such transaction;
 - (4) at the time of and immediately after such transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing; and
 - (5) the Issuer or such Guarantor delivers to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, transfer, assignment, sale, lease or other disposition and such supplemental indenture and Guarantee Agreement, if any, comply with the Indenture.
- (b) The foregoing limitations contained in paragraph (a) do not apply to any consolidation or merger among Guarantors or among the Issuer and a Guarantor or if a Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor merges or consolidates with the Issuer or a Guarantor (the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, being the surviving or succeeding entity) or sells, assigns, transfers, leases or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of its properties and assets into the Issuer or a Guarantor.

Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

The Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries will not, directly or indirectly, create or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Subsidiary to:

- (1) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits, or pay any Indebtedness owed to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) make loans or advances to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (3) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary,

provided that (x) the priority of any preferred stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on common stock and (y) the subordination of (including the application of any standstill period to) loans or advances made to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness Incurred by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, in each case, shall not be deemed to constitute such an encumbrance or restriction.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (1) any agreements as in effect on the Issue Date (including the Existing Notes and the Existing Guarantees) and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided that* the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the Issue Date (as determined in good faith by the Issuer);
- (2) the Indenture, the Notes and the Note Guarantees;
- (3) applicable law, rule, regulation or order or the terms of any licence, authorisation, concession or permit;
- (4) any instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was Incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired; *provided that*, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the Indenture to be Incurred;
- (5) customary non-assignment and similar provisions in contracts, leases and licences entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) purchase money obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business and Capital Lease Obligations that impose restrictions on the property purchased or leased of the nature described in clause (3) of the preceding paragraph;
- (7) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of the Capital Stock or all or substantially all of the property and assets of a Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending its sale or other disposition;
- (8) Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided that* the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced as determined in good faith by the Issuer;

- (9) Liens permitted to be Incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption “—Limitation on Liens” that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;
- (10) customary provisions limiting the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, sale-leaseback agreements, stock sale agreements and other similar agreements in the ordinary course of business (including agreements entered into in connection with a Restricted Investment), which limitation is applicable only to the assets that are the subject of such agreements;
- (11) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers or suppliers or required by insurance, surety or bonding companies, in each case, under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (12) any agreements with respect to Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary permitted to be Incurred subsequent to the Issue Date pursuant to the section entitled “—Limitations on Incurrence of Indebtedness” and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that such encumbrances or restrictions are not materially less favorable, taken as a whole, to the Holders of the Notes than is customary in comparable financings (as determined in good faith by the board of directors or a member of senior management of the Issuer) and the Issuer determines that such encumbrance or restriction will not materially affect the Issuer’s ability to make principal or interest payments on the Notes as and when they come due; and
- (13) any encumbrance or restriction existing under any agreement that extends, renews, refinances or replaces the agreements containing the encumbrances or restrictions in the foregoing subparagraphs (1) through (12), or in this subparagraph (13); *provided* that the terms and conditions of any such encumbrances or restrictions are no more restrictive in any material respect than those under or pursuant to the agreement so extended, renewed, refinanced or replaced.

Transactions with Affiliates

The Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary will not make any payment to or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of their properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction, contract, agreement (including an agreement providing for the payment of fees for intellectual property, trademarks or brands), understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of the Issuer (each, an “Affiliate Transaction”) involving, from the Issue Date, aggregate payments or consideration in excess of £25.0 million, unless the Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are no less favourable to the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary with an unrelated Person.

The following items will not be deemed to be Affiliate Transactions and, therefore, will not be subject to the provisions of the prior paragraph:

- (1) any employment agreement, collective bargaining agreement, consultant, employee benefit arrangements with any employee, consultant, officer or director of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, including under any stock option, stock appreciation rights, stock incentive or similar plans, entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (2) transactions between or among the Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary;

- (3) transactions with a Person that is an Affiliate of the Issuer solely because the Issuer owns, directly or through a Subsidiary, Capital Stock in, or controls, such Person;
- (4) payment of reasonable and customary fees and reimbursements of expenses (pursuant to indemnity arrangements or otherwise) of officers, directors, employees or consultants of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any issuance of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Issuer to Affiliates of the Issuer;
- (6) any Restricted Payment that is permitted pursuant to the covenant described above under the caption “—Restricted Payments”;
- (7) any Permitted Investment;
- (8) transactions pursuant to, or contemplated by any agreement in effect on the Issue Date and transactions pursuant to any amendment, modification or extension to such agreement, so long as such amendment, modification or extension, taken as a whole, is not-materially more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes than the original agreement as in effect on the Issue Date;
- (9) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers, or purchasers or sellers of goods or services or providers of employees or other labour, in each case in the ordinary course of business and otherwise in compliance with the terms of this Indenture that are fair to the Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries, in the reasonable determination of the members of the Board of Directors of the Issuer or the senior management thereof, or are on terms at least as favourable as might reasonably have been obtained at such time from an unaffiliated Person; and
- (10) transactions (i) providing for the payment of guarantee fees to Affiliates of the issuer in respect of financial guarantees by such Affiliate of Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary that is permitted to be Incurred under the Indenture and (ii) in respect of an agreement by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to pay fees to an Affiliate for intellectual property, trademarks and/or brands, in compliance with the terms of the Indenture that, in each case, are fair from a financial point of view to the Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries and, in the case of any agreement described in clause (ii), are on terms no less favorable in any material respect to the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries than the terms provided to other Affiliates of the counterparty in similar transactions, in each case in the reasonable determination of the members of the Board of Directors of the Issuer as set forth in an Officer’s certificate delivered to the Trustee.

Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of the Issuer may designate any Subsidiary (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary), other than the Guarantors, to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary if:

- (a) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of or after giving effect to such designation;
- (b) such Subsidiary and any of its Subsidiaries do not own any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of, or own or hold any Lien on any property of, the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary other than a Subsidiary of the Subsidiary to be so designated;

- (c) either:
 - (1) the Subsidiary to be so designated has total consolidated assets of £1,000 or less; or
 - (2) if such Subsidiary has consolidated assets greater than £1,000, then the Issuer would be permitted to make an Investment under the covenant described under “—Restricted Payments” after giving effect to such designation in the amount specified in the definition of “Investment”;
- (d) such Subsidiary is a Person with respect to which neither the Issuer nor any Restricted Subsidiary has any direct or indirect obligation:
 - (1) to subscribe for additional Capital Stock of such Person; or
 - (2) to maintain or preserve such Person’s financial condition or to cause such Person to achieve any specified levels of operating results; and
- (e) on the date such Subsidiary is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary, such Subsidiary is not a party to any agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding with the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary with terms substantially less favorable to the Issuer than those that might have been obtained from Persons who are not Affiliates of the Issuer other than transactions that comply with the covenant described under “—Transactions with Affiliates.”

In the event of any such designation, the Issuer shall be deemed to have made an Investment constituting a Restricted Payment pursuant to the covenant described under “—Restricted Payments.”

The Board of Directors of the Issuer may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary if such Unrestricted Subsidiary’s primary business is a Permitted Business and immediately after giving effect to such designation:

- (a) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of and after giving effect to such designation,
- (b) the Issuer could Incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness under paragraph (a) of the covenant described under “—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness,” and
- (c) all Liens and Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary outstanding immediately following such designation would, if Incurred at that time, have been permitted to be Incurred for all purposes of the Indenture.

Any such designation of a Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary or Unrestricted Subsidiary by the Board of Directors of the Issuer shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer giving effect to such designation and an Officer’s Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing provisions.

Reports

For so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will provide the Trustee with:

- (1) its annual financial statements and related notes thereto for the most recent two fiscal years prepared in accordance with IFRS (or any other internationally generally acceptable accounting standard in the event the Issuer is required by applicable law to prepare its financial statements in accordance with such other standard or is permitted and elects to do so) and including segment data, together with an audit report thereon, together with a discussion of the “Operating Results” and “Liquidity” for such fiscal years prepared in a manner substantially consistent with the “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” section in this Offering Memorandum and a “Business Summary of the Financial Year” and discussion of “Business Segments” provided in a manner consistent with its annual report, a

description of “Related Party Transaction,” and a description of Indebtedness, within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year;

- (2) quarterly financial information as of and for the period from the beginning of each year to the close of each quarterly period (other than the fourth quarter), together with comparable information for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and a summary “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section prepared in a manner substantially consistent with this Offering Memorandum, providing a brief discussion of the results of operations for the period within 60 days following the end of the fiscal quarter; and
- (3) promptly after the occurrence of any material acquisition, disposition or restructuring of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or any changes of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer at the Issuer or change in auditors of the Issuer or any other material event that the Issuer announces publicly, a report containing a description of such event,

provided, however, that only to the extent reasonably available, at any time that any of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries, the quarterly and annual financial information required by this paragraph will include a presentation, either on the face of the financial statements, in the footnotes thereto, or in “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” or other comparable section, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer.

Contemporaneously with the furnishing of each such report discussed above, the Issuer will also (a) file a press release with the appropriate internationally recognised wire services in connection with such report and (b) post such report on the Issuer’s website.

In addition, so long as the Notes remain outstanding and during any period when the Issuer is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act other than by virtue of the exemption therefrom pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b), the Issuer will furnish to any holder or beneficial owner of Notes initially offered and sold in the United States to “qualified institutional buyers” as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to such rule and any prospective purchaser in the United States designated by such holder or beneficial owner, upon request, any information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933.

So long as any Notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, the Issuer will submit to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange notices, where appropriate, of general meetings to be held to deliberate on a planned amendment to the articles of association affecting the rights of the holders of the Notes and will publish promptly on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) or in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*) or, if such publication is not practicable in a leading newspaper, in a leading English daily newspaper having general circulation in Europe all redemption and repayment notices together with a list of the numbers of the Notes drawn for redemption, and a full list of the Notes drawn but not presented for repayment, as well as the nominal amount of the Notes still outstanding.

Events of Default

The Indenture provides that any one or more of the following described events, which has occurred and is continuing, constitutes an “Event of Default” with respect to the Notes issued under such Indenture:

- (1) failure for 30 days to pay interest on the Notes, including any Additional Amounts in respect thereof, when due; or
- (2) failure to pay principal of or premium, if any, on the Notes when due, whether at maturity, upon redemption, by declaration or otherwise; or
- (3) failure to observe or perform any other covenant contained in the Indenture for 60 days after notice as provided in the Indenture; or
- (4) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is Guaranteed by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), whether such Indebtedness or Guarantee now exists or is Incurred after the Issue Date, if (A) such default results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its express maturity or will constitute a default in the payment of such Indebtedness and (B) the principal amount of any such Indebtedness that has been accelerated or not paid at maturity, when added to the aggregate principal amount of all other such Indebtedness, at such time, that has been accelerated or not paid at maturity, exceeds £75.0 million; or
- (5) any final judgment or judgments (not covered by insurance) which can no longer be appealed for the payment of money in excess of £75.0 million shall be rendered against the Issuer thereunder or the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and shall not be discharged for any period of 60 consecutive days during which a stay of enforcement shall not be in effect; or
- (6) any Note Guarantee shall cease to be in full force and effect in accordance with its terms for any reason except pursuant to the terms of the Indenture governing the release of Note Guarantees or the satisfaction in full of all the obligations thereunder or shall be declared invalid or unenforceable other than as contemplated by its terms, or any Guarantor shall repudiate, deny or disaffirm any of its obligations thereunder; or
- (7) certain events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any of the Issuer’s Significant Subsidiaries, which are also Restricted Subsidiaries.

A default under paragraph (3) of this section will not constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture unless the Trustee or holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes under the Indenture notify the Issuer of such default and such default is not cured within the time specified in paragraph (3).

The Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes under the Indenture may declare the principal of and interest (including any Additional Amounts) on such Notes due and payable immediately on the occurrence of an Event of Default; *provided, however*, that, after such acceleration, but before a judgment or decree based on acceleration, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul such acceleration if all Events of Default, other than the nonpayment of accelerated principal, have been cured or waived as provided in the Indenture. For information as to waiver of defaults, see “—Amendments and Waivers.”

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, in case an event of default shall occur and be continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its

rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any holders of Notes issued thereunder unless such holders shall have offered to the Trustee indemnity and/or security satisfactory to it. Subject to the provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes issued thereunder then outstanding will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee.

No holder of any Note will have any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the Indenture or for any remedy thereunder, unless written notice of a continuing Event of Default shall have previously been given in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and reasonable indemnity shall have been offered to the Trustee to institute such proceeding as Trustee, the Trustee shall have failed to institute such proceeding within 60 days and the Trustee shall not have received from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes under the Indenture a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period. However, such limitations do not apply to a suit instituted by a holder of a Note for enforcement of payment of the principal of and premium, if any, or interest on such Note on or after the respective due dates expressed in such Note.

The holders of a majority in aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes affected thereby may, on behalf of the holders of all the applicable issue of Notes, waive any existing default, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest or a default in respect of a covenant or provision that cannot be modified or amended without consent of the holders of 90% of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding. The Issuer is required to file annually with the Trustee a certificate as to whether or not the Issuer is in compliance with all the conditions and covenants under the applicable Indenture.

Amendments and Waivers

Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture may be amended with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, such Notes) and, subject to certain exceptions, any existing default or compliance with any provisions may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, such Notes). However, without the consent of holders of at least 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, no amendment or waiver may, among other things:

- (1) reduce the percentage of principal amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- (2) reduce the stated rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest on any Note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the Stated Maturity of any Note;
- (4) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any such Note or change the time at which any Note may be redeemed as described above under "Optional Redemption";
- (5) make any Note payable in money other than that stated in the Note;
- (6) impair the right of any holder to receive payment of premium, if any, principal of and interest on such holder's Notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's Notes;
- (7) change the obligation of the Issuer or any Guarantor to pay Additional Amounts;
- (8) make any change in the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent or in the waiver provisions; or

- (9) release any Guarantor from their Note Guarantee.

Without the consent of any holder, the Issuer and the Trustee may amend the applicable Indenture to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) conform the text of the Indenture, the Note Guarantees or the Notes to any provision of this Description of the Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of the Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the Indenture, the Note Guarantees, or the Notes;
- (3) add Note Guarantees with respect to the Notes;
- (4) secure the Notes;
- (5) add to the covenants of such Issuer and the Guarantors for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the Issuer;
- (6) evidence and provide the acceptance and appointment of a successor trustee;
- (7) comply with the rules of any applicable securities depository;
- (8) issue Additional Notes in accordance with such Indenture; or
- (9) make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder.

The consent of the holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment or waiver to or under the Indenture. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment or waiver. After an amendment, supplement or waiver under the Indenture becomes effective, the Issuer is required to mail to the holders a notice briefly describing such amendment, supplement or waiver. However, the failure to give such notice to all the holders, or any defect in the notice, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment, supplement or waiver.

Defeasance

The Issuer at any time may terminate all its obligations under the Notes issued by it and the Indenture (“legal defeasance”), except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust and obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the Notes, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the Notes.

The Issuer at any time may terminate its obligations under covenants described under “Certain Covenants” (other than “—Certain Covenants—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets”), the operation of the cross-default upon a payment default, cross-acceleration provisions, the bankruptcy provisions with respect to Subsidiaries, the judgment default provision described under “Events of Default” above and the limitations contained in paragraph (a)(3) under “Certain Covenants—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” above (“covenant defeasance”).

The Issuer may exercise its legal defeasance option notwithstanding its prior exercise of its covenant defeasance option. If the Issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, payment of the Issuer’s Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to such Notes. If the Issuer exercises its covenant defeasance option, payment of such Issuer’s Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in paragraphs (3), (4), (5) or (7) (as it relates to Subsidiaries) under “Events of Default” above or because of the failure of the Issuer to comply with paragraph (a)(3) under “Certain Covenants—Consolidation, Merger and Sales of Assets” above.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the Issuer must irrevocably deposit in trust (the “defeasance trust”) with the Trustee for the benefit of the holders Designated Government Obligations

for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes of such Issuer to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including delivery to the Trustee of:

- (a) an Opinion of Counsel (subject to customary exceptions and exclusions) to the effect that U.S. and non-U.S. holders of such Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such Opinion of Counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or other change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law; and
- (b) an Opinion of Counsel in the United Kingdom (subject to customary exceptions and exclusions) to the effect that holders of such Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for tax purposes of the United Kingdom and will not be liable to any stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax or other transfer tax in the United Kingdom as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to tax in the United Kingdom on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all the Notes issued thereunder, when:

- (1) either:
 - (a) all the Notes that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes that have been replaced or paid and Notes for whose payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to the Issuer, have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation; or
 - (b) all the Notes that have not been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation have become due and payable by reason of the mailing of a notice of redemption or otherwise or will become due and payable within one year and the Issuer or any Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders, cash in pounds sterling or Designated Government Securities, or a combination, in amounts as will be sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Notes not delivered to the Trustee for cancellation for principal, premium and Additional Amounts, if any, and accrued interest to the date of maturity or redemption;
- (2) the Issuer or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all sums payable by it under the Indenture; and
- (3) the Issuer has delivered irrevocable instructions to the Trustee under the Indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the Notes at maturity or on the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, the Issuer must deliver an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel to the Trustee stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been complied with; *provided* that any such counsel may rely on any Officer's Certificate as to matters of fact (including as to compliance with the foregoing clauses (1), (2) and (3)).

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No member of the Board of Directors, director, officer, employee, incorporator or stockholder of the Issuer or the Guarantors, as such, shall have any liability for any obligations of the Issuer or any Guarantor under the Notes, the Indenture or the Note Guarantees or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability and agrees not to enforce any claim in respect of the Notes, the Indentures or the Note Guarantees to the extent that it would give rise to such personal liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes and the Note Guarantees. Such waiver and release may not be effective to waive liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Consent to Jurisdiction and Service of Process

The Indenture provides that the Issuer and each Guarantor irrevocably agree to accept notice and service of process in any suit, action or proceeding with respect to the Indentures and the Notes, as the case may be, brought in any U.S. federal or state court located in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and that the Issuer and each Guarantor submits to the jurisdiction thereof.

Concerning the Trustee

Citibank, N.A., London Branch, is the Trustee under the Indenture and has been appointed by the Issuer as Registrar with regard to the Notes. Citibank, N.A., is a company incorporated with limited liability in the United States of America under the laws of the City and State of New York on 14 June 1812 and reorganised as a national banking association formed under the laws of the United States of America on 17 July 1865 with Charter number 1461 and having its principal business office at 399 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10043, USA and having in Great Britain a principal branch office situated at Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB with company number FC001835 and branch number BR001018. The Trustee authenticates each Global Note and, as Registrar, is responsible for the transfer and registration of Notes exchanged in accordance with the Indenture. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default as defined under the Indenture, the Trustee must notify the holders of the Notes issued thereunder of such default and thereafter the Trustee may pursue various actions and remedies on behalf of the holders of such Notes as set out in the Indenture and approved by the holders of the Notes. In its capacity as Trustee, the Trustee may sue on its own behalf the holders of the Notes. The Trustee will not be liable for any action it takes or omits to take in good faith which it believes, acting in good faith, to be authorized under the Indenture. The Trustee is further entitled to require and rely in good faith on an Officer's Certificate, Issuer Order (as applicable) or Opinion of Counsel before taking action. The Trustee is indemnified by the Issuer under the Indenture for any and all loss, damage, claim proceedings, demands, costs, expenses or liability including taxes incurred by the Trustee without negligence or willful misconduct on its part in connection with the acceptance of administration of the trust under the Indenture. The Trustee may resign at any time by notifying the Issuer in writing. The Trustee may be removed by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes as the case may be, by notifying the Issuer and the Trustee in writing, and such majority holders may appoint a successor trustee with the Issuer's consent. In addition, the Issuer may remove the Trustee upon certain bankruptcy and similar events relating to the Trustee or if the Trustee becomes incapable of acting with respect to its duties under the Indenture.

Validity of Claims

The time of validity for a payment of interest, principal, the redemption price or another amount payable under the Indenture is six years from the date on which such payment is due.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. The Note Guarantees will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, except that certain matters concerning the limitations thereof will be construed in accordance with the laws of the United Kingdom.

Certain Definitions

As used in the Indenture (except as specifically noted below):

“2011 Notes” means the existing 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018, 7.750% Senior Notes due 2018 and 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021, issued in 2011.

“2011 Note Guarantees” means the Guarantee by an Original Guarantor of the Issuer’s obligations under the 2011 Notes.

“2012 Notes” means the existing 8.250% Senior Notes due 2020, issued in 2012.

“2012 Note Guarantees” means the Guarantee by an Original Guarantor of the Issuer’s obligations under the 2012 Notes.

“Accounting Principles” means IFRS or, upon adoption thereof by the Issuer and notice to the Trustee, any other accounting standards which are generally acceptable in the jurisdiction of organization of the Issuer, approved by the relevant regulatory or other accounting bodies in that jurisdiction and internationally generally acceptable and as in effect from time to time.

“Affiliate” of any specified Person means:

- (1) any other Person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by, or
- (2) under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person.

For the purposes of this definition, “control” when used with respect to any Person means the power to direct the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise; and the terms “controlling” and “controlled” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“Asset Sale” means any direct or indirect sale, issuance, conveyance, transfer, lease (other than operating leases entered into in the ordinary course of business), assignment or other transfer for value by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to any Person other than the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer, including any disposition by means of a merger, consolidation or similar transaction (each referred to for the purposes of this definition as a “disposition”), of:

- (1) any shares of Capital Stock of any Subsidiary (other than directors qualifying shares or shares required by applicable law to be held by a Person other than the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary),
- (2) all or substantially all the assets of any division or line of business of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or
- (3) any other assets of the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, none of the following items will be deemed to be an Asset Sale:

- (1) a disposition of assets or issuance of Capital Stock by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Issuer or by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries to a Restricted Subsidiary,
- (2) any single transaction or series of related transactions that involves assets or Capital Stock having a Fair Market Value of less than £50.0 million,

- (3) the disposition of receivables in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings and exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements,
- (4) a disposition that is made in connection with the establishment of a joint venture which is a Permitted Investment or sales, transfers and other dispositions of Investments in joint ventures to the extent required by or made pursuant to, customary buy/sell arrangements between the joint venture parties set forth in joint venture agreements and similar binding agreements,
- (5) the sale, lease or other disposition, including in connection with any Receivables Financing, of equipment, inventory, property, stock-in-trade, goods, accounts receivable or other assets in the ordinary course of business,
- (6) the lease, assignment, sublease, license or sublicense of any real or personal property in the ordinary course of business,
- (7) a Permitted Investment or a Restricted Payment (or a transaction that would constitute a Restricted Payment but for the exclusions from the definition thereof) that is not prohibited by “Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments,”
- (8) foreclosure, condemnation or similar action with respect to property or other assets,
- (9) any disposition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other securities of any Unrestricted Subsidiary,
- (10) for the purposes of “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Asset Sales” only, a disposition of all or substantially all the assets of the Issuer that is not prohibited by the covenant described under “—Certain Covenants—Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets” or any disposition that constitutes a Change of Control,
- (11) sales of assets received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary upon the foreclosure on a Lien granted in favor of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary,
- (12) the sale or other disposition of cash or Cash Equivalents,
- (13) the grant of licenses to intellectual property rights to third parties on an arms’ length basis in the ordinary course of business,
- (14) the granting of Liens not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture,
- (15) the surrender, or waiver of contract rights or settlement, release or surrender of contract, tort or other claims,
- (16) the unwinding of any Hedging Obligation,
- (17) any transfer or disposition of obsolete, worn-out or surplus equipment or facilities or other assets or rights of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that are no longer used or useful in the ordinary course of the Issuer’s or any Restricted Subsidiary’s business; and
- (18) any disposition of assets to a Person who is providing services to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary as reasonably required for purposes of the outsourcing of such services by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary to such Person.

“Average Life” means, as of the date of determination, with respect to any Indebtedness or Preferred Stock, the quotient obtained by dividing:

- (1) the sum of the products of numbers of years from the date of determination to the dates of each successive scheduled principal payment of such Indebtedness or redemption or similar payment with respect to such Preferred Stock multiplied by the amount of such payment by,

- (2) the sum of all such payments.

“Board of Directors” means, with respect to the Issuer or any Guarantor, as the case may be, the Board of Directors (or other body performing functions similar to any of those performed by a Board of Directors or any committee thereof duly authorized to act on behalf of such Board (or other body)).

“Business Day” means any day other than:

- (1) a Saturday or Sunday,
- (2) a day on which banking institutions in London, New York City or the jurisdiction of organization of the Paying Agent (other than the Trustee) are authorized or required by law or executive order to remain closed, or
- (3) except for purposes of payment made on or in respect of the Notes by a Paying Agent other than the Trustee, a day on which the corporate trust office of the Trustee is closed for business.

“Capital Lease Obligations” means an obligation that is required to be classified and accounted for as a capital lease for financial reporting purposes in accordance with Accounting Principles, as in effect as of the Issue Date, and the amount of Indebtedness represented by such obligation shall be the capitalized amount of such obligation determined in accordance with such Accounting Principles; and the Stated Maturity thereof shall be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date upon which such lease may be terminated by the lessee without payment of a penalty.

“Capital Stock” of any Person means any and all shares, interests, rights to purchase, warrants, options, participations or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any Preferred Stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

“Cash Equivalents” means:

- (1) direct obligations (or certificates representing an interest in such obligations) issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed by, the government of a member state of the European Union, the United States of America or Switzerland (including, in each case, any agency or instrumentality thereof) or any other country whose long-term debt is rated “A-3” or higher by Moody’s or “A –” or higher by S&P or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating agency (such international recognition being determined in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith), as the case may be, the payment of which is backed by the full faith and credit of the relevant country, and which are not callable or redeemable at the Issuer’s option;
- (2) overnight bank deposits, time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, banker’s acceptances and money market deposits with maturities (and similar instruments) of 12 months or less from the date of acquisition:
 - (a) issued or guaranteed by a bank or trust company which is organized, or authorized to operate as a bank or trust company, under the laws of a member state of the European Union, of the United States of America or any state thereof or of Switzerland (each, an “Approved Jurisdiction”) or India whose long-term debt is rated “Baa1” or higher by Moody’s or “BBB+” or higher by S&P or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating agency (such international recognition being determined in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith) (or, in the case of a bank or trust company which is organized, or authorized to operate as a bank or trust company, under the laws of India, whose long-term debt is rated Investment Grade or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating

agency (such international recognition being determined in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith)); and

- (b) only in the case of Restricted Subsidiaries organized under the laws of any jurisdiction other than an Approved Jurisdiction or India, (i) issued or guaranteed by a bank or trust company (x) organized, or authorised to operate as a bank or trust company, under the laws of the jurisdiction under which such Restricted Subsidiary is organized; and (y) whose long-term debt is rated Investment Grade or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating agency (such international recognition being determined in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith); or (ii) in the event that, in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith, no bank or trust company satisfies the criteria in (i) above, issued or guaranteed by a bank or trust company that is a branch or Subsidiary of a bank or trust company organized under the laws of an Approved Jurisdiction (a “Parent Bank”); *provided* that such Parent Bank has long-term debt that is rated “Baa1” or higher by Moody’s or “BBB+” or higher by S&P or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognized rating agency (such international recognition being determined in the sole judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer acting in good faith);
- (3) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (1) and (2) above entered into with any financial institution meeting the qualifications specified in clause (2) above;
- (4) commercial paper having one of the two highest ratings obtainable from Moody’s or S&P and, in each case, maturing within one year after the date of acquisition; and
- (5) money market funds rated “Aaa” by Moodys or “AAA” by S&P or the equivalent rating category of another internationally recognised rating agency with weighted-average maturity of 75 days or less.

“Cash Management Arrangements” means the cash management arrangements of the Issuer or the Guarantors and their Affiliates (including any Indebtedness arising thereunder) which arrangements are in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events:

- (1) so long as any portion of the Capital Stock of the Issuer is not listed on a securities exchange, if Tata Motors Limited (India) shall fail at any time to beneficially own and control more than 50% of the capital stock with ordinary voting power in the Issuer;
- (2) if any portion of the Capital Stock of the Issuer is listed on a securities exchange, if Tata Motors Limited (India) shall fail at any time to beneficially own and control more than 30% of the capital stock with ordinary voting power in the Issuer;
- (3) any sale, lease, exchange or other transfer (in one transaction or a series of related transactions) of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer to any Person or group of related Persons for purposes of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act (a “Group”), together with any Affiliates thereof (whether or not otherwise in compliance with the provisions of the Indenture).

“Commodities Agreement” means any agreement or arrangement designed to protect the relevant Person against fluctuations in commodities prices.

“Consolidated Coverage Ratio” of any Person as of any date of determination means the ratio of (x) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for such Person’s most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date of

such determination to (y) Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such four fiscal quarters; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) if such Person or any of its Subsidiaries has Incurred or repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged (in each case other than Indebtedness under any revolving credit facility unless such Indebtedness has been permanently repaid and any related commitment has been terminated) any Indebtedness since the beginning of such period that remains outstanding or discharged or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio is an Incurrence or discharge of Indebtedness, or both, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving effect on a pro forma basis to such Indebtedness and the application of the proceeds therefrom as if such Indebtedness had been Incurred or discharged (and the proceeds applied) on the first day of such period and the Incurrence or discharge of any other Indebtedness as if such Incurrence or discharge had occurred on the first day of such period,
- (2) if since the beginning of such period such Person or any of its Subsidiaries shall have made any Asset Sale, the Consolidated EBITDA for such period shall be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if positive) directly attributable to the assets which are the subject of such Asset Sale for such period, or increased by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if negative), directly attributable thereto for such period and Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such period shall be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated Net Interest Expense directly attributable to any Indebtedness of such Person or any of its Subsidiaries repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged with respect to such Person and its continuing Subsidiaries in connection with such Asset Sale for such period (or, if the Capital Stock of any Subsidiary is sold, the Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such period of credit and directly attributable to the Indebtedness of such Subsidiary to the extent such Person and its continuing Subsidiaries are no longer liable for such Indebtedness after such Asset Sale),
- (3) if since the beginning of such period such Person or any of its Subsidiaries (by merger or otherwise) shall have made an Investment in any Subsidiary (or any Person which becomes a Subsidiary) or an acquisition of assets, which constitutes all or substantially all of an operating unit of a business, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving pro forma effect thereto (including the Incurrence of any Indebtedness) as if such Investment or acquisition occurred on the first day of such period, and
- (4) if since the beginning of such period any Person (that subsequently became a Subsidiary or was merged with or into such Person or any of its Subsidiaries since the beginning of such period) shall have made any Asset Sale, any Investment or acquisition of assets that would have required an adjustment pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) above if made by such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person during such period, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Net Interest Expense for such period shall be calculated after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Asset Sale, Investment or acquisition occurred on the first day of such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever pro forma effect is to be given to any event, the amount of income or earnings relating thereto and the amount of Consolidated Net Interest Expense associated with any Indebtedness Incurred in connection therewith, the pro forma calculations shall be determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of such Person (including any pro forma anticipated expenses, cost savings and cost reduction synergies). If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given pro forma effect, the interest of such Indebtedness shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Interest Rate Agreement applicable to such Indebtedness if such Interest Rate Agreement has a remaining term in excess of 12 months).

“Consolidated EBITDA” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period plus the following to the extent deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income, without duplication:

- (1) provision for taxes based on income or profits of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period; *plus*
- (2) the Consolidated Net Interest Expense of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period; *plus*
- (3) depreciation, amortization (including, without limitation, amortization of intangibles and deferred financing fees) and other non-cash charges and expenses (including, without limitation, write-downs and impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangibles and other long-lived assets and the impact of purchase accounting on such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding any such non-cash charge or expense to the extent that it represents an accrual of or reserve for cash charges or expenses in any future period or amortization of a prepaid cash charge or expense that was paid in a prior period) for such period; *plus*
- (4) any expenses, charges or other costs related to the issuance of any Capital Stock, or any Permitted Investment, acquisition, disposition, recapitalization or listing or the Incurrence of Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred under the covenant described above under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness” whether or not successful and, in each case, deducted in such period in computing Consolidated Net Income; *plus*
- (5) the amount of any minority interest expense consisting of subsidiary income attributable to minority equity interests of third parties in any Restricted Subsidiary in such period or any prior period, except to the extent of dividends declared or paid on, or other cash payments in respect of, Equity Interests held by such parties; *plus*
- (6) any income or charge attributable to a post-employment benefit scheme other than the current service costs and any past service costs and curtailments and settlements attributable to the scheme; *minus*
- (7) non-cash items increasing such Consolidated Net Income for such period (other than any non-cash items increasing such Consolidated Net Income pursuant to clauses (1) through (10) of the definition of Consolidated Net Income), other than the reversal of a reserve for cash charges in a future period in the ordinary course of business,

in each case, on a consolidated basis and determined in accordance with IFRS.

“Consolidated Net Income” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the aggregate of the net income (loss) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, on a consolidated basis (excluding the net income (loss) of any Unrestricted Subsidiaries), determined in accordance with IFRS and without any reduction in respect of preferred stock dividends; *provided* that:

- (1) the net income or loss of any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary or that is accounted for by the equity method of accounting will be included only to the extent of the amount of dividends or similar distributions paid in cash to the specified Person or a Restricted Subsidiary which is a Subsidiary of the Person;
- (2) solely for the purpose of determining the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (a)(3)(i) under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments,” any net income or loss of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Guarantor) will be excluded if such Subsidiary is subject to restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to the Issuer

(or any Guarantor that holds the Equity Interests of such Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable) by operation of the terms of such Restricted Subsidiary's charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute or governmental rule or regulation applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary or its shareholders (other than (a) restrictions that have been waived or otherwise released, (b) restrictions pursuant to the Notes or the Indenture and (c) contractual restrictions in effect on the Issue Date with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary and other restrictions with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary that, taken as a whole, are not materially less favorable to the Holders of the Notes than such restrictions in effect on the Issue Date, except that the Company's equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed or that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary during such period to the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend to another Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Guarantor), to the limitation contained in this clause);

- (3) any net gain or loss realized upon the sale or other disposition of any asset or disposed operations of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiaries (including pursuant to any sale leaseback transaction) which is not sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business (as determined in good faith by the Issuer) will be excluded;
- (4) any one time non-cash charges or any amortization or depreciation resulting from purchase accounting, in each case, in relation to any acquisition of, or merger or consolidation with, another Person or business or resulting from any reorganization or restructuring involving the Issuer or its Subsidiaries will be excluded;
- (5) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles will be excluded;
- (6) any extraordinary, exceptional or nonrecurring gains or losses or any charges in respect of any restructuring, redundancy or severance (in each case as determined in good faith by the Issuer) will be excluded;
- (7) any unrealized gains or losses in respect of Hedging Obligations or any ineffectiveness recognized in earnings related to qualifying hedge transactions or the fair value or changes therein recognized in earnings for derivatives that do not qualify as hedge transactions, in each case, in respect of Hedging Obligations will be excluded;
- (8) any non-cash compensation charge or expenses arising from any grant of stock, stock options or other equity-based awards will be excluded;
- (9) any goodwill or other intangible asset impairment charges will be excluded;
- (10) all deferred financing costs written off and premium paid in connection with any early extinguishment of Indebtedness and any net gain or loss from any write-off or forgiveness of Indebtedness will be excluded; and
- (11) all foreign exchange gains and losses on Indebtedness denominated in currencies other than pounds sterling will be excluded.

“Consolidated Net Interest Expense” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the sum, without duplication, of:

- (1) the consolidated interest expense (net of interest income) of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, whether paid or accrued, including, without limitation, amortization of debt discount (but not debt issuance costs, commissions, fees and expenses), non-cash interest payments (but excluding any non-cash interest expense

attributable to the movement in the mark-to-market valuation of Hedging Obligations or other derivative instruments gains or losses attributable to the discounting of liabilities or provisions as required under Accounting Principles and the unwinding of the discount and expected return on assets relating to pension schemes, plans and similar pension arrangements), the interest component of deferred payment obligations, the interest component of all payments associated with Capital Lease Obligations, commissions, discounts and other fees and charges Incurred in respect of letter of credit or bankers' acceptance financings; *plus*

- (2) the consolidated interest expense of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries that was capitalized during such period; *plus*
- (3) any interest on Indebtedness of another Person that is guaranteed by such Person or one of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries or secured by a Lien on assets of such Person or one of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries; *plus*
- (4) net payments and receipts (if any) pursuant to interest rate Hedging Obligations (excluding amortization of fees) with respect to Indebtedness; *plus*
- (5) all dividends, whether paid or accrued and whether or not in cash, on any series of preferred stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, other than dividends on Equity Interests payable to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary.

“Consolidated Tangible Assets” means, as of any date of determination, the total amount of all assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with Accounting Principles, as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter for which the Issuer's financial statements are available, less the sum of the Issuer's consolidated assets that are properly classified as intangible assets as of such quarter end, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with Accounting Principles.

“Consolidated Total Assets” means, as of any date of determination, the total amount of all assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with Accounting Principles, as of the end of the most recent fiscal quarter for which the Issuer's financial statements are available.

“Currency Agreement” means any foreign currency exchange contract, currency swap agreement or other similar agreement or arrangement.

“December 2013 Notes” means the existing 4.125% Senior Notes due 2018, issued in December 2013.

“December 2013 Note Guarantee” means the Guarantee by a Guarantor of the Issuer's obligations under the December 2013 Notes.

“Default” means any event that is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default (as defined herein).

“Designated Government Obligations” means direct non-callable and non-redeemable obligations (in each case, with respect to the issuer thereof) of any member state of the European Union that is a member of the European Union as of the Issue Date or of the United States of America (including, in each case, any agency or instrumentality thereof), as the case may be, the payment of which is secured by the full faith and credit of the applicable member state or of the United States of America, as the case may be.

“Designated Non-Cash Consideration” means the Fair Market Value of non-cash consideration received by the Issuer or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with an Asset Sale that is so designated as Designated Non-Cash Consideration pursuant to an Officer's Certificate, setting forth the basis of such valuation, less the amount of cash or Cash Equivalents received in connection with a

subsequent payment, redemption, retirement, sale or other disposition of such Designated Non-Cash Consideration. A particular item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration will no longer be considered to be outstanding when and to the extent it has been paid, redeemed or otherwise retired or sold or otherwise disposed of in compliance with “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Asset Sales.”

“Disqualified Stock” means, with respect to any Person, any Capital Stock that by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable) or upon the happening of any event:

- (1) matures or is mandatorily redeemable pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise,
- (2) is convertible or exchangeable for Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock; or
- (3) is redeemable at the option of the holder thereof, in whole or in part,

in each case on or prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes; *provided, however*, that any Capital Stock that would not constitute Disqualified Stock but for provisions thereof giving holders thereof the right to require such Person to repurchase or redeem such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of an “asset sale” or “change of control” occurring on or prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes shall not constitute Disqualified Stock if the “asset sale” or “change of control” provisions applicable to such Capital Stock are not more favorable to the holders of such Capital Stock than the provisions described under “—Change of Control.”

“Equity Interest” means Capital Stock and all warrants, options or other rights to acquire Capital Stock.

“Equity Offering” means a public or private sale of Qualified Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than a public offering on Form S-8) or any similar offering in other jurisdictions.

“Exchange Act” means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“Existing Guarantees” means the 2011 Note Guarantees, the 2012 Note Guarantees, the January 2013 Note Guarantees and the December 2013 Note Guarantees.

“Existing Notes” means the 2011 Notes, the 2012 Notes, the January 2013 Notes and the December 2013 Notes.

“Fair Market Value” means the value that would be paid by a willing buyer to an unaffiliated willing seller in a transaction not involving distress of either party, determined in good faith by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or responsible accounting or financial officer of the Issuer.

“Gilt Rate” means, as of any redemption date, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of United Kingdom government securities with a fixed maturity (as compiled by the Office for National Statistics and published in the most recent Financial Statistics that have become publicly available at least two Business Days in London prior to such redemption date (or, if such Financial Statistics are no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from such redemption date to the Stated Maturity of the Notes being redeemed; *provided, however*, that if the period from such redemption date to such Stated Maturity is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United Kingdom government securities denominated in sterling adjusted to a fixed maturity of one year shall be used.

“Guarantee” means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any Indebtedness or other obligation of any Person and any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person:

- (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness or other obligation of such Person (whether arising by virtue of partnership

arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise), or

- (2) entered into for the purpose of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness or other obligation of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part);

provided, however, that the term “Guarantee” shall not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term “Guarantee” used as a verb has a corresponding meaning. The term “guarantor” shall mean any Person Guaranteeing any obligation.

“Guarantee Agreement” means, in the context of a consolidation, merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of a Guarantor, an agreement by which the Surviving Person from such a transaction expressly assumes all of the obligations of such Guarantor under its Note Guarantee.

“Hedging Obligations” of any Person means the obligations of such Person pursuant to any Interest Rate Agreement, Commodities Agreement or Currency Agreement.

“IFRS” means international financial reporting standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Commission, as in effect from time to time.

“Incur” means issue, assume, guarantee, incur or otherwise become liable for; *provided, however*, that any Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Subsidiary (whether by merger, consolidation, acquisition or otherwise) shall be deemed to be Incurred by such Subsidiary at the time it becomes a Subsidiary. The term “Incurrence” when used as a noun shall have a correlative meaning. The accretion of principal of a non-interest bearing or other discount security shall be deemed the Incurrence of Indebtedness. In connection with credit facilities, overdraft facilities, debt facilities and similar instruments or arrangements with banks, other institutions, funds or investors that provide for commitments or similar obligations to make loans or other advances, “Incur” means entering into the contractual commitment or agreement or similar obligation to make such loan or advance.

“Indebtedness” means, with respect to any Person on any date of determination (without duplication):

- (1) the principal of and premium (if any) in respect of (A) (i) in connection with credit facilities, overdraft facilities, debt facilities and similar instruments or arrangements with banks, other institutions, funds or investors that provide for commitments or similar obligations to make loans (revolving or otherwise) or other advances, the total principal committed amount of such loans and advances and (ii) in connection with any other type of indebtedness, money borrowed and (B) Indebtedness evidenced by notes, debentures, bonds or other similar instruments for the payment of which such Person is responsible or liable,
- (2) all Capital Lease Obligations of such Person,
- (3) all obligations of such Person issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property or services, all conditional sale obligations of such Person and all obligations of such Person under any title retention agreement (other than customary reservations or retentions of title under agreements with suppliers entered into in the ordinary course of business),
- (4) all obligations of such Person for the reimbursement of any obligor on any letter of credit, bank guarantee, banker’s acceptance or similar credit transaction (except to the extent such reimbursement obligation relates to trade debt in the ordinary course of business and such reimbursement obligation is paid within 90 days after payment of the trade debt),

- (5) the amount of all obligations of such Person with respect to the redemption, repayment or other repurchase of any Disqualified Stock or, with respect to any subsidiary of such Person, any Preferred Stock (but excluding, in each case, any accrued dividends),
- (6) all obligations of the type referred to in paragraphs (1) through (5) of other Persons and all dividends of other Persons for the payment of which, in either case, such Person is responsible or liable, directly or indirectly, as obligor, guarantor or otherwise, including by means of any Guarantee,
- (7) all obligations of the type referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6) of other Persons secured by any Lien on any property or asset of such Person (whether or not such obligation is assumed by such Person), the amount of such obligation being deemed to be the lesser of the value of such property or assets and the amount of the obligation so secured, and
- (8) to the extent not otherwise included in this definition, Hedging Obligations of such Person.

The amount of Indebtedness of any Person at any date shall be the outstanding balance at such date of all unconditional obligations as described above and the maximum liability, upon the occurrence of the contingency giving rise to the obligation, of any contingent obligations at such date. For the avoidance of doubt, the following will not be treated as Indebtedness:

- (1) Subordinated Shareholder Debt;
- (2) Trade debt Incurred in the ordinary course of business and not overdue by 90 days or more;
- (3) Any lease of property which would be considered an operating lease under the Accounting Principles as in effect on the Issue Date and any guarantee given by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business solely in connection with, and in respect of, the obligations of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary under any operating lease;
- (4) Indebtedness Incurred in respect of (i) workers' compensation claims, self-insurance obligations, social security or wage Taxes, pension fund obligations or contributions or similar claims, obligations or contributions, (ii) letters of credit, bank guarantees, banker's acceptances and similar credit transactions (except in relation to reimbursement obligations that would constitute Indebtedness under sub-paragraph (4) of the immediately preceding paragraph) and (iii) performance, surety and similar bonds and completion guarantees provided in the ordinary course of business for any reason whatsoever;
- (5) Indebtedness arising from agreements providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, in each case, Incurred or assumed in connection with the disposition or acquisition of any business, assets or Capital Stock of a Subsidiary, *provided* that the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such Indebtedness (other than in respect of tax and environmental indemnities) shall at no time exceed, in the case of a disposition, the gross proceeds actually received by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition and, in the case of an acquisition, the fair market value of any business assets or Capital Stock acquired;
- (6) Indebtedness Incurred in connection with repurchase obligations with respect to government securities in the ordinary course of business, and
- (7) Obligations arising from the leasing of vehicles, parts and other assets in the ordinary course of business (including risk-sharing arrangements of any type whatsoever in relation to residual values of vehicles).

"Interest Rate Agreement" means any interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap agreement or other similar financial agreement or arrangement.

“Investment” in any Person means any direct or indirect advance, loan (other than advances to customers in the ordinary course of business that are recorded as accounts receivable on the balance sheet of such Person) or other extensions of credit (including by way of Guarantee or similar arrangement) or capital contribution to (by means of any transfer of cash or other property to others or any payment for property or services for the account or use of others), or any purchase or acquisition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other similar instruments issued by such Person; *provided, however*, that advances, loans or other extensions of credit arising under the Cash Management Arrangements shall not be deemed Investments.

“Investment Grade” means a rating of BBB – or higher by S&P and Baa3 or higher by Moody’s or the equivalent of such ratings by S&P or Moody’s and the equivalent rating category of any Rating Agencies substituted for S&P or Moody’s.

“Investment Grade Status Period” means any period when the Notes have achieved and continue to maintain an Investment Grade rating and no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing.

“Issue Date” means 31 January 2014.

“January 2013 Notes” means the existing 5.625% Senior Notes due 2023, issued in January 2013.

“January 2013 Note Guarantee” means the Guarantee by an Original Guarantor of the Issuer’s obligations under the January 2013 Notes.

“Lien” means any mortgage, pledge, security interest, encumbrance, lien or charge of any kind (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement or lease in the nature thereof).

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and its successors.

“Net Cash Proceeds” means:

- (1) with respect to any Asset Sale, the proceeds thereof in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents including payments in respect of deferred payment obligations when received in the form of, or stock or other assets when disposed for, cash or Cash Equivalents (except to the extent that such obligations are financed or sold with recourse to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary), net of:
 - (a) brokerage commissions and other fees and expenses (including, without limitation, fees and expenses of legal counsel, accounts, investment banks and other consultants) related to such Asset Sale;
 - (b) provisions for all taxes paid or payable, or required to be accrued as a liability under the Accounting Principles as a result of such Asset Sale;
 - (c) all distributions and other payments required to be made to any Person (other than the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) owning a beneficial interest in the assets subject to the Asset Sale; and
 - (d) appropriate amounts required to be provided by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, as a reserve in accordance with the Accounting Principles against any liabilities associated with such Asset Sale and retained by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, after such Asset Sale, including, without limitation, pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities, liabilities related to environmental matters and liabilities under any indemnification obligations associated with such Asset Sale, all as reflected in an Officer’s Certificate delivered to the Trustee; and
- (2) with respect to any capital contributions, issuance or sale of Capital Stock or options, warrants or rights to purchase Capital Stock, or debt securities or Capital Stock that have been converted into or exchanged for Capital Stock as referred to under “—Certain

covenants—Restricted Payments,” the proceeds of such issuance or sale in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents, payments in respect of deferred payment obligations when received in the form of, or stock or other assets when disposed of for, cash or Cash Equivalents (except to the extent that such obligations are financed or sold with recourse to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary), net of attorney’s fees, accountant’s fees and brokerage, consultation, underwriting and other fees and expenses actually incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result thereof.

“Note Guarantee” means the Guarantee by a Guarantor of the Issuer’s obligations under the Notes.

“Officer’s Certificate” means a certificate signed by one Responsible Officer of the Issuer or of any Guarantor.

“Opinion of Counsel” means a written opinion from legal counsel who is reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to the Issuer, a Guarantor or the Trustee.

“Original Guarantors” means Jaguar Land Rover Limited (formerly Jaguar Cars Limited), Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (formerly, Land Rover), JLR Nominee Company Limited (formerly Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited, formerly Jaguar Cars Exports Limited), Land Rover Exports Limited and Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC.

“Parent Holdco” means any Person (other than a natural person) which legally and beneficially owns more than 50% of the Voting Stock and/or Capital Stock of another Person, either directly or through one or more Subsidiaries.

“Pari Passu Indebtedness” means (a) any Indebtedness of the Issuer that ranks equally in right of payment with the Notes or (b) with respect to any Note Guarantee, any Debt that ranks equally in right of payment to such Note Guarantee.

“Permitted Business” means any businesses, services or activities engaged in by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary on the Issue Date and any businesses, services or activities related, ancillary or complementary to any of the foregoing or are extensions or developments of any thereof.

“Permitted Investments” means:

- (1) any Investment in the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) (a) any Investment in cash and (b) any Outgoing Cash Pooling Transfer if, following such Outgoing Cash Pooling Transfer, the total amount of Outgoing Cash Pooling Transfers from 1 January 2011 less the total amount of Incoming Cash Pooling Transfers over the same period, does not exceed the sum total of sub-paragraphs (i) to (vi) of paragraph (a)(3) under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments”;
- (3) any Investment, made for non-speculative purposes and in accordance with a conservative investing policy, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of the Issuer, in (i) Cash Equivalents and (ii) if, and to the extent, the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries hold an aggregate amount of the equivalent of at least £500.0 million of Cash Equivalents as of the date of their most recent monthly management accounts, in any Investments which, or with banks or financial institutions that, are rated Investment Grade;
- (4) any Investment by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in a Person, if as a result of such Investment:
 - (a) such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; or
 - (b) such Person is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys substantially all of its assets to, or is liquidated into, the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary;

- (5) any acquisition of assets or Capital Stock solely in exchange for the issuance of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Issuer;
- (6) any Investments received in compromise or resolution of (a) obligations of trade creditors or customers that were incurred in the ordinary course of business of the Issuer or their Restricted Subsidiaries, including pursuant to any plan of reorganisation or similar arrangement upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of any trade creditor or customer; or (b) litigation, arbitration or other disputes;
- (7) Investments in receivables owing to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary created or acquired in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) Investments represented by Hedging Obligations, which obligations are permitted by subparagraph (b)(7) of the covenant entitled “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Incurrence of Indebtedness”;
- (9) Investments in the Notes and any other Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (10) any guarantee of Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred by the covenant described above under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Incurrence of Indebtedness”;
- (11) Investments acquired after the Issue Date as a result of the acquisition by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of another Person, including by way of a merger, amalgamation or consolidation with or into the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries in a transaction that is not prohibited by the covenant described above under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Mergers and Sale of Assets” after the Issue Date to the extent that such Investments were not made in contemplation of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation and were in existence on the date of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation;
- (12) any Investment to the extent made using as consideration Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock); and
- (13) other Investments in any Person, when taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this sub-paragraph (13) that are at the time outstanding not to exceed the greater of £500.0 million and 3.7% of Consolidated Total Assets.

“Permitted Liens” means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) pledges or deposits by such Person under workmen’s compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Indebtedness) or leases to which such Person is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of such Person or deposits or cash or Designated Government Obligations to secure surety or appeal bonds to which such Person is a party, or deposits as security for contested taxes or import or customs duties or for the payment of rent, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- (2) Liens imposed by law, including carriers’, warehousemen’s and mechanics’ Liens, in each case for sums not yet due or being contested in good faith if a reserve or other appropriate provisions, if any, as are required by Accounting Principles have been made in respect thereof;
- (3) Liens for taxes, assessments or other governmental charges not yet subject to penalties for nonpayment or which are being contested in good faith provided appropriate reserves, if any, as are required by Accounting Principles have been made in respect thereof;

- (4) Liens in favor of issuers of surety or performance bonds or letters of credit or bankers' acceptances issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of such Person in the ordinary course of its business;
- (5) encumbrances, easements or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights of way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning or other restrictions as to the use of real properties or liens incidental to the conduct of the business of such Person or to the ownership of its properties which do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of such Person;
- (6) Liens securing Hedging Obligations so long as the related Indebtedness is, and is permitted to be under the Indenture, secured by a Lien on the same property securing such Hedging Obligation or Interest Rate Agreement;
- (7) leases, subleases and licenses of real property which do not materially interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and leases, subleases and licenses of other assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) Liens for the purpose of securing the payment (or the refinancing of the payment) of all or a part of the purchase price of, or Capital Lease Obligations with respect to, assets or property acquired or constructed in the ordinary course of business; *provided* that:
 - (a) the aggregate principal amount secured by such Liens does not exceed the cost of the assets or property so acquired or constructed; and
 - (b) such Liens are created within 180 days of construction or acquisition of such assets or property (or, upon a refinancing, replace Liens created within such period) and do not encumber any other assets or property of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary other than such assets or property and assets affixed or appurtenant thereto;
- (9) Liens arising solely by virtue of any statutory or common law provisions relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a depository institution; *provided* that such deposit account is not intended by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to provide collateral to the depository institution;
- (10) Liens arising from United States Uniform Commercial Code financing statement filings (or similar filings in other applicable jurisdictions) regarding operating leases entered into by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business;
- (11) Liens existing on the Issue Date;
- (12) Liens on property or shares of stock of a Person at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that such Liens are not created, Incurred or assumed in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or the Guarantors; *provided further, however*, that any such Lien may not extend to any other property owned by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (13) Liens on property at the time the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary acquired the property, including any acquisition by means of a merger or consolidation with or into the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that such Liens are not created, Incurred or assumed in connection with, or in contemplation of, such acquisition; *provided further, however*, that such Liens may not extend to any other property owned by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (14) Liens securing Indebtedness or other obligations of the Issuer to a Guarantor or of a Guarantor owing to the Issuer or a Guarantor;

- (15) Liens securing the Notes and all other Indebtedness which by its terms must be secured if the Notes are secured;
- (16) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred to refinance Indebtedness that was previously secured;
- (17) Liens arising by operation of law or by agreement to the same effect in the ordinary course of business;
- (18) Liens arising out of conditional sale, title retention, consignment or similar arrangements for the sale of assets entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (19) Liens over cash paid into an escrow account pursuant to any purchase price retention arrangement as part of any permitted disposal by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary on condition that the cash paid into such escrow account in relation to a disposal does not represent more than 15% of the net proceeds of such disposal;
- (20) judgment Liens not giving rise to an Event of Default so long as such Lien is adequately bonded and any appropriate legal proceedings which may have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;
- (21) Liens securing the Indebtedness in respect of Receivables Financing;
- (22) Liens on any proceeds loan made by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with any future Incurrence of Indebtedness permitted under the Indenture and securing that Indebtedness;
- (23) Liens on cash held by Subsidiaries of the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries outside of the United Kingdom securing Indebtedness of the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (24) Liens arising or granted in connection with repurchase obligations with respect to government securities in the ordinary course of business; and
- (25) other Liens securing Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries for money borrowed (and, without duplication, guarantees of such Indebtedness by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary), *provided* that the aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than Indebtedness secured only by Liens described in clause (23)), measured as of the date of the creation of such Lien and the date of Incurrence of any such Indebtedness and after giving pro forma effect to the creation of such Lien, shall not exceed the greater of £275.0 million or 6.1% of the Company's Consolidated Tangible Assets.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, government or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any other entity.

“Preferred Stock” as applied to the Capital Stock of any corporation, means Capital Stock of any class or classes (however designated) which is preferred as to the payment of dividends, or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such corporation, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such corporation.

“Qualified Capital Stock” means any Capital Stock which is not Disqualified Stock.

“Rating Agencies” means:

- (1) S&P and
- (2) Moody's, or

- (3) if S&P or Moody's or both shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, despite the Issuer using its commercially reasonable efforts to obtain such a rating, a nationally recognized securities rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, selected by the Issuer, which shall be substituted for S&P or Moody's or both, as the case may be.

"Rating Category" means:

- (1) with respect to S&P, any of the following categories: BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D (or equivalent successor categories),
- (2) with respect to Moody's, any of the following categories: Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C and D (or equivalent successor categories), and
- (3) the equivalent of any such category of S&P or Moody's used by another rating agency.

In determining whether the rating of the Notes has decreased by one or more gradations, gradations within rating categories (+ and – for S&P; 1, 2 and 3 for Moody's; or the equivalent gradations for another rating agency) shall be taken into account (e.g., with respect to S&P, a decline in a rating from BB+ to BB, as well as from BB– to B+, which constitute a decrease of one gradation).

"Receivables Financings" means any financing transaction or series of financing transactions that have been or may be entered into by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to which the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to another Person, or may grant a security interest in, any receivables or interests therein for credit or liquidity management purposes (including discounting or factoring transactions) in the ordinary course of business (whether such receivables are then existing or arising in the future) including without limitation, all security interests in goods financed thereby, the proceeds of such receivables, and other assets which are customarily sold or in respect of which security interests are customarily granted in connection with securitization transactions involving such assets.

"Refinance" means, in respect of any Indebtedness, to refinance, extend, renew, refund, repay, prepay, redeem, defease or retire, or to issue other Indebtedness in exchange or replacement for, such Indebtedness.

"Refinanced" and "Refinancing" shall have correlative meanings.

"Refinancing Indebtedness" means Indebtedness that Refinances any Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary existing on the Issue Date or Incurred in compliance with the Indenture including Indebtedness that Refinances Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) such Refinancing Indebtedness has a Stated Maturity no earlier than the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness being Refinanced,
- (2) such Refinancing Indebtedness has an Average Life at the time such Refinancing Indebtedness is Incurred that is equal to or greater than the Average Life of the Indebtedness being Refinanced,
- (3) such Refinancing Indebtedness has an aggregate principal amount (or if Incurred with original issue discount, an aggregate issue price) that is equal to or less than the aggregate principal amount (or if Incurred with original issue discount, the aggregate accreted value) then outstanding or committed (plus fees and expenses, including any premium and defeasance costs) under the Indebtedness being Refinanced; *provided further, however*, that Refinancing Indebtedness shall not include (x) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that Refinances Indebtedness of the Issuer or (y) Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary that Refinances Indebtedness of another Restricted Subsidiary, and

- (4) the new Indebtedness is not senior in right of payment to the Indebtedness that is being refinanced.

“Replacement Assets” means properties and assets that replace the properties and assets that were the subject of an Asset Sale or properties and assets that are, or will be, used in the Issuer’s business or in that of the Restricted Subsidiaries or any and all businesses that in the good faith judgment of the board of directors of the Issuer are reasonably related, and, in each case, any capital expenditure relating thereto.

“Responsible Officer” means the chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer, senior vice president—finance, treasurer, assistant treasurer, managing director, management board member or director of a company.

“Restricted Investment” means an Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

“Restricted Payments” means any of the following:

- (1) to declare or pay any dividend on or make any distribution (whether made in cash, securities or other property) with respect to any of the Capital Stock of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination involving the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) (other than to the Issuer, or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer) except for dividends or distributions payable solely in shares of the Issuer or Qualified Capital Stock of the Issuer or in options, warrants or other rights to acquire such shares or Qualified Capital Stock;
- (2) to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination), directly or indirectly, any shares of the Issuer’s Capital Stock or any Capital Stock of any Affiliate of the Issuer held by Persons other than the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or any entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer as a result thereof) or any options, warrants or other rights to acquire such shares of Capital Stock;
- (3) to make any principal payment on, or repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value, prior to any scheduled principal payment, sinking fund payment or stated maturity, any Subordinated Obligation (other than intercompany Indebtedness between the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or among Restricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer);
- (4) to make any payments on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease, or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Subordinated Shareholder Debt; or
- (5) make any Restricted Investment.

If any Restricted Payment described above is not made in cash, the amount of the proposed Restricted Payment will be the fair market value of the asset to be transferred as at the date of transfer.

“Restricted Subsidiary” means any Subsidiary of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries, including the Guarantors, other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Corporation and its successors.

“SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Secured Indebtedness” means any Indebtedness secured by a Lien.

“Significant Subsidiary” means, with respect to any Person, any Subsidiary of such Person that satisfies the criteria for a “significant subsidiary” set forth in Rule 1.02 of Regulation S-X under the Exchange Act.

“Stated Maturity” means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the final payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision (but excluding any provision providing for the repurchase of such security at the option of the holder thereof upon the happening of any contingency unless such contingency has occurred).

“Subordinated Obligation” means any Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Guarantor (whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred) that is subordinate or junior in right of payment to the Notes or such Guarantor’s Note Guarantee pursuant to a written agreement to that effect.

“Subordinated Shareholder Debt” means, collectively, any funds provided to the Issuer by any direct or indirect Parent HoldCo of the Issuer, or Affiliate of such Parent HoldCo, pursuant to any security, instrument or agreement, other than Capital Stock, that pursuant to its terms:

- (1) does not (including upon the happening of any event) mature or require any amortisation or other payment of principal prior to the first anniversary of the maturity of the Notes (other than through conversion or exchange of any such security or instrument for Qualified Capital Stock or for any other security or instrument meeting the requirements of the definition);
- (2) does not (including upon the happening of any event) require the payment in cash or otherwise, of interest or any other amounts prior to the first anniversary of the maturity of the Notes (provided that interest may accrete while such Subordinated Shareholder Debt is outstanding and accretion interest may become due upon maturity as permitted by clause (a) or acceleration of maturity as permitted by clause (c) below and any interest may be satisfied at any time by the issue to the holders thereof of additional Subordinated Shareholder Debt);
- (3) does not (including upon the happening of any event) provide for the acceleration of its maturity and its holders have no right (including upon the happening of any event) to declare a default or event of default or take any enforcement action, prior to the first anniversary of the maturity of the Notes;
- (4) is not secured by a Lien or any assets of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary and is not guaranteed by any Subsidiary of the Issuer;
- (5) is contractually subordinated and junior in right of payment to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations (including principal, interest, premium (if any) and Additional Amounts (if any)) of the Issuer under the Notes and the Indenture such that:
 - (A) upon any total or partial liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Issuer or in any bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, receivership or similar proceeding relating to the Issuer or its property, the holders of the Notes will be entitled to receive payment in full in cash of the obligations under the Notes and the Indenture, including Additional Amounts, if any, before the providers of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt will be entitled to receive any payment in respect of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt;
 - (B) such Subordinated Shareholder Debt may not be amended such that it would cease to qualify as Subordinated Shareholder Debt until a date that is after the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations in respect of the Notes and the Indenture;
 - (C) the providers of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt shall assign any rights to vote, including by way of proxy, in a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding to the

relevant trustee to the extent necessary to give effect to the priority and subordination provisions described in this definition; and

- (D) the providers of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt shall agree that, in the event any payment on such Subordinated Shareholder Debt is received by such provider in contravention of its terms and any applicable subordination agreement, then such payment shall be held in trust for the benefit of, and shall be paid over or delivered to, the Trustee, on behalf of the holders of the Notes;
- (6) does not (including upon the happening of any event) restrict the payment of amounts due in respect of the Notes or compliance by the Issuer with its obligations under the Notes and the Indenture;
- (7) does not (including upon the happening of any event prior to the payment in full in cash of all obligations in respect of the Notes and the Indenture) constitute Voting Stock; and
- (8) is not (including upon the happening of any event) mandatorily convertible or exchangeable, or convertible or exchangeable at the option of the holder, in whole or in part, prior to the date on which the Notes mature other than into or for Qualified Capital Stock of the Issuer;

provided that in any event or circumstance that results in such Indebtedness ceasing to qualify as Subordinated Shareholder Debt, such Indebtedness shall constitute an Incurrence of such Indebtedness by the Issuer, and any and all Restricted Payments made through the use of the net proceeds from the Incurrence of such Indebtedness since the date of the original issuance of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt shall constitute new Restricted Payments that are deemed to have been made after the date of the original issuance of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt.

“Subsidiary” means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Voting Stock is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

- (1) such Person;
- (2) such Person and one or more Subsidiaries of such Person; or
- (3) one or more Subsidiaries of such Person.

Unless otherwise provided, all references to a Subsidiaries shall be to Subsidiaries of the Issuer and the Guarantors.

“Surviving Person” means, with respect to any Person involved in any merger, consolidation or other business combination or the sale, assignment, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of such Person’s assets, the Person formed by or surviving such transaction or the Person to which such disposition is made.

“Tax” means any tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge, including penalties, interest and other liabilities related thereto, and, for the avoidance of doubt, including any withholding or deduction for or on account of Tax. “Taxes” and “Taxation” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“Voting Stock” of a Person means all classes of Capital Stock or other interests (including partnership interests) of such Person then outstanding and normally entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof.

BOOK-ENTRY; DELIVERY AND FORM

General

The Notes will be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Global Notes”). The Global Notes will be deposited with a common depository for, and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking.

Ownership of interests in the Global Notes (the “Book-Entry Interests”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking, as applicable, or persons that hold interests through such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking will hold interests in the Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories. Except under the limited circumstances described below, Book-Entry Interests will not be held in definitive certificated form.

Book-Entry Interests will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be done only through, records maintained in book-entry form by Euroclear and Clearstream Banking and their participants. The laws of some jurisdictions, including certain states of the United States, may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive certificated form. The foregoing limitations may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge Book-Entry Interests. In addition, while the Notes are in global form, holders of Book-Entry Interests will not be considered the owners or “holders” of Notes for any purpose.

So long as the Notes are held in global form, Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking, as applicable (or their respective nominees), will be considered the sole holders of the Global Notes for all purposes under the Indenture governing the Notes. In addition, participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking, and indirect participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking and the participants through which they own Book-Entry Interests, to transfer their interests or to exercise any rights of holders under the Indenture. Neither we nor the Trustee will have any responsibility, or be liable, for any aspect of the records relating to the Book-Entry Interests.

Redemption of the Global Notes

In the event that any Global Note (or any portion thereof) is redeemed, Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking will redeem an equal amount of the Book-Entry Interests in such Global Note from the amount received by it in respect of the redemption of such Global Note. The redemption price payable in connection with the redemption of such Book-Entry Interests will be equal to the amount received by Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, as applicable, in connection with the redemption of such Global Note (or any portion thereof). We understand that, under the existing practices of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, if fewer than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, as applicable, will credit their respective participants’ accounts on a proportionate basis (with adjustments to prevent fractions), by lot or on such other basis as they deem fair and appropriate; provided, however, that no Book-Entry Interest of £100,000 principal amount or less for the Notes may be redeemed in part.

Payments on Global Notes

We will make payments of any amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (including principal, premium, if any, and interest) to the common depository or its nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, which will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their customary procedures. We will make payments of all such amounts without deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever

nature, except as may be required by law and as described under “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts”. If any such deduction or withholding is required to be made, then, to the extent described under “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts” above, we will pay additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by any holder of the Global Notes or owner of Book-Entry Interests after such deduction or withholding will equal the net amounts that such holder or owner would have otherwise received in respect of such Global Note or Book-Entry Interest, as the case may be, absent such withholding or deduction. We expect that standing customer instructions and customary practices will govern payments by participants to owners of Book-Entry Interests held through such participants.

Under the terms of the Indenture, the Issuer and the Trustee will treat the registered holder of the Global Notes (e.g. Euroclear or Clearstream Banking (or their respective nominees)) as the owner thereof for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, none of the Issuer, the Trustee or any of their respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of Euroclear or Clearstream Banking or any participant or indirect participant relating to, or payments made on account of, a Book-Entry Interest or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records of Euroclear or Clearstream Banking or any participant or indirect participant relating to, or payments made on account of, a Book-Entry Interest, or Euroclear, Clearstream Banking or any participant or indirect participant.

Currency of Payment for the Global Notes

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable in respect of, the Global Notes will be paid to holders of interest in such Notes through Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking in sterling.

Action by Owners of Book-Entry Interests

Euroclear and Clearstream Banking have advised the Issuer that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Notes (including the presentation of Notes for exchange as described below) only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the Book-Entry Interests are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents, waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the Global Notes. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Indenture, each of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking reserves the right to exchange the Global Notes for definitive registered notes in certificated form (“Definitive Registered Notes”) and to distribute Definitive Registered Notes to its participants.

Transfers

Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream Banking will be effected in accordance with Euroclear and Clearstream Banking rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. If a holder requires physical delivery of Definitive Registered Notes for any reason, including to sell Notes to persons in jurisdictions that require physical delivery of securities or to pledge such Notes, such holder must transfer its interests in the Global Notes in accordance with the normal procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking and in accordance with the procedures set out in the Indenture.

The Global Notes will have a legend to the effect set out under “Notice to Investors”. Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the restrictions on transfers and certification requirements discussed under “Notice to Investors”.

Through and including the 40th day after the later of the commencement of the offering of the Notes and the closing of the offering (the “Distribution Compliance Period”), beneficial interests in a

Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Rule 144A Global Note only if such transfer is made pursuant to Rule 144A and the transferor first delivers to the Trustee a certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “Notice to Investors” and in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and other jurisdictions.

After the expiration of the Distribution Compliance Period, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Rule 144A Global Note without compliance with these certification requirements.

Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Note only upon receipt by the Trustee of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 under the US Securities Act (if available).

In connection with transfers involving an exchange of a Regulation S Book-Entry Interest for a Rule 144A Book-Entry Interest, appropriate adjustments will be made to reflect a decrease in the principal amount of the Regulation S Global Note and a corresponding increase in the principal amount of the Rule 144A Global Notes.

Any Book-Entry Interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Book-Entry Interest in any other Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a Book-Entry Interest in the first mentioned Global Note and become a Book-Entry Interest in such other Global Note, and accordingly will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to Book-Entry Interests in such other Global Note for as long as it remains such a Book-Entry Interest.

Definitive Registered Notes

Under the terms of the Indenture, owners of the Book-Entry Interests will receive Definitive Registered Notes:

- if Euroclear or Clearstream Banking notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depositary and a successor depositary is not appointed by us within 120 days; or
- if the owner of a Book-Entry Interest requests such an exchange in writing delivered through Euroclear or Clearstream Banking following an event of default under the Indenture.

In the case of the issue of Definitive Registered Notes, the holder of a Definitive Registered Note may transfer such Note by surrendering it to the Registrar or Transfer Agent. In the event of a partial transfer or a partial redemption of a holding of Definitive Registered Notes represented by one Definitive Registered Note, a Definitive Registered Note will be issued to the transferee in respect of the part transferred and a new Definitive Registered Note in respect of the balance of the holding not transferred or redeemed will be issued to the transferor or the holder, as applicable; provided that no Definitive Registered Note in a denomination less than £100,000 will be issued. We will bear the cost of preparing, printing, packaging and delivering the Definitive Registered Notes.

We will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of Definitive Registered Notes for a period of 15 calendar days preceding (i) the record date for any payment of interest on the Notes, (ii) any date fixed for redemption of the Notes or (iii) the date fixed for selection of the Notes to be redeemed in part. Also, we are not required to register the transfer or exchange of any Notes selected for redemption or which the holder has tendered (and not withdrawn) for repurchase in connection

with a change of control offer. In the event of the transfer of any Definitive Registered Note, the Trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents as described in the Indenture. We may require a holder to pay any taxes and fees required by law and permitted by the Indenture and the Notes.

If Definitive Registered Notes are issued and a holder thereof claims that such Definitive Registered Note has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken, or if such Definitive Registered Note is mutilated and is surrendered to the Registrar or at the office of the Transfer Agent, we will issue and the Trustee will authenticate a replacement Definitive Registered Note if the Trustee's and our requirements are met. The Issuer or the Trustee may require a holder requesting replacement of a Definitive Registered Note to furnish an indemnity bond sufficient in the judgement of both to protect themselves, the Trustee or the Paying Agent appointed pursuant to the Indenture from any loss which any of them may suffer if a Definitive Registered Note is replaced. The Issuer may charge for any expenses incurred by us in replacing a Definitive Registered Note.

In case any such mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Definitive Registered Note has become or is about to become due and payable, or is about to be redeemed or purchased by the Issuer pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture, the Issuer, in its discretion, may, instead of issuing a new Definitive Registered Note, pay, redeem or purchase such Definitive Registered Note, as the case may be.

Definitive Registered Notes may be transferred and exchanged only after the transferor first delivers to the Trustee a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer will comply with the transfer restrictions applicable to such Notes. Please see "Notice to Investors".

So long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, we will publish a notice of any issuance of Definitive Registered Notes in a newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which we expect to be the *Luxemburger Wort*) or, to the extent and in the manner permitted by such rules, post on the official website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

Information Concerning Euroclear and Clearstream Banking

Our understanding with respect to the organisation and operations of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking is as follows. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking hold securities for participating organisations. They also facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking provide various services to their participants, including the safekeeping, administration, clearance, settlement, lending and borrowing of internationally traded securities. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream Banking participants are financial institutions such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and certain other organisations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream Banking is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodian relationship with a Euroclear or Clearstream Banking participant, either directly or indirectly.

Global Clearance and Settlement under the Book-Entry System

The Notes represented by the Global Notes are expected to be listed on the Official List and admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required to be settled in immediately available funds. The Issuer expects that secondary trading in any certificated Notes will also be settled in immediately available funds.

Although Euroclear and Clearstream Banking are expected to follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Global Notes among participants in Euroclear and Clearstream Banking, as the case may be, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or modified at any time. None of the Issuer, the Guarantors, the initial purchasers, the Trustee, the Registrar or any Paying Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear, Clearstream Banking or their participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

TAXATION

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences, under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident, of a purchase of Notes including, without limitation, the consequences of receipt of interest and premium, if any, on any sale or redemption of, the Notes or any interest therein.

References in this discussion to Notes acquired, owned, held or disposed of by noteholders include, except where otherwise expressly stated, the Book-Entry Interests held by purchasers in the Notes in global form deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of, a common depositary or its nominee for Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking.

United Kingdom Taxation

The following is a general description of certain UK tax consequences relating to the Notes and is based on current UK tax law and HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") published practice, both of which may be subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all UK tax considerations relating to the Notes, does not purport to constitute legal or tax advice, relates only to persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Notes and who hold Notes as a capital investment, and does not deal with certain classes of persons (such as brokers or dealers in securities and persons connected with the Issuer) to whom special rules may apply. If you are subject to tax in any jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or if you are in any doubt as to your tax position, you should consult an appropriate professional adviser.

Interest on the Notes

Payment of interest on the Notes

Interest on the Notes will be payable without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax provided the Notes are and remain listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (the "ITA"). The Luxembourg Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange for these purposes. Securities such as the Notes will be treated as listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and are listed and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Interest on the Notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax where the Issuer reasonably believes (and any person by or through whom interest on the Notes is paid reasonably believes) at the time the payment is made that (a) the person beneficially entitled to the interest is a UK resident company or a non-UK resident company that carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment and the payment is one that the non-UK resident company is required to bring into account when calculating its profits subject to UK corporation tax or (b) the person to whom the payment is made is one of the further classes of bodies or persons, and meets any relevant conditions, set out in sections 935-937 of the ITA, provided that in either case HMRC has not given a direction, the effect of which is that the payment may not be made without that withholding or deduction.

In all other cases, an amount must be withheld from payments of interest on the Notes on account of UK income tax at the basic rate (currently 20%), subject to any direction to the contrary by HMRC under an applicable double taxation treaty.

Holders of the Notes who are individuals may wish to note that HMRC has power to obtain information (including, in certain cases, the name and address of the beneficial owner of the interest) from any person in the United Kingdom who either pays certain amounts in respect of the Notes to, or

receives certain amounts in respect of the Notes for the benefit of, an individual. Such information may, in certain circumstances, be exchanged by HMRC with the tax authorities of other jurisdictions.

Further UK tax issues

Interest on the Notes constitutes UK source income for tax purposes and, as such, may be subject to UK tax by way of assessment (including self-assessment) even where paid without withholding or deduction.

However, interest with a UK source received without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax will not be chargeable to UK tax in the hands of a holder of Notes (other than certain trustees) who is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom unless (a) that holder of Notes is a company which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom or, if not such a company, carries on a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, and (b) the interest is received in connection with, or the Notes are attributable to, that permanent establishment, branch or agency. There are exemptions for interest received by certain categories of agent (such as some brokers and investment managers). The provisions of an applicable double taxation treaty may also be relevant for such holders of Notes.

European Union directive on the taxation of savings income

Under Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, each Member State of the European Union (each, a “Member State”) is required to provide to the tax or other relevant authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income made by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual or certain other types of person resident in that other Member State; however, for a transitional period, Austria and Luxembourg have instead opted to apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at the rate of 35%, unless during that period they elect otherwise. The transitional period is to terminate following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments. Luxembourg has announced that it will no longer apply the withholding tax system as from 1 January 2015 and will provide details of payments of interest or other similar income as from that date. A number of non-EU countries, and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have agreed to adopt similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding).

The European Commission has published proposals for amendments to Council Directive 2003/48/EC, which, if implemented, would amend and broaden the scope of the requirements above.

UK corporation tax payers

In general, holders of Notes which are within the charge to UK corporation tax will be charged to tax as income on all returns, profits or gains on, and fluctuations in value of, the Notes (whether attributable to currency fluctuations or otherwise) broadly in accordance with their statutory accounting treatment.

Other UK tax payers

Taxation of chargeable gains

The Notes will constitute “qualifying corporate bonds” within the meaning of section 117 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. Accordingly, a disposal by a holder of a Note will not give rise to a chargeable gain or an allowable loss for the purposes of the UK taxation of chargeable gains.

Accrued income profits

On a disposal of Notes by a holder of Notes, any interest which has accrued since the last interest payment date may be chargeable to tax as income under the rules relating to accrued income profits as set out in Part 12 of the ITA if that holder of Notes is resident in the United Kingdom or carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency to which the Notes are attributable. Holders of Notes are advised to consult their own professional advisers for further information about the accrued income scheme in general and the potentially adverse tax consequences of holding variable rate securities in particular.

Taxation of discount

Dependent, among other things, on the discount (if any) at which the Notes are issued, the Notes may be deemed to constitute “deeply discounted securities” for the purposes of Chapter 8 of Part 4 of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005. If the Notes are deemed to constitute deeply discounted securities, individual holders of Notes who are resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom or who carry on a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency to which the Notes are attributable generally will be liable to UK income tax on any gain made on the sale or other disposal (including redemption) of the Notes. Holders of Notes are advised to consult their own professional advisers if they require any advice or further information relating to “deeply discounted securities”.

Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (“SDRT”)

No UK stamp duty or SDRT is payable on issue of, or on a transfer of, or agreement to transfer, Notes.

United States Federal Income Taxation

General

CIRCULAR 230: To ensure compliance with Circular 230, you are hereby notified that: (i) any discussion of US federal tax issues in this Offering Memorandum is not intended or written to be relied upon, and cannot be relied upon, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”); (ii) such discussion is written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed herein; and (iii) holders should seek advice based on their particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser.

The following summary describes certain US federal income tax consequences that may be relevant with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes by US Holders (as defined below) who purchase Notes in this offering at their “issue price” (i.e. the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes is sold for money to investors (not including bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organisations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers)). This summary only addresses US federal income tax considerations of US Holders that will hold the Notes as capital assets. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the Notes. In particular, this summary does not address tax considerations applicable to US Holders that may be subject to special tax rules including, without limitation, the following: (i) financial institutions; (ii) insurance companies; (iii) dealers or traders in securities or currencies; (iv) tax-exempt entities; (v) persons who will hold Notes as part of a “hedging” or “conversion” transaction or as a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “synthetic security” or other integrated transaction for US federal income tax purposes; (vi) persons who have a “functional currency” other than the US dollar; (vii) regulated investment companies; and (viii) persons who have

ceased to be US citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States. Further, this summary does not address alternative minimum tax consequences or US federal estate and gift tax consequences.

This summary is based on the Code and US Treasury regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, as of the date of this Offering Memorandum. All of the foregoing is subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

For purposes of this summary, a “US Holder” is a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for US federal income tax purposes: (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation, created or organised in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to US federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) the trust was in existence on 20 August 1996 and has properly elected to continue to be treated as a US person.

If any entity treated as a partnership or other pass-through entity for US federal income tax purposes holds Notes, the tax treatment of a partner in or owner of the partnership or other pass-through entity will generally depend upon the status of the partner or owner and the activities of the entity. A holder that is a partner in a partnership or other pass-through entity that is considering holding Notes should consult its own tax adviser.

Each prospective investor should consult its own tax adviser with respect to the US federal (including income, estate and gift), state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Notes. US Holders should also review the discussion under “—United Kingdom Taxation” for the United Kingdom tax consequences to a US Holder of the ownership of Notes.

Payments of stated interest

Stated interest paid on a Note will be taxable to a US Holder as ordinary interest income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on the US Holder’s method of accounting for US federal income tax purposes. Interest received by a US Holder will be treated as foreign source income.

A US Holder who uses the cash method of accounting and who receives a payment of stated interest in sterling (including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid stated interest upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of a Note) will be required to include in income the US dollar value of the sterling payment received (determined based on the spot rate on the date the payment is received), regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to US dollars at that time. A cash basis US Holder will not realise foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of stated interest income but may recognise foreign currency gain or loss attributable to the actual disposition of the sterling received.

A US Holder who uses the accrual method of accounting will, unless the election described below is made, accrue sterling-denominated stated interest income in sterling and translate that amount into US dollars based on the average spot rate of exchange in effect for the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average spot rate for the partial period within the applicable taxable year. Alternatively, an accrual method US Holder may elect to translate stated interest income received in sterling into US dollars at the spot rate on the last day of the interest accrual period (or, in the case of a partial accrual period, the spot rate on the last day of such partial accrual period) or, if the date of receipt is within five business days of the last day of the interest accrual period, the spot rate on the date of receipt. A US Holder that makes this election must apply it consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot change the election without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). A US Holder that uses the accrual method will recognise foreign currency gain or loss with respect to accrued sterling-denominated stated interest

income on the date the interest payment (or proceeds from a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition attributable to accrued interest) is actually received. The amount of foreign currency gain or loss recognised will equal the difference between the US dollar value of the sterling payment received (determined based on the spot rate on the date the payment is received) in respect of the accrual period and the US dollar value of stated interest income that has accrued during the accrual period (as determined above), regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to US dollars. Foreign currency gain or loss generally will be treated, for US foreign tax credit purposes, as US source ordinary income or loss, and generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income or expense.

Disposition of a Note

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, a US Holder generally will recognise taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realised on such disposition (except to the extent any amount realised is attributable to accrued but unpaid stated interest, which is taxable as described under “—Payments of stated interest”) and the US Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note. A US Holder’s adjusted tax basis will generally be the US dollar value of the sterling paid for the Notes, determined on the date the US Holder acquires the Note. If the Note is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis taxpayer (and if it elects, an accrual basis taxpayer) will determine the US dollar value of the cost of the Note at the spot rate on the settlement date of the purchase. The amount realised on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note for an amount of foreign currency will generally be the US dollar value of such foreign currency based on the spot exchange rate on the date the Note is disposed of; provided, however, that if the Note is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis taxpayer (and if it elects, an accrual basis taxpayer) will determine the US dollar value of such foreign currency on the settlement date of the disposition. If an accrual method taxpayer makes the election described above, such election must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS. If a Note is not traded on an established securities market (or, if a Note is so traded, but a US Holder is an accrual basis taxpayer that has not made the settlement date election), a US Holder will recognise foreign currency gain or loss (which is generally taxable as US source ordinary income or loss) to the extent that the US dollar value of the sterling received (based on the spot rate on the settlement date) differs from the US dollar value of the amount realised.

Except as discussed below with respect to foreign currency gain or loss, any gain or loss realised by a US Holder on the disposition of a Note will generally be US source capital gain or loss and will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Note has been held for more than one year at the time of the disposition of the Note. For certain non-corporate holders (including individuals), any such long-term capital gain is currently subject to US federal income tax at preferential rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Gain or loss realised upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note that is attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates will be ordinary income or loss that will not be treated as interest income or expense. Gain or loss attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates generally will equal the difference between (i) the US dollar value of your purchase price for the Note, determined on the date the Note is retired or disposed of, and (ii) the US dollar value of your purchase price for the Note, determined on the date you acquired the Note (or, in each case, determined on the settlement date if the Notes are traded on an established securities market and the holder is either a cash basis or an electing accrual basis holder). Payments received that are attributable to accrued interest will be treated in accordance with the rules applicable to payments of interest described above. Such foreign currency gain or loss will be recognised only to the extent of the total gain or loss realised by a US Holder on the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other

disposition of the Note. As noted above, generally, such foreign currency gain or loss will be US source ordinary income or loss for US foreign tax credit purposes.

Exchange of foreign currencies

A US Holder's tax basis in any sterling received as interest on or on the sale or other disposition of a Note will be the US dollar value of such sterling at the spot rate in effect on the date of receipt of the sterling. Any gain or loss recognised by a US Holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of the sterling will be ordinary income or loss and generally will be US source income or loss for US foreign tax credit purposes.

Tax return disclosure requirements

Certain US Treasury regulations meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters, including certain foreign currency transactions giving rise to losses in excess of a certain minimum amount (e.g. US\$50,000 in the case of an individual or trust), such as the receipt or accrual of interest or a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a foreign currency note or of foreign currency received in respect of a foreign currency note. Persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult with their own tax advisers to determine the tax return disclosure obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in the Notes or the disposition of sterling, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement).

Information with respect to foreign financial assets

Individuals that own "specified foreign financial assets" with an aggregate value in excess of US\$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold) may be required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their US federal income tax returns. "Specified foreign financial assets" include any financial accounts maintained by foreign financial institutions, as well as any of the following, but only if they are held for investment and not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions: (i) stocks and securities issued by non-US persons; (ii) financial instruments and contracts that have non-US issuers or counterparties; and (iii) interests in foreign entities. The Notes may be subject to these rules. Persons required to file US tax returns are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of this legislation to their ownership of the Notes.

Backup withholding and information reporting

Backup withholding and information reporting requirements may apply to certain payments to US Holders of interest on the Notes and to the proceeds of a sale, exchange or other disposition (including a retirement or redemption) of a Note. Backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) may be required if the US Holder fails (i) to furnish the US Holder's taxpayer identification number, (ii) to certify that such US Holder is not subject to backup withholding or (iii) to otherwise comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Certain US Holders (including, among others, corporations) are not currently subject to the backup withholding and information reporting requirements. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a US Holder generally may be claimed as a credit against such US Holder's US federal income tax liability and any excess may result in a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the Purchase Agreement, dated as at 28 January 2014, the initial purchasers named below have agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to the initial purchasers, the principal amount of the Notes as set out below:

<u>Initial purchasers</u>	<u>Principal amount of Notes</u>
Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	£ 73,141,000
HSBC Bank plc	£ 67,048,000
Merrill Lynch International	£ 67,048,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc	£ 67,048,000
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	£ 41,905,000
Lloyds Bank plc	£ 41,905,000
Société Générale	£ 41,905,000
Total	<u>£ 400,000,000</u>

The Purchase Agreement provides that the obligation of the initial purchasers to purchase the Notes is subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The initial purchasers must purchase all of the Notes if they purchase any of the Notes.

The Notes and the Note Guarantees have not been and will not be registered under the US Securities Act or qualified for sale under the securities laws of any state or jurisdiction outside the United States and may not be offered to, or for the account or benefit of, persons in the United States except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. Please see “Notice to Investors”.

We have been advised that the initial purchasers propose to resell the Notes at the offering price set out on the cover page of this Offering Memorandum within the United States to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A and to non-US persons outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. After the initial offering, the offering price and other selling terms of the Notes may from time to time be varied by the initial purchasers without notice. To the extent certain of the initial purchasers are not US-registered broker-dealers and they intend to effect any sales of the Notes in the United States they will do so through one or more US-registered broker-dealers permitted by the regulations of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of this offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in this offering may violate the registration requirements of the US Securities Act if that offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), each initial purchaser has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “Relevant Implementation Date”) it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Memorandum to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) to fewer than 100 or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provisions of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive,

subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant initial purchaser nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or

(c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Notes shall result in a requirement for the publication by the Issuer, the Guarantors or the initial purchasers of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any Notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State) in that Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Each initial purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantors; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with regard to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

The Notes will constitute a new class of securities with no established trading market. Application has been made to admit the Notes to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and be admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market. However, we cannot assure you that the prices at which the Notes will sell in the market after this offering will not be lower than the initial offering price or that an active trading market for the Notes will develop and continue after this offering.

The initial purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the Notes. However, they are not obliged to do so, and they may discontinue any market-making activities with respect to the Notes at any time without notice. In addition, market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Exchange Act, and may be limited. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market will develop for the Notes, that you will be able to sell your Notes at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell will be favourable.

In connection with this offering, the initial purchasers are not acting for anyone other than us and will not be responsible to anyone other than us for providing the protections afforded to their clients nor for providing advice in relation to this offering.

Buyers of the Notes sold by the initial purchasers may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practice of the country of purchase in addition to the initial offering price set out on the cover of this Offering Memorandum.

In connection with this offering, the Stabilising Manager may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. These transactions may include over-allotment, syndicate-covering transactions and stabilising transactions. However, there is no assurance that such transactions may be effected. Over-allotment involves sales of Notes in excess of the principal amount of Notes to be purchased by the initial purchasers in this offering, which creates a short position for the initial purchasers. Covering transactions involve purchases of the Notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilising transactions consist of certain bids or purchases

of Notes made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes while the offering is in progress. Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. They may also cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The Stabilising Manager may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than 30 days after the date on which the Issuer receives the proceeds of the issue, or no later than 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Notes, whichever is the earlier. Please see “Stabilisation”.

We have agreed to indemnify the initial purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the US Securities Act.

Certain of the initial purchasers or their affiliates are lenders to the Issuer and/or act or may act from time to time as coordinator, arranger or assume other roles under an unsecured term facility and certain other facilities detailed in “Description of Other Indebtedness”. The initial purchasers and their respective affiliates also perform, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory, investment banking and commercial banking services from time to time for us and our subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, is acting as dealer manager and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and one of its affiliates are acting as tender and information agents for the Tender Offers. Certain of the initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may hold positions in the 2011 Notes in respect of which we have commenced the Tender Offers and may receive a portion of the proceeds from this offering in connection therewith. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or Issuer’s affiliates. Certain of the initial purchasers or their respective affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such initial purchasers and their respective affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes offered hereby. The initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

You are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of any of the Notes offered hereby.

The Notes and the Note Guarantees have not been registered under the US Securities Act or any state securities laws and, unless so registered, they may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the US Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Notes offered hereby are being offered and sold only to “qualified institutional buyers” (as defined in Rule 144A under the US Securities Act) in reliance on Rule 144A under the US Securities Act and to non-US persons outside the United States in offshore transactions (as defined in Regulation S under the US Securities Act) in reliance on Regulation S under the US Securities Act.

Each purchaser of Notes, by its acceptance thereof, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with us and the initial purchasers as follows:

- (1) It understands and acknowledges that the Notes and the Note Guarantees have not been registered under the US Securities Act or any applicable state securities law, are being offered for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the US Securities Act or any state securities law, including sales pursuant to Rule 144A under the US Securities Act, and may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except in compliance with the registration requirements of the US Securities Act or any applicable state securities law, pursuant to an exemption therefrom or in any transaction not subject thereto and in each case in compliance with the conditions for transfer set out in paragraph (5) below.
- (2) It is not an “affiliate” (as defined in Rule 144 under the US Securities Act) of the Issuer or acting on the Issuer’s behalf and it is either:
 - (i) a QIB and is aware that any sale of Notes to it will be made in reliance on Rule 144A and the acquisition of Notes will be for its own account or for the account of another QIB; or
 - (ii) a non-US person purchasing the Notes outside the United States in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act.
- (3) It acknowledges that neither we nor the initial purchasers, nor any person representing us or the initial purchasers, have made any representation to it with respect to the offering or sale of any Notes, other than the information contained in this Offering Memorandum, which Offering Memorandum has been delivered to it and upon which it is relying in making its investment decision with respect to the Notes. It has had access to such financial and other information concerning us and the Notes as it has deemed necessary in connection with its decision to purchase any of the Notes.
- (4) It is purchasing the Notes for its own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which it is acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case for investment, and not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution thereof in violation of the US Securities Act or any state securities laws, subject to any requirement of law that the disposal of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and subject to its or their ability to resell such Notes pursuant to Rule 144A, Regulation S or any other exemption from registration available under the US Securities Act.
- (5) Each holder of Notes issued in reliance on Regulation S (“Regulation S Notes”) agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing the Notes, and each subsequent holder of the Notes by its acceptance thereof will be deemed to agree, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Notes during the Distribution Compliance Period, only

(i) to the Issuer, (ii) pursuant to a registration statement that has been declared effective under the US Securities Act, (iii) for so long as the Notes are eligible pursuant to Rule 144A under the US Securities Act, to a person it reasonably believes is a QIB that purchases for its own account or for the account of a QIB to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A under the US Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to offers and sales to non-US persons that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act, (v) to an institutional accredited investor (within the meaning of Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) under the US Securities Act) that is not a qualified institutional buyer and that is purchasing for its own account or for the account of another institutional accredited investor, in each case in a minimum principal amount of Notes of US\$250,000, or (vi) pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the US Securities Act, subject in each of the foregoing cases to any requirement of law that the disposal of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and in compliance with any applicable state securities laws, and any applicable local laws and regulations, and further subject to the Issuer's and the Trustee's rights prior to any such offer, sale or transfer pursuant to clause (iv), (v) or (vi) to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certification and/or other information satisfactory to each of them.

- (6) Each holder of Notes issued in reliance on Rule 144A ("Rule 144A Notes") agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing the Notes, and each subsequent holder of the Notes by its acceptance thereof will be deemed to agree, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Notes prior to the date (the "Resale Restriction Termination Date") that is one year after the later of the date of the Issue Date and the last date on which the Issuer or any of its affiliates was the owner of such Notes (or any predecessor thereto) only (i) to the Issuer, (ii) pursuant to a registration statement that has been declared effective under the US Securities Act, (iii) for so long as the Notes are eligible pursuant to Rule 144A under the US Securities Act, to a person it reasonably believes is a QIB that purchases for its own account or for the account of a QIB to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A under the US Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to offers and sales to non-US persons that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act, (v) to an institutional accredited investor (within the meaning of Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) under the US Securities Act) that is not a qualified institutional buyer and that is purchasing for its own account or for the account of another institutional accredited investor, in each case in a minimum principal amount of Notes of US\$250,000, or (vi) pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the US Securities Act, subject in each of the foregoing cases to any requirement of law that the disposal of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and in compliance with any applicable state securities laws, and any applicable local laws and regulations, and further subject to the Issuer's and the Trustee's rights prior to any such offer, sale or transfer pursuant to clause (iv), (v) or (vi) to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certification and/or other information satisfactory to each of them.
- (7) Each purchaser acknowledges that each Note will contain a legend substantially to the following effect:

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION. NEITHER THIS SECURITY NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE REOFFERED, SOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR

UNLESS SUCH TRANSACTION IS EXEMPT FROM, OR NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT. THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE HEREOF, AGREES ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED SECURITIES TO OFFER, SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH SECURITY, [in the case of a Rule 144A Note: PRIOR TO THE RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE, WHICH IS ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF THIS SECURITY (OR ANY PREDECESSOR OF THIS SECURITY)] [in the case of a Regulation S Note: DURING THE DISTRIBUTION COMPLIANCE PERIOD, WHICH IS THE 40-DAY PERIOD COMMENCING ON THE LATER OF THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTES AND THE DATE OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE OF THE NOTES] ONLY (A) TO THE ISSUER, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (C) FOR SO LONG AS THE SECURITIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (D) PURSUANT TO OFFERS AND SALES TO NON-US PERSONS THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (E) TO AN INSTITUTIONAL “ACCREDITED INVESTOR” WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 501(A)(1), (2), (3) OR (7) UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT THAT IS AN INSTITUTIONAL ACCREDITED INVESTOR ACQUIRING THE SECURITY FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF SUCH AN INSTITUTIONAL ACCREDITED INVESTOR, IN EACH CASE IN A MINIMUM PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE SECURITIES OF U.S.\$250,000, FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES AND NOT WITH A VIEW TO OR FOR OFFER OR SALE IN CONNECTION WITH ANY DISTRIBUTION IN VIOLATION OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, OR (F) PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, SUBJECT IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES TO ANY REQUIREMENT OF LAW THAT THE DISPOSAL OF ITS PROPERTY OR THE PROPERTY OF SUCH INVESTOR ACCOUNT OR ACCOUNTS BE AT ALL TIMES WITHIN ITS OR THEIR CONTROL AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS, AND ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER’S AND THE TRUSTEE’S RIGHTS PRIOR TO ANY SUCH OFFER, SALE OR TRANSFER PURSUANT TO CLAUSES (D), (E) OR (F) TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, CERTIFICATION AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO EACH OF THEM.

- (8) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the Notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such Notes.
- (9) It acknowledges that until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, any offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the US Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A under the US Securities Act.

- (10) It acknowledges that the Transfer Agent will not be required to accept for registration of transfer any Notes except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to us and the Trustee that the restrictions set out therein have been complied with.

It acknowledges that we, the initial purchasers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the Notes are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the initial purchasers. If it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such investor account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such investor account.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the Notes and the Note Guarantees are being passed upon for us and the Guarantors by Shearman & Sterling LLP, US counsel to the Issuer and the Guarantors, and by Hogan Lovells International LLP, English counsel to the Issuer and the Guarantors. Certain legal matters with respect to the offering of the Notes and the Note Guarantees will be passed upon for the initial purchasers by Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, US and English counsel to the initial purchasers.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2013 included in this Offering Memorandum have been audited by Deloitte LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

The consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC (now Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc) and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2012, included in this Offering Memorandum, have been audited by Deloitte LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

The consolidated financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC (now Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc) and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2011, included in this Offering Memorandum, have been audited by Deloitte LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

Deloitte LLP is a current member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Deloitte LLP's reports, in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, include the following limitations: "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".

The name of Jaguar Land Rover PLC was changed to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc on 28 December 2012.

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS

The Issuer and the Guarantors are incorporated in England and Wales. Most of the directors and executive officers of the Issuer and the Guarantors reside outside the United States. In addition, most of the assets of the Issuer and the Guarantors are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the Issuer and the Guarantors or any of their directors and executive officers, or to enforce against them judgments of US courts predicated upon civil liability provisions of the US federal or state securities laws.

If a judgment is obtained in a US court against the Issuer or the Guarantors, or any of their directors or executive officers, investors will need to enforce such judgment in jurisdictions where the relevant defendant has assets. Even though the enforceability of US court judgments outside the United States is described below for England and Wales, you should consult with your own advisers in any pertinent jurisdictions as needed to enforce a judgment in those countries or elsewhere outside the United States.

The following summary with respect to the enforceability of certain US court judgments in England and Wales is based upon advice provided to us by US and English legal advisers. The United States and England and Wales currently do not have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments (as opposed to arbitration awards) in civil and commercial matters. Consequently, a final judgment for payment rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon US federal securities laws, would not automatically be recognised or enforceable in England and Wales. In order to enforce any such US judgment in England and Wales, proceedings must first be initiated before a court of competent jurisdiction in England and Wales. In such an action, the courts of England and Wales would not generally reinvestigate the merits of the original matter decided by the US court (subject to what is said below) and it would usually be possible to obtain summary judgment on such a claim (assuming that there is no good defense to it). Recognition and enforcement of a US judgment by the courts of England and Wales in such an action is conditional upon (among other things) the following:

- the US court having had jurisdiction over the original proceedings according to English conflicts of laws principles in England and Wales;
- the US judgment being final and conclusive on the merits in the sense of being final and unalterable in the court which pronounced it and being for a debt for a definite sum of money;
- the US judgment not contravening public policy in England and Wales;
- the US judgment not being for a sum payable in respect of tax, or other charges of a like nature in respect of a penalty or fine;
- the US judgment not having been arrived at by doubling, trebling or otherwise multiplying a sum assessed as compensation for the loss or damages sustained and not being otherwise in breach of Section 5 of the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980;
- the US judgment not having been obtained by fraud or in breach of principles of natural justice in England and Wales;
- the US judgment is not given in proceedings brought in breach of an agreement for settlement of disputes;
- there not having been a prior inconsistent decision of the courts of England and Wales or a non-US court between the same parties; and
- the enforcement proceedings in England and Wales being commenced within six years from the date of the US judgment.

Subject to the foregoing, investors may be able to enforce in England and Wales judgments in civil and commercial matters that have been obtained from US federal or state courts. However, we cannot assure you that those judgments will be recognised or enforceable in England and Wales. In addition, it is questionable whether the courts of England and Wales would accept jurisdiction and impose civil liability if the original action was commenced in England and Wales, instead of the United States, and predicated solely upon US federal securities laws.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Each purchaser of the Notes from the initial purchasers will be furnished with a copy of this Offering Memorandum and any related amendments or supplements to this Offering Memorandum. Each person receiving this Offering Memorandum acknowledges that:

- such person has been afforded an opportunity to request from us and to review, and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information herein (subject to confidentiality constraints);
- such person has not relied on the initial purchasers or any person affiliated with the initial purchasers in connection with its investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision; and
- except as provided above, no person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation concerning the Notes offered hereby other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by us or the initial purchasers.

This Offering Memorandum contains summaries, believed to be accurate in all material respects, of certain terms of certain agreements, but reference is made to the actual agreements (copies of which will be made available upon request to us, subject to confidentiality constraints) for complete information with respect thereto, and all such summaries are qualified in their entirety by this reference. While any Notes remain outstanding, we will make available, upon request, to any holder and any prospective purchaser of Notes the information required pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the US Securities Act during any period in which we are not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act. Requests for such information and requests for the agreements summarised in this Offering Memorandum should be directed to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc, Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry CV3 4LF, United Kingdom. Our website can be found at www.jaguarlandrover.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Offering Memorandum and is not part of this Offering Memorandum.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Issuer was incorporated in England and Wales on 18 January 2008. The service address of the directors of the Issuer is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry CV3 4LF, United Kingdom. Jaguar Land Rover Limited is a limited liability company, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. The service address of the directors of Jaguar Land Rover Limited is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom. Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover) is a private limited company, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. The service address of the directors of Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited is Abbey Road, Whitley, Coventry, CV3 4LF, United Kingdom.
2. For so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and are admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules and regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange require, copies of the following documents may be inspected and obtained at the specified office of the Luxembourg listing agent during normal business hours:
 - the organisational documents of the Issuer and the Guarantors;
 - the Offering Memorandum;
 - the 2012 and 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - the 2013 Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements;
 - the 2012 and 2013 stand-alone financial statements of the Guarantors; and
 - the Indenture (which includes the Note Guarantees and the form of the Notes).
3. The Issuer and the Guarantors accept responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. To the best of their knowledge, except as otherwise noted, the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of this Offering Memorandum.
4. Save as discussed in “Plan of Distribution”, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue has an interest material to the offering of the Notes.
5. Except as disclosed herein, there has been no material adverse change in our consolidated financial position since 30 September 2013, the date of the most recent unaudited financial statements included herein.
6. For so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will prepare interim financial statements for each of the first three quarters of each fiscal year.
7. Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is a party to any litigation, administrative proceeding or arbitration that, in our judgement, is material in the context of the issue of the Notes, and, so far as we are aware, no such litigation, administrative proceeding or arbitration is pending or threatened, except as disclosed herein.
8. We have appointed Citibank, N.A., London Branch as our Paying Agent and Transfer Agent. We reserve the right to vary such appointment.
9. The statute of limitations applicable to payment of interest and repayment of principal under New York law is six years.
10. The Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream Banking under Common Code 102586930 and the ISIN XS1025869303. The Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream Banking under Common Code 102586611 and the ISIN XS1025866119.

11. The issue of the Notes was authorised by resolutions of the board of directors of the Issuer dated 9 December 2013 and the Notes Guarantees were authorised by resolutions of the board of directors of Jaguar Land Rover Limited on 4 December 2013 and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited on 16 December 2013.
12. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, the Issuer does not have any convertible or exchangeable debt outstanding.

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

The following terms used in this Offering Memorandum have the meanings assigned to them below:

“Automatic transmission”	A device consisting of an arrangement of gears, brakes and clutches that automatically changes the speed ratio between the engine and the tyres of an automobile, freeing the driver of the automobile from having to shift gears manually.
“Auxiliary power generator”	A device on a vehicle that provides energy for functions other than propulsion.
“AWD”	All-wheel drive.
“bhp”	Brake horsepower.
“Charge deleting mode”	The mode of vehicle operation that is dependent on a stored charge from a battery pack.
“Charge sustaining mode”	The mode of vehicle operation that is dependent on charge from a battery pack that is sustained by the running of the vehicle’s engine.
“CO ₂ ”	Carbon dioxide.
“Complete Knock Down” or “CKD”	A complete kit containing all of the parts needed to assemble a vehicle. The parts are typically manufactured in one country or region, and then exported to another country or region for final assembly. CKD is a common practice within the automotive industry, the bus and heavy truck industry, and the rail vehicle industry.
“Convertible”	A type of vehicle characterised by rear glass that does not articulate with the rear trunk, no fixed roof and two or more seats according to IHS Automotive’s global segmentation system.
“Corporate Average Fuel Economy” or “CAFE”	Regulations in the United States to improve the average fuel economy of automobiles sold in the United States. Fuel economy standards under these regulations are written and enforced by NHTSA.
“Coupé”	A type of vehicle characterised by a typical silhouette with two elongated doors and rear glass that does not articulate with the trunk, but only with the glass frame.
“Driveline”	The parts of the powertrain excluding the engine and the transmission.
“eD4”	Efficient diesel four cylinders, our marketing term for our 2WD diesel products.
“Electric drive motor”	A device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy through interacting magnetic fields with current-carrying conductors.

“Engine capacity”	The volume swept by all the pistons of an engine, within their bores, from the top to the bottom of their travel. Engine capacity is typically measured in litres and engines with greater capacities are usually more powerful.
“EU Emissions Trading Scheme”	The largest multinational market-based emissions trading scheme, used to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emission of environmental pollutants.
“Euro 5”	Part of a number of regulations introduced by the European Union stipulating common requirements for emissions from automobiles and their replacements parts. Euro 5 stipulates emission requirements for automobiles running diesel, petrol and natural gas engines. Effective from September 2009.
“Euro 6”	Part of a number of regulations introduced by the European Union stipulating common requirements for emissions from automobiles and their replacements parts. Euro 6 requires all vehicles equipped with diesel engines to substantially reduce their emissions of nitrogen oxides. Effective from September 2014.
“Evaporative emissions”	Emissions that are generally composed of gasoline vapours that have escaped from storage tanks, fuel lines and fuel systems of vehicles.
“GT”	Grand tourer.
“Hybrid”	A vehicle that uses two or more distinct power sources for propulsion.
“Infotainment”	Information-based media content or programming that also includes entertainment content.
“Kyoto Protocol”	A protocol to the International Framework Convention on Climate Change with the objective of reducing greenhouse gases in an effort to prevent climate change.
“lbft”	Foot pounds, a unit of torque.
“Light vehicles”	Passenger cars and trucks as categorised by IHS Automotive.
“Lithium-ion battery”	A type of rechargeable battery which employs the use of lithium-ions. It is characterised by its high energy density, low memory effect and slow loss of charge when not in use.
“Manual transmission”	A device consisting of an arrangement of gears and clutches that is manually operated by the driver of an automobile, allowing him or her to change the speed ratio between the engine and the tyres of an automobile.
“mpg”	Miles per UK gallon.
“mph”	Miles per hour.
“Naturally aspirated engine”	An engine that depends solely on atmospheric pressure to draw in air for internal combustion.

“Parasitic reduction technology”	Technology that increases energy efficiency by reducing non-engine energy losses, such as energy losses due to wind resistance, drivetrain friction, brake drag, ancillary systems losses and tyre-rolling resistance.
“Particulate emissions”	Exhaust emissions characterised by the presence of small particles of solids and liquids.
“Powertrain”	A system of mechanical parts, which first produces energy and then converts the energy to movement. In the case of an automobile, the powertrain would comprise the automobile’s engine, transmission, driveshaft, a mechanical component that transmits torque and rotation, and tyres.
“Premium cars”	Vehicles categorised as either premium or luxury by IHS Automotive’s global segmentation system based on price class.
“Supercharged engine”	An engine that uses a supercharger, a device powered directly by the engine that compresses air flowing into the engine, to draw in more air for internal combustion. As a supercharger causes more air to enter the engine for combustion, a supercharged engine generally produces more power than the same engine without the charging.
“Sport Utility Vehicles” or “SUVs” . .	A type of vehicle characterised by a formal Z-box silhouette with a wheelbase-to-overall-height ratio greater than 60% and off-road style elements, according to IHS Automotive’s global segmentation system.
“TDV6”	Turbo Diesel V6 engine (currently 3.0L displacement).
“TDV8”	Turbo Diesel V8 engine (currently 4.4L displacement).
“Thin film transistor screen”	A screen which uses thin film transistor technology to improve image quality.
“Turbocharged engine”	An engine that depends on a turbocharger, a device powered by the flow of exhaust from the engine that compresses air flowing into the engine, to draw in more air for internal combustion. As a turbocharger causes more air to enter the engine for combustion, a turbocharged engine generally produces more power than the same engine without the charging.
“Tyre-rolling resistance”	The resistance that occurs when the tyre rolls at steady straight-line velocity on a flat surface. The more rolling resistance a tyre has, the more power is required from the engine to move the vehicle.
“V6”	An engine with six cylinders arranged in pairs, driving a common crank, and forming a “V” shape when viewed end-on.
“V8”	An engine with eight cylinders arranged in pairs, driving a common crank, and forming a “V” shape when viewed end-on.

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Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)

Audited consolidated financial statements

Registered number 06477691

Year ended 31 March 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide 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
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' responsibility statement

We confirm to the best of our knowledge the financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as approved by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 July 2013.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC for the year ended 31 March 2013 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Parent Company Cash Flow Statements, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 53. 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 and, as regards the Parent Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Directors' 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 group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; 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. 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of the group's profit for the period then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and, as regards to the group financial statements, Article 4 of IAS Regulation.

Opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in Note 2 to the group financial statements, the group in addition to complying with its legal obligation to apply IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Richard Knights

Senior statutory auditor

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Birmingham, United Kingdom

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Revenue	4	15,783.7	13,511.7	9,870.7
Material and other cost of sales	6	(9,904.4)	(8,732.7)	(6,178.1)
Employee cost	7	(1,333.2)	(1,011.3)	(789.0)
Other expenses	6	(3,074.9)	(2,529.3)	(1,969.4)
Development costs capitalised	3	860.1	750.7	531.1
Other income		70.7	37.8	36.4
Depreciation and amortisation		(621.5)	(465.5)	(396.3)
Foreign exchange (loss) /gain		(108.7)	14.3	32.9
Finance income	10	33.7	16.2	9.7
Finance expense (net)	10	(18.1)	(85.2)	(33.1)
Share of loss from joint venture		(12.4)	—	—
Net income before tax	5	1,675.0	1,506.7	1,114.9
Income tax expense	18	(460.0)	(25.6)	(79.0)
Net income attributable to shareholders		1,215.0	1,481.1	1,035.9

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Net income		1,215.0	1,481.1	1,035.9
Other comprehensive (loss) /income:				
Currency translation differences		—	—	123.4
(Loss) /gain on effective cash flow hedges		(287.7)	(35.6)	42.7
Cash flow hedges recognised in foreign exchange in the consolidated income statement		58.7	(19.7)	(13.2)
Actuarial losses	30	(346.6)	(149.9)	(321.1)
Total comprehensive income before tax impact		639.4	1,275.9	867.7
Tax impact		125.3	172.9	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders		764.7	1,448.8	867.7

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Non-current assets				
Equity accounted investees	13	59.5	1.4	0.3
Other financial assets	17	194.8	106.9	68.5
Property, plant and equipment	19	2,335.1	1,585.9	1,230.8
Pension asset	30	0.4	1.9	0.9
Intangible assets	20	3,522.2	2,801.0	2,144.6
Other assets	16	7.5	11.5	—
Deferred income taxes	23	508.2	473.8	112.2
Total non-current assets		<u>6,627.7</u>	<u>4,982.4</u>	<u>3,557.3</u>
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,072.2	2,430.4	1,028.3
Short term deposits		775.0	—	—
Trade receivables		927.1	662.2	567.2
Other financial assets	14	176.0	182.8	61.5
Inventories	15	1,794.7	1,496.8	1,155.6
Other current assets	16	434.5	457.0	293.2
Current income tax assets		29.7	5.5	12.5
Total current assets		<u>6,209.2</u>	<u>5,234.7</u>	<u>3,118.3</u>
Total assets		<u>12,836.9</u>	<u>10,217.1</u>	<u>6,675.6</u>

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (Continued)

As at 31 March (£ millions)	Note	2013	2012	2011
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	25	4,226.9	3,284.7	2,384.8
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt . .	26	327.8	489.7	863.4
Other financial liabilities	21	433.3	312.7	132.9
Provisions	24	334.4	279.5	246.3
Other current liabilities	22	482.0	559.3	360.2
Current income tax liabilities		192.3	115.2	79.8
Total current liabilities		<u>5,996.7</u>	<u>5,041.1</u>	<u>4,067.4</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	26	1,839.0	1,484.4	518.1
Other financial liabilities	21	227.2	72.5	20.4
Non-current income tax liabilities		—	18.3	—
Deferred tax	23	85.7	0.5	1.6
Other liabilities	22	24.0	4.8	—
Provisions	24	1,125.5	671.3	592.7
Total non-current liabilities		<u>3,301.4</u>	<u>2,251.8</u>	<u>1,132.8</u>
Total liabilities		<u>9,298.1</u>	<u>7,292.9</u>	<u>5,200.2</u>
Equity attributable to shareholders				
Ordinary shares	27	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Capital redemption reserve	28	166.7	166.7	166.7
Reserves / (accumulated deficit)	28	1,871.5	1,256.9	(191.9)
Equity attributable to shareholders		<u>3,538.8</u>	<u>2,924.2</u>	<u>1,475.4</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>12,836.9</u>	<u>10,217.1</u>	<u>6,675.6</u>

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23/07/13 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Ralf Speth
Chief Executive Officer



Company Registered number 06477691

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(£ millions)	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ (accumulated deficit)	Total equity
Balance at 31 March 2012	1,500.6	166.7	1,256.9	2,924.2
Income for the year	—	—	1,215.0	1,215.0
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(450.3)	(450.3)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	764.7	764.7
Dividend paid	—	—	(150.1)	(150.1)
Balance at 31 March 2013	1,500.6	166.7	1,871.5	3,538.8
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	(191.9)	1,475.4
Income for the year	—	—	1,481.1	1,481.1
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(32.3)	(32.3)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	1,448.8	1,448.8
Balance at 31 March 2012	1,500.6	166.7	1,256.9	2,924.2
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(1,107.4)	(462.8)
Income for the year	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(168.2)	(168.2)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	867.7	867.7
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	47.8	47.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	1,022.7
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	(191.9)	1,475.4

**JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,215.0	1,481.1	1,035.9
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	621.5	465.5	396.3
Loss on sale of property, plant, equipment and software	1.7	8.5	5.8
Foreign exchange loss /(gain) on loans	36.5	10.8	(17.1)
Income tax expense	460.0	25.6	79.0
Gain on embedded derivative	(47.0)	—	—
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	18.1	85.2	33.1
Finance income	(33.7)	(16.2)	(9.7)
Foreign exchange loss on derivatives	11.1	58.8	0.5
Loss / (income) received from associates	12.4	(0.3)	(2.0)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	2,295.6	2,119.0	1,521.8
Cash paid on option premia	—	—	(16.2)
Trade receivables	(264.9)	(95.0)	102.2
Finance receivables	0.6	—	—
Other financial assets	(243.2)	9.8	16.9
Other current assets	22.5	(159.3)	(67.7)
Inventories	(283.5)	(341.2)	(160.2)
Other non-current assets	1.4	(3.4)	(0.5)
Accounts payable	797.3	893.6	421.4
Other current liabilities	(77.3)	199.2	65.1
Other financial liabilities	245.3	54.7	(18.2)
Other non-current liabilities	14.4	4.8	(132.3)
Provisions	168.7	(31.2)	5.8
Cash generated from operations	2,676.9	2,651.0	1,738.1
Income tax paid	(247.9)	(150.9)	(92.9)
Net cash from operating activities	2,429.0	2,500.1	1,645.2

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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

Year ended 31 March (£ millions)	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Investment in associate	(70.5)	(0.8)	—
Movements in other restricted deposits	53.7	(147.4)	(3.1)
Investment in short term deposits	(775.0)	—	—
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(890.9)	(595.8)	(207.7)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.2	—	3.7
Cash paid for intangible assets	(958.6)	(813.9)	(573.4)
Finance income received	29.1	16.1	9.1
Dividends received from associates	—	—	2.0
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,609.0)</u>	<u>(1,541.8)</u>	<u>(769.4)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expenses and fees paid	(178.9)	(128.2)	(74.2)
Proceeds from issuance of short term debt	87.8	104.6	9.2
Repayment of short term debt	(249.8)	(655.0)	(477.7)
Payments of lease liabilities	(4.5)	(4.1)	(4.1)
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	317.3	1,500.0	20.4
Repayment of long term debt	—	(373.5)	(1.0)
Dividends paid	(150.1)	—	—
Net cash (used in) /from financing activities	<u>(178.2)</u>	<u>443.8</u>	<u>(527.4)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(358.2)	1,402.1	348.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,430.4	1,028.3	679.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>2,072.2</u>	<u>2,430.4</u>	<u>1,028.3</u>

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Forming part of the financial statements

1. BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to “the group” or “JLR”), designs, manufactures and sells a wide range of automotive vehicles. In December 2012 the company name was changed from Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC.

The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK and has its registered office at Whitley, Coventry, England.

The company is a subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited, India (“TATA Motors”) and acts as an intermediate holding company for the Jaguar Land Rover business. The principal activity during the year was the design, development, manufacture and marketing of high performance luxury saloons, specialist sports cars and four wheel drive off-road vehicles.

Balance sheet numbers for 2011 have been disclosed solely for the information of the users.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as “IFRS”) as approved by the EU. There is no difference between these accounts and the accounts for the group prepared under IFRS as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The company has taken advantage of s.408 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore the accounts do not include the income statement of the company on a stand-alone basis.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the financial position of the group at 31 March 2013 (net assets of £3,538.8 million (2012: £2,924.2 million, 2011: £1,475.4 million)) and the projected cash flows and financial performance of the group for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements as well as planned cost and cash improvement actions, and believe that the plan for sustained profitability remains on course.

The directors have taken actions to ensure that appropriate long term cash resources are in place at the date of signing the accounts to fund group operations. The directors have reviewed the financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place and believe these will not be breached at any point and that all debt repayments will be met.

Therefore the directors consider, after making appropriate enquiries and taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties facing the group, that the group has adequate resources to continue in

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and is able to meet its financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements include Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the company. Control exists when the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Inter-company transactions and balances including unrealised profits are eliminated in full on consolidation.

ASSOCIATES AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES (EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES)

Associates are those entities in which the company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the company holds between 20 and 50 per cent of the voting power of another entity. Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the company has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Equity accounted investees are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The company's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the company's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the company has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

When the company transacts with an associate or jointly controlled entity of the company, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the company's interest in its associate or jointly controlled entity.

BUSINESS COMBINATION

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition related costs are recognised in net income / (loss) as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition are recognised at

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

their fair value at the acquisition date, except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standard.

Purchase consideration in excess of the company's interest in the acquiree's net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. Excess of the company's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the purchase consideration is recognised, after reassessment of fair value of net assets acquired, in the consolidated income statement.

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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- (i) Note 19—Property, plant and equipment—the group applies judgement in determining the estimate useful life of assets.
- (ii) Note 20—Intangible assets—management applies significant judgement in establishing the applicable criteria for capitalisation of appropriate product development costs and impairment of indefinite life intangible assets.
- (iii) Note 23—Deferred tax—management applies judgement in establishing the timing of the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to historic losses.
- (iv) Note 24—Provision for product warranty—it is necessary for group to assess the provision for anticipated lifetime warranty and campaign costs. The valuation of warranty and campaign provisions requires a significant amount of judgement and the requirement to form appropriate assumptions around expected future costs.
- (v) Note 30—Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits—it is necessary for actuarial assumptions to be made, including discount and mortality rates and the long-term rate of return upon scheme assets. The group engages a qualified actuary to assist with determining the assumptions to be made when evaluating these liabilities.
- (vi) Note 33—Financial Instruments—the group enters into complex financial instruments and therefore appropriate accounting for these requires judgement around the valuations. Embedded derivatives relating to pre-payment options on senior notes are not considered

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

closely related and are separately accounted for unless the exercise price of these options is approximately equal, on each exercise date, to the amortised cost of the senior notes.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Sale of products

The group recognises revenues on the sale of products, net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted, when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Sale of products is presented net of excise duty where applicable and other indirect taxes.

Revenues are recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

COST RECOGNITION

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

Expenditure capitalised represents employee costs, stores and other manufacturing supplies, and other expenses incurred for construction of product development undertaken by the group.

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Product warranty expenses

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when a warranty claim will arise, being typically up to five years.

Residual risk

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers under leasing arrangements. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements, being typically up to three years.

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FOREIGN CURRENCY

At 31 March 2013, 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011, the parent company, Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC, has a functional currency of GBP. The presentation currency of the group consolidated accounts is GBP as that is the primary economic environment of the group's key manufacturing and selling operations.

Prior to the capital reorganisation in Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc on 31 March 2011, the parent company had a functional currency of USD.

The functional currency of the non-UK selling operations is GBP based on management control being in the UK and this is the currency that primarily influences sales prices and the main currency for the retention of operating income.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated 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 net income, 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 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. 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 group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and consumables are ascertained on a first in first out basis. Costs, including fixed and variable production overheads, are allocated to work-in-progress and finished goods determined on a full absorption cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Inventories include vehicles sold subject to repurchase arrangements. These vehicles are carried at cost to the group and are amortised in changes in stocks and work in progress to their residual values (i.e. estimated second hand sale value) over the term of the arrangement.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment, if any.

Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, non-recoverable taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Interest cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings	20 to 40
Plant and equipment	3 to 30
Computers	3 to 6
Vehicles	3 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 20

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital-work-in-progress includes capital prepayments.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets purchased including those acquired in business combination, are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, where applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite-life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful-life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets as per details below:

The amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is reviewed at least at each year-end.

	Estimated amortisation period (years)
Patents and technological know-how	2 to 12
Customer related—Dealer network	20
Product development	2 to 10
Intellectual property rights and other	Indefinite life
Software	2 to 8

Changes in expected useful lives are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Capital-work-in-progress includes capital advances.

Customer related intangibles consist of order backlog and dealer network.

INTERNALLY GENERATED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Research costs are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new products are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the group has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use.

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Product development cost is amortised over a period of between 24 months and 120 months.

Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

LEASES

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Assets taken on finance lease

A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalised and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets taken on operating lease

Leases other than finance leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognised on the group's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

IMPAIRMENT

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the group assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives 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 group 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 consolidated income statement.

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the relevant conditions and the grant will be received.

Grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis when the entity recognises, as expenses, the related costs that the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are deducted from the cost of the asset and amortised over the useful life of the asset.

Government grants related to income are either presented as an offset against the related expenditure or included in other income. This choice of presentation is applied consistently to all government grant income.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Pension plans

The group operates several defined benefit pension plans, which are contracted out of the second state pension scheme. The assets of the plans are held in separate trustee administered funds. The plans provide for monthly pension after retirement as per salary drawn and service year as set out in the rules of each fund.

Contributions to the plans by the group take into consideration the results of actuarial valuations. The plans with a surplus position at the year end have been limited to the maximum economic benefit available from unconditional rights to refund from the scheme or reduction in future contributions. Where the subsidiary group is considered to have a contractual obligation to fund the pension plan above the accounting value of the liabilities, an onerous obligation is recognised.

The UK defined benefit schemes were closed to new joiners in April 2010.

A separate defined contribution plan is available to new employees of JLR. Costs in respect of this plan are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Post-retirement Medicare scheme

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of some subsidiaries receive medical benefits subject to certain limits of amount, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated from the group as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. Such subsidiaries account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses relating to retirement benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses relating to long-term employee benefits are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise.

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement date

The measurement date of retirement plans is 31 March.

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 net income, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through net income and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the group 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 net income. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net income

Derivatives, including embedded derivatives separated from the host contract, unless they are designated as hedging instruments, for which hedge accounting is applied, are classified into this category. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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 net income or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, finance receivables and other financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets: Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such upon initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, are measured at cost.

**JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument in any contract that evidences residual interests in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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 group 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.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The group 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 group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised 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 group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets 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.

**JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Forming part of the financial statements

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 consolidated 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.

Equity investments

Impairment loss on equity investments carried at cost is not reversed.

Hedge accounting

The group uses foreign currency forward contracts and options to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The group designates these forward contracts and options in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles.

These forward contracts and options are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts and options that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of tax), and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the forecasted transactions occurs.

For options, the time value is not considered part of the hedge, and this is treated as an ineffective hedge portion and recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecast transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained there until the forecast transaction occurs.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement for the year.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The company adopted/early adopted following standards/amendments to standards and interpretations:

IFRS 7 was amended in October 2010, as part of Improvements to IFRSs 2010. The effect of the amendment was to help users of financial statements to evaluate the risk exposures relating to transfers of financial assets and the effect of those risks on an entity's financial position. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to; Replace references to a fixed date of '1 January 2004' with 'the date of transition to IFRSs', thus eliminating the need for companies adopting IFRSs for the first time to restate derecognition transactions that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS; and provide guidance on how an entity should resume presenting financial statements in accordance with IFRSs after a period when the entity was unable to comply with IFRSs because its functional currency was subject to severe hyperinflation. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes was issued by the IASB in December 2010 to clarify that recognition of deferred tax should have regard to the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the asset or liability. The amendment and consequential withdrawal of SIC 21 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2012.

None of these have impacted on the group results in any period.

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

An Amendment to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (2011) was issued during the year. This now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unchanged from IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Standard requires that when an entity prepares separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities are accounted for either at cost, or in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The Standard also deals with the recognition of dividends, certain group reorganisations and includes a number of disclosure requirements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) was issued in 2011. This Standard supersedes IAS 28 Investments in Associates and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The Standard defines 'significant influence' and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

should be tested for impairment. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 1 Financial Statement Presentation. This amendment revises the way other comprehensive income is presented. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012 with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments disclosure requirements were amended. Disclosures to require information about all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The amendments also require disclosure of information about recognised financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements even if they are not set off under IAS 32. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early application is permitted.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation amended to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of ‘currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off’; the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement; the offsetting of collateral amounts; the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early application is permitted.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. The standard requires a parent to present consolidated financial statements as those of a single economic entity, replacing the requirements previously contained in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations (combining the existing concepts of jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations) or joint ventures (equivalent to the existing concept of a jointly controlled entity). Joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. IFRS 11 requires the use of the equity method of accounting for interests in joint ventures thereby eliminating the proportionate consolidation method. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. The IFRS requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement defines ‘fair value’ and sets out in a single standard a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. It seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy. IFRS 13 is applicable prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which the standard is adopted. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued by IASB in November 2009 as part of its project for revision of the accounting guidance for financial instruments. The new standard provides guidance with respect to classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010) was issued by IASB in 2010 as part of its project for revision of the accounting guidance for financial instruments. A revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortised cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss—in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity’s own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (2011). An amended version of IAS 19 Employee Benefits with revised requirements for pensions and other post-retirement benefits, termination benefits and other changes. The key amendments include; requiring the recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of remeasurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements (eliminating the ‘corridor approach’ permitted by the existing IAS 19); Introducing enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans; Modifying accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing benefits provided in exchange for service and benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment and affect the recognition and measurement of termination benefits; Clarifying various miscellaneous issues, including the classification of employee benefits, current estimates of mortality rates, tax and administration costs and risk-sharing and conditional indexation features; Incorporating other matters submitted to the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRIC Interpretation IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine clarifies the requirements for accounting for stripping costs associated with waste removal in surface mining, including when production stripping costs should be recognised as an asset, how the asset is initially recognised, and subsequent measurement. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IFRS 1 relating to Government Loans. Amends IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to address how a first-time adopter would account for a

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

government loan with a below-market rate of interest when transitioning to IFRSs. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

The following new IFRSs were issued during the year and these standards have not yet been endorsed by the EU:

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities to provide additional transition relief in by limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. Also, amendments to IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 eliminate the requirement to provide comparative information for periods prior to the immediately preceding period. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements to; Provide 'investment entities' (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement; Require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated subsidiaries, and the nature of relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries; Require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated). These are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Improvements to IFRSs. This is a collection of amendments to certain International Financial Reporting Standards—as part of its program of annual improvements to its standards, which is intended to make necessary, This amends five pronouncements (plus consequential amendments to various others) in this cycle of annual improvements.

Key amendments include; IFRS 1—Permit the repeated application of IFRS 1, borrowing costs on certain qualifying assets; IAS 1—Clarification of the requirements for comparative information; IAS 16—Classification of servicing equipment; IAS 32—Clarify that tax effect of a distribution to holders of equity instruments should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes; IAS 34—Clarify interim reporting of segment information for total assets in order to enhance consistency with the requirements in IFRS 8 Operating Segments. These are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

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3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Total R&D costs	1,057.7	900.0	650.5
R&D expensed	(197.6)	(149.3)	(119.4)
Development costs capitalised	860.1	750.7	531.1
Interest capitalised	109.7	74.0	50.8
Total Research and Development additions	969.8	824.7	581.9

4. REVENUE

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Sale of goods	15,783.7	13,511.7	9,870.7
Total revenues	15,783.7	13,511.7	9,870.7

5. NET INCOME

Expense / (income) included in net income for the year are the following:

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Net foreign exchange	108.7	(14.3)	(32.9)
Derivative at fair value through income statement	21.4	58.6	1.1
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	274.4	234.1	242.8
Amortisation of intangible assets (excluding internally generated development costs)	50.6	48.1	53.5
Amortisation of internally generated development costs	296.5	183.3	105.4
Research and development expense	197.6	149.3	119.4
Operating lease rentals in respect of plant, property and equipment	26.4	19.1	16.4
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1.7	8.5	5.8
Government grants	(44.0)	—	—
Auditor remuneration—audit services (see below)	3.3	3.6	2.4

Total government grants of £62.4 million were accounted for in the year.

A grant of £26.4 million was awarded for investment in manufacturing facility equipment (£8.8 million) and a commitment to provide sustainable employment for an agreed duration (£17.6 million). A grant of £36.0 million was awarded for supporting regional development and a

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5. NET INCOME (Continued)

commitment to maintain the company's role as general distributor, retaining regional business and sustain its current business scale in the respective market.

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fees payable to the company's auditors & their associates for other services to the group			
— audit of the company's subsidiaries	2.7	2.4	2.0
Total audit fees	2.8	2.5	2.1
Audit related assurance services	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other assurance services	0.3	0.8	—
Total audit and related fees	3.3	3.6	2.4

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed separately as these fees are disclosed on a consolidated basis.

6. MATERIAL COST OF SALES AND OTHER EXPENSES

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Included in material cost of sales:			
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	308.6	317.4	171.6
Purchase of products for sale	(838.6)	(791.7)	(714.3)
Raw materials and consumables	(9,374.4)	(8,258.4)	(5,635.4)
Included in other expenses:			
Stores, spare parts and tools	81.2	57.6	76.7
Freight cost	436.7	342.6	216.6
Works, operations and other costs	1,303.4	1,075.0	784.2
Repairs	11.6	10.7	20.8
Power and fuel	56.6	49.1	41.7
Rent, rates and other taxes	33.5	27.2	20.7
Insurance	15.6	18.8	11.2
Warranty	461.6	371.5	332.4
Publicity	674.7	576.8	465.1

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7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Wages and salaries	1,020.1	776.5	617.4
Social security costs and benefits	152.0	107.3	82.6
Pension costs	161.1	127.5	89.0
Total staff costs	<u>1,333.2</u>	<u>1,011.3</u>	<u>789.0</u>

<u>Average staff numbers year ended 31 March 2013</u>	<u>Non Agency</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manufacturing	9,801	4,310	14,111
Research and development	3,940	1,665	5,605
Other	4,091	1,106	5,197
Total staff numbers	<u>17,832</u>	<u>7,081</u>	<u>24,913</u>

<u>Average staff numbers year ended 31 March 2012</u>	<u>Non Agency</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manufacturing	8,702	2,899	11,601
Research and development	3,548	1,231	4,779
Other	3,596	911	4,507
Total staff numbers	<u>15,846</u>	<u>5,041</u>	<u>20,887</u>

<u>Average staff numbers year ended 31 March 2011</u>	<u>Non Agency</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manufacturing	8,534	703	9,237
Research and development	3,384	941	4,325
Other	3,157	536	3,693
Total staff numbers	<u>15,075</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>17,255</u>

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

<u>Year ended 31 March (£)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Directors' emoluments	2,097,405	7,875,898	2,114,209
	<u>2,097,405</u>	<u>7,875,898</u>	<u>2,114,209</u>

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under the long term incentive plan (LTIP) of the highest paid director was £1,905,298 (2012: £2,739,517, 2011: £1,345,291). During the year, the highest paid director did not receive any LTIP awards.

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9. LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN (LTIP)

The group operates an LTIP arrangement for certain employees. The scheme provides a cash payment to the employee based on a specific number of phantom shares at grant and the share price of Tata Motors Limited at the vesting date. The cash payment is dependent on the achievement of internal profitability targets over the 3 year vesting period and continued employment at the end of the vesting period.

Year ended 31 March (number)	2013	2012	2011
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,934,435	351,392	—
Granted during the year	1,935,130	327,318	351,392
Vested in the year	(491,029)	(91,823)	—
Forfeited in the year	(160,735)	—	—
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,217,801	586,887	351,392
Outstanding at March 2012 post 5:1 share split	—	2,934,435	—

During the prior year, following the granting and exercising of the options in the table above, Tata Motors Limited performed a 5:1 share split. The actual amount of share options outstanding at the end of March 2012 was therefore 2,934,435. The weighted average share price of the 491,029 phantom stock awards vesting in the year was £4.18 (2012: £12.75, 2011: Nil).

At the balance sheet date, the exercise price of the outstanding options was nil. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding awards is 1.5 years.

The amount charged in the year in relation to the long term incentive plan was £5.4 million (2012: £4.3 million, 2011: £2.8 million).

The fair value of the options was calculated using a Black Scholes model at the grant date. The fair value is updated at each reporting date as the options are accounted for as cash settled under IFRS 2. The inputs into the model are based on the Tata Motors Limited historic data and the risk-free rate is calculated on government bond rates. The inputs used are:

As at 31 March	2013	2012	2011
Risk-Free rate (%)	0.26	0.49	1.55
Dividend yield (%)	1.57	1.44	1.17
Weighted average fair value per phantom share	£3.74	£4.08	£18.31

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10. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE

Recognised in net income

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Finance income	33.7	16.2	9.7
Total finance income	33.7	16.2	9.7
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(176.2)	(166.1)	(83.8)
Unwind of discount on provisions	1.4	6.9	(0.1)
Interest capitalised	109.7	74.0	50.8
Total finance expense	(65.1)	(85.2)	(33.1)
Embedded derivative value	47.0	—	—
Total finance income / (expense)	15.6	(69.0)	(23.4)

The capitalisation rate used to calculate borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 8.0% (2012: 7.9%, 2011: 7.1%)

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	2,072.2	2,430.4	1,028.3
	2,072.2	2,430.4	1,028.3

The group holds £2,072.2 million (2012: £2,430.4 million, 2011: £1,028.3 million) cash and cash equivalents of which £524.4 million (2012: £453.5 million, 2011: £220.6 million) is in China. With exception of cash balances held in China (see below), all cash held in the group can be utilized across all the group's manufacturing and sales operations.

Due to Chinese foreign exchange controls, there are restrictions on taking cash out of the country. These controls limit the group's ability to utilise the cash held in China in all markets. At 31 March 2013, it is considered that all (2012: £372.9 million, 2011: all) of this cash can be utilised against current liabilities in China and therefore the restrictions on movement do not curtail the group's liquidity position.

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12. ALLOWANCES FOR TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Changes in the allowances for trade and other receivables are as follows:

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
At beginning of year	13.2	10.1	16.3
Allowance made during the year	(1.1)	4.6	1.5
Written off	(1.8)	(1.5)	(7.7)
At end of year	<u>10.3</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>

13. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Equity accounted investees	59.5	1.4	0.3
	<u>59.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>

During the year, the company acquired a 50% stake in Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited for £1.0 million and a 50% stake in Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited for £69.5 million. The company's share of net assets at acquisition of Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited were £1.0 million and the company's share of net assets at acquisition of Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited were £69.5 million. No dividend was received in the year from Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited or Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited.

The group has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital
Spark 44 Limited	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Ltd	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Ltd . . .	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited was the provision of credit finance. The principle activity of Spark 44 is the provision of advertising services. The principle activity of Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited is the assembly of motor vehicles. The principle activity of Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited is the assembly of motor vehicles.

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13. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

JAGUAR CARS FINANCE LIMITED (49.9%)

The total assets, liabilities and profit of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited at the balance sheet date of 30 September 2012 are below.

<u>(£ thousands)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current assets	89	606	2,946
Current liabilities	(1)	(370)	(719)
Net assets	88	236	2,227
Income	2	6	2,561
Expenses	—	(2)	(717)

SPARK 44 LIMITED (50%)

Spark 44 Limited is equity accounted as a joint venture.

<u>(£ thousands)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Long-term assets	341	414
Current assets	2,053	2,157
Current liabilities	(1,070)	(1,902)
Long-term liabilities	(66)	(25)
Net assets	1,258	644
Income	6,986	4,653
Expenses	(6,375)	(4,382)

SUZHOU CHERY JAGUAR LAND ROVER TRADING CO. LIMITED (50%)

Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited was established in April 2012.

The company is equity accounted as a joint venture.

<u>(£ thousands)</u>	<u>2013</u>
Long-term assets	94
Current assets	14,972
Current liabilities	(17,206)
Long-term liabilities	(7)
Net assets	(2,147)
Income	—
Expenses	(3,050)

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13. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

CHERY JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE CO. LTD (50%)

Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited was established in January 2013.

The company is equity accounted as a joint venture.

<u>(£ thousands)</u>	<u>2013</u>
Long-term assets	9,558
Current assets	68,185
Current liabilities	(13,644)
Long-term liabilities	—
Net assets	<u>64,099</u>
Income	67
Expenses	<u>(10,024)</u>

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS—CURRENT

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Advances and other receivables recoverable in cash	24.6	0.1	8.1
Derivative financial instruments	31.0	48.4	49.7
Restricted cash	109.7	131.4	—
Other	10.7	2.9	3.7
	<u>176.0</u>	<u>182.8</u>	<u>61.5</u>

£109.7 million (2012: £131.4 million, 2011: £Nil) of the restricted cash is held as security in relation to bank loans.

The amount is pledged until the loans reach their respective conclusion.

15. INVENTORIES

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Raw materials and consumables	51.3	62.3	38.5
Work in progress	197.1	169.4	87.1
Finished goods	1,546.3	1,265.1	1,030.0
	<u>1,794.7</u>	<u>1,496.8</u>	<u>1,155.6</u>

Inventories of finished goods include £171.2 million (2012: £133.9 million, 2011: £117.1 million), relating to vehicles sold to rental car companies, fleet customers and others with guaranteed repurchase arrangements.

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15. INVENTORIES (Continued)

Cost of inventories (including cost of purchased products) recognised as expense during the year amounted to £11,150.8 million (2012: £9,674.2 million, 2011: £7,011.7 million).

During the year, the group recorded inventory write-down expense of £33.0 million (2012: £11.1 million, 2011: £12.2 million). The write-down is included in cost of sales. No previous write-downs have been reversed in any period. Inventories with a net book value of £Nil (2012: £68.6 million, 2011: £66.7 million) are pledged as security in respect of certain bank loans.

16. OTHER ASSETS

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current			
Recoverable VAT	378.0	408.8	258.2
Prepaid expenses	56.5	48.2	35.0
	<u>434.5</u>	<u>457.0</u>	<u>293.2</u>

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	4.7	9.0	—
Other	2.8	2.5	—
	<u>7.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>—</u>

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON CURRENT)

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Restricted cash	48.7	80.7	64.6
Derivative financial instruments	122.4	23.3	—
Others	23.7	2.9	3.9
	<u>194.8</u>	<u>106.9</u>	<u>68.5</u>

£47.0 million (2012: £77.1 million, 2011: £49.1 million) of the restricted cash is held as security in relation to vehicles ultimately sold on lease. The amount is pledged until the leases reach their respective conclusion.

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18. TAXATION

Recognised in the income statement

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current tax expense			
Current year	305.7	206.4	113.5
Adjustments for prior years	(20.0)	9.0	32.3
Current income tax expense	<u>285.7</u>	<u>215.4</u>	<u>145.8</u>
Deferred tax expense / (income)			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	137.9	(178.9)	(34.7)
Adjustments for prior years	28.5	(10.9)	(32.1)
Rate change	7.9	—	—
Deferred tax expense/(income)	<u>174.3</u>	<u>(189.8)</u>	<u>(66.8)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>460.0</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>79.0</u>

Prior year adjustments relate to differences between prior year estimates of tax position and current revised estimates or submission of tax computations.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Net income attributable to shareholders for the period/year	1,215.0	1,481.1	1,035.9
Total income tax expense	460.0	25.6	79.0
Net income excluding taxation	<u>1,675.0</u>	<u>1,506.7</u>	<u>1,114.9</u>
Income tax expense using the tax rates applicable to individual entities of 2013: 24.2% (2012: 26.4%, 2011: 27.4%)	405.5	398.1	305.6
Enhanced deductions for research and development	(33.0)	(38.5)	(27.0)
Non-deductible expenses	11.4	6.4	6.2
Recognition of deferred tax on property, plant and equipment that was not previously recognised	—	—	(132.2)
Losses on which deferred tax was not previously recognised	—	(382.1)	(106.6)
Other timing differences	—	—	(3.3)
Deferred tax on employee benefits not previously recognised	—	—	13.7
Changes in tax rate	7.9	—	—
Overseas unremitted earnings	56.8	43.6	22.4
Share of profits in joint ventures	2.9	—	—
Under / (over) provided in prior years	8.5	(1.9)	0.2
Total income tax expense	<u>460.0</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>79.0</u>

The UK Finance Act 2012 was enacted during the period and included provisions for a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. Accordingly, UK deferred tax has been provided at 23% (2012: 24%; 2011: 26%).

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18. TAXATION (Continued)

Further UK tax rate reductions to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and 20% with effect from 1 April 2015 have been proposed by the UK Government. These further tax rate reductions had not been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and therefore have not been reflected in these financial statements.

19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(£ millions)	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Fixtures & Fittings	Leased Assets	Under Construction	Total
Cost								
Balance at 1 April 2010	334.6	1,142.9	1.5	11.8	17.4	35.1	28.7	1,572.0
Additions	6.2	166.6	10.0	2.2	5.5	—	54.3	244.8
Disposals	(3.8)	(45.0)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(6.0)	—	—	(58.3)
Balance at 31 March 2011	337.0	1,264.5	10.6	11.4	16.9	35.1	83.0	1,758.5
Balance at 1 April 2011	337.0	1,264.5	10.6	11.4	16.9	35.1	83.0	1,758.5
Additions	30.1	491.2	13.9	3.2	5.9	—	53.4	597.7
Disposals	(1.7)	(14.6)	(4.8)	(0.1)	(1.1)	—	—	(22.3)
Balance at 31 March 2012	365.4	1,741.1	19.7	14.5	21.7	35.1	136.4	2,333.9
Balance at 1 April 2012	365.4	1,741.1	19.7	14.5	21.7	35.1	136.4	2,333.9
Additions	30.9	808.0	3.7	1.0	11.7	8.1	179.4	1,042.8
Disposals	(13.8)	(50.1)	(19.5)	(0.9)	(4.1)	—	—	(88.4)
Balance at 31 March 2013	382.5	2,499.0	3.9	14.6	29.3	43.2	315.8	3,288.3
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance at 1 April 2010	41.2	270.4	0.9	3.9	12.3	7.1	—	335.8
Depreciation charge for the period	11.0	220.2	2.0	1.0	4.5	4.1	—	242.8
Disposals	(3.6)	(39.7)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(4.6)	—	—	(50.9)
Balance at 31 March 2011	48.6	450.9	2.5	2.3	12.2	11.2	—	527.7
Balance at 1 April 2011	48.6	450.9	2.5	2.3	12.2	11.2	—	527.7
Depreciation charge for the period	9.5	212.3	3.6	1.1	3.6	4.0	—	234.1
Disposals	—	(10.9)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(1.0)	—	—	(13.8)
Balance at 31 March 2012	58.1	652.3	4.3	3.3	14.8	15.2	—	748.0
Balance at 1 April 2012	58.1	652.3	4.3	3.3	14.8	15.2	—	748.0
Depreciation charge for the period	11.3	252.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	4.6	—	274.4
Disposals	(13.1)	(46.3)	(5.4)	(0.4)	(4.0)	—	—	(69.2)
Balance at 31 March 2013	56.3	858.9	1.0	4.5	12.7	19.8	—	953.2
Net book value								
At 31 March 2011	288.4	813.6	8.1	9.1	4.7	23.9	83.0	1,230.8
At 31 March 2012	307.3	1,088.8	15.4	11.2	6.9	19.9	136.4	1,585.9
At 31 March 2013	326.2	1,640.1	2.9	10.1	16.6	23.4	315.8	2,335.1

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20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(£ millions)	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights & other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 April 2010	82.9	147.0	88.7	618.3	489.6	374.9	1,801.4
Other additions—externally purchased	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	42.3
Other additions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	581.9	—	581.9
Capitalised product development—internally developed	—	—	—	—	(124.2)	124.2	—
Disposals	(4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>120.5</u>	<u>147.0</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>618.3</u>	<u>947.3</u>	<u>499.1</u>	<u>2,420.9</u>
Balance at 1 April 2011	120.5	147.0	88.7	618.3	947.3	499.1	2,420.9
Other additions—externally purchased	63.1	—	—	—	—	—	63.1
Other additions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	824.7	—	824.7
Capitalised product development—internally developed	—	—	—	—	(479.9)	479.9	—
Disposals	(1.0)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.0)
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>182.6</u>	<u>147.0</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>618.3</u>	<u>1,292.1</u>	<u>979.0</u>	<u>3,307.7</u>
Balance at 1 April 2012	182.6	147.0	88.7	618.3	1,292.1	979.0	3,307.7
Other additions—externally purchased	98.5	—	—	—	—	—	98.5
Other additions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	969.8	—	969.8
Capitalised product development—internally developed	—	—	—	—	(999.2)	999.2	—
Disposals	(34.1)	—	—	—	—	—	(34.1)
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>247.0</u>	<u>147.0</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>618.3</u>	<u>1,262.7</u>	<u>1,978.2</u>	<u>4,341.9</u>

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20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(£ millions)	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights and other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
Amortisation and impairment							
Balance at 1 April 2010	7.6	29.4	33.4	—	—	55.0	125.4
Amortisation for the year	38.2	12.3	3.0	—	—	100.0	153.5
Disposals	(2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.6)
Balance at 31 March 2011	43.2	41.7	36.4	—	—	155.0	276.3
Balance at 1 April 2011	43.2	41.7	36.4	—	—	155.0	276.3
Amortisation for the year	32.8	12.3	3.0	—	—	183.3	231.4
Disposals	(1.0)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.0)
Balance at 31 March 2012	75.0	54.0	39.4	—	—	338.3	506.7
Balance at 1 April 2012	75.0	54.0	39.4	—	—	338.3	506.7
Amortisation for the year	31.6	16.0	3.0	—	—	296.5	347.1
Disposals	(34.1)	—	—	—	—	—	(34.1)
Balance at 31 March 2013	72.5	70.0	42.4	—	—	634.8	819.7
Net book value							
At 31 March 2011	77.3	105.3	52.3	618.3	947.3	344.1	2,144.6
At 31 March 2012	107.6	93.0	49.3	618.3	1,292.1	640.7	2,801.0
At 31 March 2013	174.5	77.0	46.3	618.3	1,262.7	1,343.4	3,522.2

IMPAIRMENT TESTING

The directors are of the view that there is a single cash generating unit. The intellectual property rights are deemed to have an indefinite useful life on the basis of the expected longevity of the brand names.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been calculated with reference to its value in use. The key features of this calculation are shown below:

As at 31 March	2013	2012	2011
Period on which management approved forecasts are based	5 years	4 years	5 years
Growth rate applied beyond approved forecast period	0%	0%	0%
Pre-tax discount rate	10.2%	10.8%	12.4%

The growth rates used in the value in use calculation reflect those inherent within the Business Plan which is primarily a function of the company's cycle plan assumptions, approved by the Board through to 2017/8. The cash flows are then extrapolated into perpetuity assuming a zero growth rate.

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20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

No reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount calculated above to be less than the carrying value of the assets of the cash generating unit.

21. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current			
Finance lease obligations	5.1	4.7	5.2
Interest accrued	38.9	46.5	1.1
Financial instruments	206.4	107.8	5.2
Liability for vehicles sold under a repurchase arrangement	182.9	153.7	121.4
	<u>433.3</u>	<u>312.7</u>	<u>132.9</u>
Non-Current			
Finance lease obligations	18.3	15.1	18.7
Other payables	0.6	24.1	1.7
Long term derivatives	208.3	33.3	—
	<u>227.2</u>	<u>72.5</u>	<u>20.4</u>

22. OTHER LIABILITIES

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current			
Liabilities for advances received	185.1	191.2	162.8
VAT	260.9	346.1	178.6
Others	36.0	22.0	18.8
	<u>482.0</u>	<u>559.3</u>	<u>360.2</u>
Non-current			
Deferred revenue	13.3	4.8	—
Others	10.7	—	—
	<u>24.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>—</u>

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23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended 31 March 2013:

(£ millions)	Opening balance	Recognised in net income	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Foreign Exchange	Closing balance)
Deferred tax assets					
Property, plant & equipment	145.0	0.3	—	—	145.3
Expenses deductible in future years:					
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	136.1	49.1	—	(1.8)	183.4
Derivative financial instruments	18.3	(7.9)	50.0	—	60.4
Retirement benefits	100.0	(9.2)	72.9	—	163.7
Unrealised profit in inventory	77.2	(1.6)	—	—	75.6
Tax loss	614.0	(57.6)	—	—	556.4
Other	—	1.9	—	—	1.9
Total deferred tax asset	<u>1,090.6</u>	<u>(25.0)</u>	<u>122.9</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>	<u>1,186.7</u>
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant & equipment	4.6	(1.9)	—	—	2.7
Intangible assets	544.4	131.5	—	—	675.9
Derivative financial instruments	3.0	(0.6)	(2.4)	—	—
Overseas unremitted earnings	65.3	20.3*	—	—	85.6
Total deferred tax liability	<u>617.3</u>	<u>149.3</u>	<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>764.2</u>
Held as deferred tax asset	<u>473.8</u>	<u>(89.1)</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>	<u>508.2</u>
Held as deferred tax liability	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>(85.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(85.7)</u>

* Included within £20.3 million is a reversal of £38.9 million relating to withholding tax incurred on intercompany dividends paid in the year. In FY13 the group has continued to fully recognise the UK deferred tax asset in view of the continued profitability of the UK companies and of the business merger taking place on 1 January 2013

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23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended 31 March 2012:

(£ millions)	Opening balance	Recognised in net income	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Foreign Exchange	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets					
Property, plant & equipment	223.8	(78.8)	—	—	145.0
Expenses deductible in future years:					
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	104.9	31.2	—	—	136.1
Derivative financial instruments	—	9.7	8.6	—	18.3
Retirement benefits	48.8	(107.8)	159.0	—	100.0
Unrealised profit in inventory	43.4	33.8	—	—	77.2
Tax loss	0.2	613.8	—	—	614.0
Total deferred tax asset	<u>421.1</u>	<u>501.9</u>	<u>167.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,090.6</u>
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant & equipment	1.5	3.1	—	—	4.6
Intangible assets	275.1	269.3	—	—	544.4
Derivative financial instruments	11.6	(3.3)	(5.3)	—	3.0
Overseas unremitted earnings	22.3	43.0	—	—	65.3
Total deferred tax liability	<u>310.5</u>	<u>312.1</u>	<u>(5.3)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>617.3</u>
Held as deferred tax asset	<u>112.2</u>	<u>188.7</u>	<u>172.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>473.8</u>
Held as deferred tax liability	<u>(1.6)</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.5)</u>

In FY12, the company recognised all previously unrecognised unused tax losses and other temporary differences in the JLR business in the UK (£505.3 million) in light of the planned consolidation of the UK manufacturing business in FY13 and business forecasts showing continuing profitability. Accordingly, £149.5 million of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences has been utilised to reduce current tax expense and previously unrecognized deferred tax benefit of £232.6 million and £123.2 million has been recognized in the statements of income and other comprehensive income respectively in FY12.

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23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2011:

(£ millions)	Opening balance	Recognised in net income	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Foreign Exchange	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets					
Property, plant & equipment	179.1	44.7	—	—	223.8
Expenses deductible in future years:					
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	39.9	65.0	—	—	104.9
Retirement benefits	46.9	(5.8)	7.7	—	48.8
Unrealised profit in inventory	8.6	34.8	—	—	43.4
Others	23.1	(22.9)	—	—	0.2
Total deferred tax asset	297.6	115.8	7.7	—	421.1
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant & equipment	—	1.5	—	—	1.5
Intangible assets	253.8	21.3	—	—	275.1
Derivative financial instruments	—	3.9	7.7	—	11.6
Overseas unremitted earnings	—	22.3	—	—	22.3
Total deferred tax liability	253.8	49.0	7.7	—	310.5
Held as deferred tax asset	45.4	66.8	—	—	112.2
Held as deferred tax liability	(1.6)	—	—	—	(1.6)

24. PROVISIONS

As at 31 March (£ millions)	2013	2012	2011
Current			
Product warranty	316.5	261.1	226.3
Product liability	15.8	16.2	19.1
Provisions for residual risk	1.7	2.2	0.9
Other employee benefits obligations	0.4	—	—
Total current	334.4	279.5	246.3
Non current			
Defined benefit obligations	657.8	326.9	290.5
Other employee benefits obligations	7.2	2.2	1.0
Product warranty	425.8	308.1	276.8
Provision for residual risk	12.9	13.9	6.1
Provision for environmental liability	21.8	20.2	18.3
Total non-current	1,125.5	671.3	592.7

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24. PROVISIONS (Continued)

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Product warranty			
Opening balance	569.2	503.1	476.4
Provision made during the year	461.7	371.5	332.4
Provision used during the year	(287.2)	(298.5)	(305.8)
Impact of discounting	(1.4)	(6.9)	0.1
Closing balance	<u>742.3</u>	<u>569.2</u>	<u>503.1</u>
Product liability			
Opening balance	16.2	19.1	30.6
Provision made during the year	5.8	17.2	6.8
Provision used during the year	(6.2)	(20.1)	(18.3)
Closing balance	<u>15.8</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>19.1</u>
Residual risk			
Opening balance	16.1	7.0	15.8
Provision made during the year	—	9.1	22.5
Provision used during the year	(0.9)	—	(31.3)
Unused amounts released in the year	(0.6)	—	—
Closing balance	<u>14.6</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Environmental liability			
Opening balance	20.2	18.3	18.8
Provision made during the year	3.0	2.6	—
Provision used during the year	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Closing balance	<u>21.8</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>18.3</u>

WARRANTY PROVISION

The group offers warranty cover in respect of manufacturing defects, which become apparent within a year of up to five years after purchase, dependent on the market in which the purchase occurred. The discount on the warranty provision is calculated using a risk-free discount rate as the risks specific to the liability, such as inflation, are included in the base calculation. The warranty provision was previously presented with the impact of inflation included in the discounting rate. A change in accounting estimate increased warranty provisions in the year by nil (2012: nil, 2011:£9.2 million)

PRODUCT LIABILITY PROVISION

A product liability provision is maintained in respect of known litigation which the group is party to. In the main these claims pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints.

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24. PROVISIONS (Continued)

RESIDUAL RISK PROVISION

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers on a leasing arrangement. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements—being typically up to three years.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK PROVISION

This provision relates to various environmental remediation costs such as asbestos removal and land clean up. The timing of when these costs will be incurred is not known with certainty.

25. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Trade payables	2,627.9	2,272.0	1,627.4
Liabilities to employees	106.2	87.4	75.5
Liabilities for expenses	1,276.8	856.3	615.0
Capital creditors	216.0	69.0	66.9
	<u>4,226.9</u>	<u>3,284.7</u>	<u>2,384.8</u>

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26. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
EURO MTF listed bond	1,839.0	1,484.4	—
Loans from banks	327.8	332.6	789.5
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	—	157.1	157.1
Other loans	—	—	434.9
Finance lease liabilities	23.4	19.8	23.9
	<u>2,190.2</u>	<u>1,993.9</u>	<u>1,405.4</u>
Less:			
Current bank loan	(327.8)	(332.4)	(428.5)
Current other loans	—	(157.3)	(434.9)
Short term borrowings	<u>(327.8)</u>	<u>(489.7)</u>	<u>(863.4)</u>
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	(5.1)	(4.7)	(5.2)
Long term debt	<u>1,857.3</u>	<u>1,499.5</u>	<u>536.8</u>
Held as long term debt	1,839.0	1,484.4	518.1
Held as long term finance leases	18.3	15.1	18.7
Short term borrowings:			
Bank loan	327.8	332.6	428.5
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	—	157.1	—
Loans from parent	—	—	434.9
Short term borrowings	<u>327.8</u>	<u>489.7</u>	<u>863.4</u>
Long term borrowings:			
Bank loan	—	—	361.0
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	—	—	157.1
Other loans	—	—	—
EURO MTF listed debt	1,839.0	1,484.4	—
Long term debt	<u>1,839.0</u>	<u>1,484.4</u>	<u>518.1</u>

Certain loans from banks availed by some of the subsidiary companies carry covenants placing certain restrictions on repayment of intra group loans and payments of dividends.

EURO MTF LISTED DEBT

The bonds are listed on the Euro MTF market, which is a listed market regulated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Details of the tranches of the bonds are as follows:

- £500 million Senior Notes due 2018 at a coupon of 8.125% per annum—Issued May 2011
- \$410 million Senior Notes due 2018 at a coupon of 7.75% per annum—Issued May 2011.

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26. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (Continued)

- \$410 million Senior Notes due 2021 at a coupon of 8.125% per annum—Issued May 2011.
- £500 million Senior Notes due 2020 at a coupon of 8.25% per annum—Issued March 2012.
- \$500 million Senior Notes due 2023 at a coupon of 5.625% per annum—Issued January 2013.

The bond funds raised were used to repay both long and short term debt and provide additional cash facilities for the group. Further information relating to the bond may be found in the borrowings and description of indebtedness section within the management discussion and analysis to the front of these financial statements.

PREFERENCE SHARES CLASSIFIED AS DEBT

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of £1 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. The holders may demand repayment with one month's notice at any time. On redemption, the company shall pay £1 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company. In June 2012, £157.1 million of preference shares were repaid and no preference shares remain outstanding.

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2013 are set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements and assumes the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Due in			
1 year or less	482.5	474.1	898.7
2nd and 3rd years	296.1	267.8	213.8
4th and 5th years	288.3	267.8	149.0
More than 5 years	2,151.7	2,022.8	298.3
	<u>3,218.6</u>	<u>3,032.5</u>	<u>1,559.8</u>

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27. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid			
1,500,642,163 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Nil (Mar 2012 and 2011: 157,052,620) 7.25% Preference shares of £1 each .	—	157.1	157.1
	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>
Presented as equity	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Presented as debt	—	157.1	157.1

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.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

MOVEMENTS IN SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

In May 2010, £47.8 million of USD preference shares were cancelled.

In November 2010, \$298 million of preference shares were converted to short term debt.

In March 2011, the USD ordinary shares and the USD preference shares were converted to GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. The total share capital was reduced and a capital redemption reserve of £166.7 million was created. £250 million of the new preference shares were converted into short-term debt.

In June 2012, £157.1 million of preference shares were repaid.

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28. OTHER RESERVES

The movement of other reserves is as follows:

(£ millions)	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension reserve	Profit & loss reserve	Total reserves/ accumulated deficit
Balance at 1 April 2012	(383.3)	(19.6)	(526.1)	2,185.9	1,256.9
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,215.0	1,215.0
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(346.6)	—	(346.6)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity	—	(287.7)	—	—	(287.7)
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement	—	58.7	—	—	58.7
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	65.8	72.9	—	138.7
Tax impact of items reclassified from other comprehensive income	—	(13.4)	—	—	(13.4)
Dividend paid	—	—	—	(150.1)	(150.1)
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>(383.3)</u>	<u>(196.2)</u>	<u>(799.8)</u>	<u>3,250.8</u>	<u>1,871.5</u>
Balance at 1 April 2011	(383.3)	21.8	(535.2)	704.8	(191.9)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,481.1	1,481.1
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(149.9)	—	(149.9)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity	—	(35.6)	—	—	(35.6)
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement	—	(19.7)	—	—	(19.7)
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	8.5	159.0	—	167.5
Tax impact of items reclassified from other comprehensive income	—	5.4	—	—	5.4
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>(383.3)</u>	<u>(19.6)</u>	<u>(526.1)</u>	<u>2,185.9</u>	<u>1,256.9</u>
Balance at 1 April 2010	(506.7)	—	(221.8)	(378.9)	(1,107.4)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Foreign currency translation	123.4	—	—	—	123.4
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(321.1)	—	(321.1)
Cash flow hedges	—	29.5	—	—	29.5
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	—	47.8	47.8
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	(7.7)	7.7	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>(383.3)</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>(535.2)</u>	<u>704.8</u>	<u>(191.9)</u>

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28. OTHER RESERVES (Continued)

The movement in capital redemption reserve is as follows:

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Balance at beginning of year	166.7	166.7	—
Created in the year on cancellation of share capital	—	—	166.7
Balance at end of year	<u>166.7</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>166.7</u>

29. DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 March 2013 an ordinary share dividend of £150.1 million was paid (2012 and 2011: Nil). Preference shares of £157.1 million were repaid in the year ended 31 March 2013, along with preference share dividends of £14.0 million (2012: accrued £11.4 million, 2011: £Nil). A dividend of £150 million was proposed for the year ended 31 March 2013. This was paid in full in June 2013.

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Jaguar Cars Ltd and Land Rover UK, have pension arrangements providing employees with defined benefits related to pay and service as set out in the rules of each fund. The following table sets out the disclosure pertaining to employee benefits of Jaguar Cars Limited and Land Rover, UK.

Change in defined benefit obligation

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of the year	4,915.9	4,300.1	3,871.3
Service cost	117.4	102.3	106.4
Interest cost	253.3	239.8	216.1
Actuarial loss	850.6	366.5	226.3
Benefits paid	(129.4)	(113.5)	(128.6)
Member contributions	7.0	6.8	6.6
Prior service costs	5.7	14.8	5.0
Other adjustments	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.4)
Foreign currency translation	1.6	(0.7)	(1.6)
Defined benefit obligation, at end of year	<u>6,021.6</u>	<u>4,915.9</u>	<u>4,300.1</u>

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30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Change in plan assets

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	4,706.9	4,172.0	3,806.5
Expected return on plan assets	223.0	240.2	241.6
Actuarial gain being actual return on assets differing from expected return on assets	388.8	171.2	30.5
Employer's contributions	168.1	230.6	218.3
Members contributions	7.0	6.8	6.6
Benefits paid	(129.4)	(113.5)	(128.6)
Plan combinations	—	—	(1.4)
Foreign currency translation	1.0	(0.3)	(1.5)
Other adjustment	(0.4)	(0.1)	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>5,365.0</u>	<u>4,706.9</u>	<u>4,172.0</u>

The actual return on plan assets for the year was £611.8 million (2012: £411.4 million, 2011: £272.1 million)

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.1)
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(6,020.4)	(4,914.6)	(4,299.0)
Fair value of plan assets	5,365.0	4,706.9	4,172.0
Restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	(0.8)	(28.0)	(33.7)
Onerous obligation	—	(88.0)	(127.8)
Net liability	<u>(675.4)</u>	<u>(325.0)</u>	<u>(289.6)</u>
Non-current assets	0.4	1.9	0.9
Non-current liabilities	(657.8)	(326.9)	(290.5)
Total net liability	<u>(657.4)</u>	<u>(325.0)</u>	<u>(289.6)</u>

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30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Experience adjustments

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(6,021.4)	(4,915.9)	(4,300.1)	(3,871.3)	(3,045.1)
Fair value of plan assets	5,365.0	4,706.9	4,172.0	3,806.5	3,109.0
(Deficit) / surplus	(656.6)	(209.0)	(128.1)	(64.8)	63.9
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities (as a percentage of plan liabilities)	6.6/0.1%	74.9/1.6%	97.5/2.0%	(170.5)/(4.0)%	33.2/(1.1)%
Experience adjustments on plan assets (as a percentage of plan assets)	388.8/7.2%	170.8/3.6%	30.5/0.7%	562.2/14.8%	673.1/(21.6)%

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Actuarial loss	(461.8)	(195.3)	(195.8)
Change in restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	27.2	5.6	(30.8)
Change in onerous obligation	88.0	39.8	(94.5)
	<u>(346.6)</u>	<u>(149.9)</u>	<u>(321.1)</u>

Net pension and post retirement cost consists of the following components

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current service cost	117.4	102.3	106.4
Prior service cost	5.7	14.8	5.0
Interest cost	253.3	239.8	216.1
Expected return on plan assets	(223.0)	(240.2)	(241.6)
Net periodic pension cost	<u>153.4</u>	<u>116.7</u>	<u>85.9</u>

The assumptions used in accounting for the pension plans are set out below:

<u>Year ended 31 March (%)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Discount rate	4.4	5.1	5.5
Rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	3.9	3.8	3.9
Inflation increase	3.4	3.3	3.4
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.7	4.8	6.2

For the valuation at 31 March 2013, the mortality assumptions used are the SAPS base table, in particular S1Nx tables and the Light table for members of the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan. A scaling factor of 115% has been used for the Jaguar Pension Plan, 110% for the Land Rover Pension Scheme, and 90% for males and 115% for females for Jaguar Executive Pension Plan. There is an

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30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI (2012) projections and an allowance for long term improvements of 1.25% per annum.

For the valuation at 31 March 2012 and 2011, the mortality assumptions used are the SAPS base table, in particular S1PMA for males, S1PFA for females and the Light table for members of the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan, with a scaling factor of 90% for males and 115% for females for all members. There is an allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI (2011) projections and an allowance for long term improvements of 1.25% (2011: 1.00%) per annum. Changes in the mortality assumptions used in FY13 compared to FY12 have decreased the liability by £145.0 million (2012: increase of £47.0 million, 2011: increase of £283.7 million).

Pension plans asset allocation by category:

<u>Year ended 31 March (%)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Asset category			
Debt	64	64	62
Equities	19	22	29
Others	17	14	9

The expected return on assets assumptions are derived by considering the expected long-term rates of return on plan investments. The overall rate of return is a weighted average of the expected returns of the individual investments made in the group plans. The long-term rates of return on equities are derived from considering current risk free rates of return with the addition of an appropriate future risk premium from an analysis of historic returns in various countries. The long-term rates of return on bonds are set in line with market yields currently available at the statement of financial position date.

Significant actuarial assumptions used for the determination of the defined benefit obligation and service cost are discount rate and inflation rate. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period assuming that all other assumptions are held constant.

<u>Assumption</u>	<u>Change in assumption</u>	<u>Impact on scheme liabilities</u>	<u>Impact on service cost</u>
Discount rate .	Increase/decrease by 0.25%	Decrease/increase by £340.8 million	Decrease/increase by £6.9 million
Inflation rate .	Increase/decrease by 0.25%	Increase/decrease by £289.7 million	Increase/decrease by £7.0 million

The expected net periodic pension cost for FY13 is £245.0 million. The group expects to contribute £213.3 million to its plans in FY13.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The group's contribution to defined contribution plans aggregated £11.7 million (2012: £10.8 million, 2011: £3.4 million).

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31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an on-going basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. The group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the group provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. Management believes that none of the contingencies described below, either individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the group's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

LITIGATION

The group is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant and there are claims of £15.9 million (2012: £9.9 million, 2011: £10.8 million) against the company which management have not recognised as they are not considered probable. The majority of these claims pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in the services by the group or its dealers.

OTHER CLAIMS

The Group has not made any provisions for £Nil (2012: £1.9 million, 2011: £1.3 million) of tax matters in dispute as it is not considered probable that these will be settled in an adverse position for the Group.

COMMITMENTS

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature aggregating £287.5 million (2012: £545.2 million, 2011: £451.5 million) and £Nil (2012: £Nil, 2011: £3.5 million) relating to the acquisition of intangible assets.

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors which include obligations aggregating £886.8 million (2012: £865.8 million, 2011: £689.0 million) to purchase minimum or fixed quantities of material.

For commitments related to leases, see note 34. Inventory of £Nil million (2012: £68.6 million, 2011: £66.7 million) and trade receivables with a carrying amount of £241.5 million (2012: £142.9 million, 2011: £268.9 million) and property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £Nil (2012: £Nil, 2011: £463.4 million) and restricted cash with a carrying amount of £109.7 million (2012: £131.4 million, 2011: £Nil) are pledged as collateral/security against the borrowings and commitments.

There are guarantees provided in the ordinary course of business of £0.1 million.

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32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The group's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the group.

The group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The group's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The group monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the group.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components.

The following table summarises the capital of the group:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Equity	3,538.8	2,924.2	1,475.4
Short term debt	332.9	494.4	868.6
Long term debt	1,857.3	1,499.5	536.8
Total debt	<u>2,190.2</u>	<u>1,993.9</u>	<u>1,405.4</u>
Total capital (debt and equity)	<u>5,729.0</u>	<u>4,918.1</u>	<u>2,880.8</u>

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the group 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.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

33A. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2013:

Financial assets

(£ millions)	Cash, loans and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	2,072.2	—	—	2,072.2	2,072.2
Short term deposits	775.0	—	—	775.0	775.0
Trade receivables	927.1	—	—	927.1	927.1
Other financial assets—current	145.0	29.6	1.4	176.0	176.0
Other financial assets—non-current	72.4	51.3	71.1	194.8	194.8
	<u>3,991.7</u>	<u>80.9</u>	<u>72.5</u>	<u>4,145.1</u>	<u>4,145.1</u>

Financial liabilities

(£ millions)	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Accounts payable	4,226.9	—	—	4,226.9	4,226.9
Short-term debt	327.8	—	—	327.8	327.8
Long-term debt	1,839.0	—	—	1,839.0	2,058.1
Other financial liabilities—current	226.9	179.1	27.3	433.3	433.3
Other financial liabilities—non-current	18.9	156.5	51.8	227.2	227.2
	<u>6,639.5</u>	<u>335.6</u>	<u>79.1</u>	<u>7,054.2</u>	<u>7,273.3</u>

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2012:

Financial assets

(£ millions)	Cash, loans and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	2,430.4	—	—	2,430.4	2,430.4
Trade receivables	662.2	—	—	662.2	662.2
Other financial assets—current	134.4	47.6	0.8	182.8	182.8
Other financial assets—non-current	83.6	23.1	0.2	106.9	106.9
	<u>3,310.6</u>	<u>70.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3,382.3</u>	<u>3,382.3</u>

Financial liabilities

(£ millions)	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Accounts payable	3,284.7	—	—	3,284.7	3,284.7
Short-term debt	489.7	—	—	489.7	489.7
Long-term debt	1,484.4	—	—	1,484.4	1,534.0
Other financial liabilities—current	204.9	85.0	22.8	312.7	312.7
Other financial liabilities—non-current	39.2	11.4	21.9	72.5	72.5
	<u>5,502.9</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>5,644.0</u>	<u>5,693.6</u>

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2011:

Financial assets

(£ millions)	Cash, loans and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	1,028.3	—	—	1,028.3	1,028.3
Trade receivables	567.2	—	—	567.2	567.2
Other financial assets—current	11.9	34.7	14.9	61.5	61.5
Other financial assets—non-current	68.5	—	—	68.5	68.5
	<u>1,675.9</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>1,725.5</u>	<u>1,725.5</u>

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Financial liabilities

(£ millions)	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Accounts payable	2,384.8	—	2,384.8	2,384.8
Short-term debt	863.4	—	863.4	863.4
Long-term debt	518.1	—	518.1	520.3
Other financial liabilities—current	127.7	5.2	132.9	132.9
Other financial liabilities—non-current	20.4	—	20.4	20.4
	<u><u>3,914.4</u></u>	<u><u>5.2</u></u>	<u><u>3,919.6</u></u>	<u><u>3,921.8</u></u>

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

All financial instruments held at fair value are valued using Level 2 valuation techniques.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments other than the embedded derivative are generally based on quotations obtained from inter-bank market participants.

The short term financial assets and liabilities, except for derivative instruments, are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

The fair value prepayment options of £47.0 million relate to the GBP 500 million and USD 410 million senior notes which have been bifurcated. The fair value represents the difference in the traded market price of the bonds and the expected price the bonds would trade at if they did not contain any pre-payment features. The expected price is based on market inputs including credit spread

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

and interest rates. The fair value of the long term debt is calculated using the 31 March 2013 closing price on the Euro MTF market for the unsecured listed bonds

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the group could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of 31 March 2013, 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

33B. CASH FLOW HEDGING

As of 31 March 2013, the group has taken out a number of cash flow hedging instruments. The group uses USD/GBP forward and option contracts, USD/ Euro forward contracts and other currency options to hedge future cash flows from sales and purchases. Cash flow hedges are expected to be recognised in profit or loss during the years ending 31 March 2014 to 2017.

The group also has a number of USD/Euro options which are entered into as an economic hedge of the financial risks of the group. These contracts do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IAS 39, so the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The time value of options is considered ineffective in the hedge relationship and the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

As per its risk management policy, the group uses foreign currency contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The fair value of such contracts as of 31 March 2013 was a liability of £254.7 million (2012: liability of £25.6 million, 2011: asset of £29.5 million).

Changes in fair value of foreign exchange contracts to the extent determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of the fair value change is recognised in income statement. Accordingly, the fair value change of net loss of £287.8 million (2012: loss of £35.6 million, 2011: gain of £42.7 million) was recognised in other comprehensive income.

33C. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the course of its business, the group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The group has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the group's business plan.

Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

33D. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

33E. FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US dollar, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen and euro against the functional currency of the group.

The group, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange exposure. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the group's cost of imports and cost of borrowings.

The group evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2013:

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Chinese Yuan</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>JPY</u>	<u>*Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets	331.7	667.6	259.2	35.0	357.9	1,651.4
Financial liabilities	(1,266.0)	(659.4)	(1,112.5)	(89.4)	(239.0)	(3,366.3)
Net exposure (liability) / asset	<u>(934.3)</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>(853.3)</u>	<u>(54.4)</u>	<u>118.9</u>	<u>(1,714.9)</u>

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/ decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £85.3 million, £93.4 million, £5.4 million and £0.8 million respectively for the year ended 31 March 2013.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2012:

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Chinese Yuan</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>JPY</u>	<u>*Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets	263.2	584.8	231.1	31.8	227.9	1,333.6
Financial liabilities	(862.3)	(370.0)	(923.0)	(105.8)	(198.0)	(2,453.9)
Net exposure (liability) / asset	<u>(599.1)</u>	<u>214.8</u>	<u>(691.9)</u>	<u>(74.0)</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>(1,120.3)</u>

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/ decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £69.2 million, £59.9 million, £7.4 million and £21.5 million respectively for FY12.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2011:

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Chinese Yuan</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>JPY</u>	<u>*Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets	206.3	279.3	209.7	40.3	364.9	1,100.5
Financial liabilities	(256.7)	(281.9)	(321.8)	(16.5)	(328.7)	(1,205.6)
Net exposure (liability) / asset	<u>(50.4)</u>	<u>(2.6)</u>	<u>(112.1)</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>(105.1)</u>

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/ decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £10.2 million, £4.6 million, £2.2 million and £0.2 million respectively for FY11.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

33F. INTEREST RATE RISK

At March 31st 2013, the majority of the group's interest rate risk relates to short term financing arrangements.

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The group is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The group's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The group also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans.

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

As of 31 March 2013, net financial liabilities of £220.0 million (2012: £335.9 million, 2011: £451.3 million) were subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £2.2 million (2012: £3.4 million, 2011: £4.5 million) in the consolidated income statement.

The group is also exposed to interest rate risk with regard to the reported fair value of the repayment options. At 31 March 2013, had interest rates been 25 basis points higher/lower with all other variables constant, consolidated net income would be £9.4 million higher/£9.3 million lower (2012: Nil/Nil, 2011: Nil/Nil) mainly as a result of lower/higher finance expense.

33G. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The group's policy on liquidity risk is to ensure that sufficient borrowing facilities are available to fund on-going operations without the need to carry significant net debt over the medium term. The quantum of committed borrowing facilities available to the group is reviewed regularly and is designed to exceed forecast peak gross debt levels.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following are the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

		31 March 2013				
(£ millions)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities						
Long term debt and preference shares . . .	1,839.0	2,867.9	143.3	143.2	429.7	2,151.7
Short-term borrowings	327.8	330.4	330.4	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	23.4	28.1	6.3	6.5	13.4	1.9
Other financial liabilities	222.4	242.7	230.6	7.8	4.3	—
Accounts payable	4,226.9	4,226.9	4,226.9	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	414.7	414.7	206.4	118.9	89.4	—
	7,054.2	8,110.7	5,143.9	276.4	536.8	2,153.6

		31 March 2012				
(£ millions)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities						
Long term debt and preference shares . . .	1,641.5	2,692.3	133.9	133.9	401.7	2,022.8
Short-term borrowings	332.6	340.1	340.1	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	19.8	22.6	5.4	5.4	11.8	—
Other financial liabilities	224.3	224.3	200.2	24.1	—	—
Accounts payable	3,284.7	3,284.7	3,284.7	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	141.1	141.1	107.8	24.5	8.8	—
	5,644.0	6,705.1	4,072.1	187.9	422.3	2,022.8

		31 March 2011				
(£ millions)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Financial liabilities						
Long term debt and preference shares . . .	518.1	686.5	25.4	213.8	149.0	298.3
Short-term borrowings	863.4	873.4	873.4	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	23.9	27.6	5.2	5.3	13.6	3.5
Other financial liabilities	124.2	124.2	122.5	1.7	—	—
Accounts payable	2,384.8	2,384.8	2,384.8	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	—
	3,919.6	4,101.7	3,416.5	220.8	162.6	301.8

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

33H. CREDIT RISK

At March 31 2013, the majority of the group's credit risk exposure pertains to the risk of financial loss the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

In addition to counterparty credit risk, the group is exposed to the impact of volatility with its own credit risk with regard to the fair value of prepayment options. At 31 March 2013, had credit spreads been 25 basis points higher/lower with all other variables constant, consolidated net income would be £9.2 million higher/£2.4 million lower (2012: Nil/Nil, 2011: Nil/Nil) mainly as a result of lower/higher finance expense. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of investments classified as loans and receivables and trade receivables. None of the financial instruments of the group result in material concentrations of credit risks. For trade receivables, the company considers counterparty creditworthiness by means of an internal rating process and its country risk. In this context the historic financial performance and other relevant information on the counterparty such as payment history are used and assessed.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £3,991.7 million (2012: £3,310.6 million, 2011: £1,675.9 million), being the total of the carrying amount of financial assets excluding unquoted equity investments.

Financial assets

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2013, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013 Gross</u>	<u>2013 Impairment</u>
Not yet due	836.9	0.4
Overdue < 3 months	94.9	0.7
Overdue >3<6 months	19.3	2.0
Overdue >6 months	11.0	7.3
	<u>962.1</u>	<u>10.4</u>

Included within trade receivables is £241.5 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability of £241.5 million is in short term borrowings. Both asset and associated liability are stated at fair value.

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2012, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2012 Gross</u>	<u>2012 Impairment</u>
Not yet due	612.2	—
Overdue < 3 months	47.5	—
Overdue >3<6 months	5.4	2.9
Overdue >6 months	10.3	10.3
	<u>675.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>

Included within trade receivables is £142.9 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability of £142.9 million is in short term borrowings. Both asset and associated liability are stated at fair value.

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due there were no indications as at 31 March 2011, that defaults in payment may occur.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2011 Gross</u>	<u>2011 Impairment</u>
Not yet due	531.9	—
Overdue < 3 months	34.5	—
Overdue >3<6 months	—	—
Overdue >6 months	10.9	10.1
	<u>577.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>

Included within trade receivables is £268.9 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability of £268.9 million is in short term borrowings. Both asset and associated liability are stated at fair value.

Derivative financial instruments and risk management

The group risk management policy allows the use of currency and interest derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. To the extent possible under IAS 39, these instruments are hedge accounted under that Standard. The loss on hedged derivative contracts recognised in equity was £287.8 million (2012: loss of £35.6 million, 2011: gain of

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

£42.7 million). The loss on derivative contracts not eligible for hedging and recognised in the consolidated income statement was £21.4 million (2012: £58.6 million, 2011: £1.1 million).

A 10% depreciation/appreciation of the foreign currency underlying such contracts would have resulted in an approximate additional gain/loss of £28.8 million (2012: £5.5 million, 2011: £3.0 million) in equity and a loss/gain of £8.2 million (2012: £2.4 million, 2011: £0.1 million) in the consolidated income statement.

34. LEASES

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Less than one year	7.9	9.1	10.5
Between one and five years	15.7	24.1	18.9
More than five years	10.5	5.9	—
	<u>34.1</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>29.4</u>

The group leases a number of properties and plant and machinery under operating leases.

LEASES AS LESSOR

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Less than one year	4.1	3.1	2.3
Between one and five years	0.1	0.1	0.3
More than five years	—	—	—
	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>

The above leases relate to amounts payable in respect of land and buildings and fleet car sales. The average lease life is less than one year.

Non-cancellable finance lease rentals are payable as follows:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Less than one year	5.1	4.7	5.2
Between one and five years	16.5	15.1	15.9
More than five years	1.8	—	2.8
	<u>23.4</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>23.9</u>

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34. LEASES (Continued)

The above lease relates to amounts payable on plant and machinery in line with IFRIC 4. The group leased certain of its manufacturing equipment under finance lease. The average lease term is 8 years. The group has options to purchase certain surplus equipment for a nominal amount at the end of lease term.

35. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of the company about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The JLR group operates in the automotive segment. The automotive segment includes all activities relating to development, design, manufacture, assembly and sale of vehicles including financing thereof, as well as sale of related parts and accessories. The group has only one operating segment, so no separate segmental report is given.

The geographic spread of sales and assets is as disclosed below

(£ millions)	UK	US	China	Rest of Europe	Rest of World
31 March 2013					
Revenue	2,605.6	2,136.8	5,160.7	2,514.0	3,366.6
Non current assets	5,813.8	13.7	4.4	9.8	15.6
31 March 2012					
Revenue	2,259.1	1,995.9	3,889.3	2,419.5	2,947.9
Non current assets	4,330.4	13.9	18.8	8.6	15.2
31 March 2011					
Revenue	1,923.8	2,005.3	1,642.7	2,042.8	2,256.1
Non current assets	3,336.3	15.6	9.3	4.0	10.2

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The group's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd, associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons Ltd. Tata Sons Ltd routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business. The group enters into transactions for sale and purchase of products with its associates and joint ventures.

Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

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36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013.

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>With associates and joint ventures</u>	<u>With immediate or ultimate parent</u>
Sale of products	—	51.5
Services received	90.1	15.5
Services rendered	8.7	—
Trade and other receivables	7.7	—
Accounts payable	27.2	20
Loans given	8.2	—
Interest received	0.3	—

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012.

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>With associates and joint ventures</u>	<u>With immediate or ultimate parent</u>
Sale of products	—	69.4
Services received	54.1	9.0
Trade and other receivables	—	3.1
Accounts payable	12.8	—
Accrued preference share dividend	—	11.3
Loans repaid	—	434.9

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011.

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>With associates and joint ventures</u>	<u>With immediate or ultimate parent</u>
Sale of products	—	38.7
Services received	34.0	—
Trade and other receivables	—	5.5
Accounts payable	10.5	—
Loans given	—	434.9

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36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements:

Compensation of key management personnel

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Short term benefits	11.6	16.3	7.4
Post-employment benefits	0.1	2.0	0.3
Compensation for loss of office	0.2	1.8	—
	<u>11.9</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>

Refer to note 30 for information on transactions with post employment benefit plans

37. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND PARENT COMPANY OF LARGER GROUP

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In June 2013, the company proposed an ordinary dividend of £150 million to its immediate parent TML Singapore Pte Limited. This amount was paid in full in June 2013.

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38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March (£ millions)	Note	2013	2012	2011
Non-current assets				
Investments	40	1,654.8	1,654.8	1,874.8
Other financial assets	41	1,953.7	—	—
Other non-current assets	44	4.7	9.0	—
Total non-current assets		<u>3,613.2</u>	<u>1,663.8</u>	<u>1,874.8</u>
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	39	1.4	1.1	3.7
Other financial assets	41	72.7	1,709.7	404.6
Other current assets	44	4.8	4.5	—
Total current assets		<u>78.9</u>	<u>1,715.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>
Total assets		<u>3,692.1</u>	<u>3,379.1</u>	<u>2,283.1</u>
Current liabilities				
Deferred finance income		4.8	—	—
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt	45	—	157.1	434.8
Other financial liabilities	42	39.1	48.0	—
Current income tax liabilities		11.6	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>55.5</u>	<u>205.1</u>	<u>434.8</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	45	1,839.0	1,484.4	157.1
Other non-current financial liabilities		47.0	—	—
Non current deferred finance income		34.9	—	—
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,920.8</u>	<u>1,484.4</u>	<u>157.1</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,976.3</u>	<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>591.9</u>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Ordinary shares	46	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Capital redemption reserve		166.7	166.7	166.7
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency		—	—	—
Accumulated reserves / (deficit)		48.5	22.3	23.9
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		<u>1,715.8</u>	<u>1,689.6</u>	<u>1,691.2</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>3,692.1</u>	<u>3,379.1</u>	<u>2,283.1</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23/07/13 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Ralf Speth
Chief Executive Officer



Company Registered number 06477691

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38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(£ millions)	Ordinary share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	Reserves / (accumulated deficit)	Total Equity
Balance at 31 March 2012	1,500.6	166.7	—	22.3	1,689.6
Income for the year	—	—	—	176.3	176.3
Dividend paid	—	—	—	(150.1)	(150.1)
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>1,715.8</u>
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	—	23.9	1,691.2
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(1.6)	(1.6)
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>1,689.6</u>
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(371.2)	(51.7)	221.7
Income for the year	—	—	—	21.9	21.9
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	—	—	371.2	—	371.2
Cancellation of redeemable preference shares . . .	—	—	—	48.8	48.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	4.9	1,027.6
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>1,691.2</u>

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38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income / (loss)	26.2	(1.6)	21.9
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	11.6	—	—
Finance income	(135.0)	(80.6)	(21.9)
Finance expense	135.2	87.7	—
Foreign exchange losses on loans	(7.8)	9.9	—
Gain on embedded derivatives	(47.0)	—	—
Cash flows (used in) / from operating activities	(16.8)	15.4	—
Other financial assets	195.5	(1,077.9)	—
Other current liabilities	(1.4)	4.4	—
Net cash used in / (from) operating activities	177.3	(1,058.1)	—
Cash flows from investing activities			
Finance income received	121.1	73.4	2.8
Dividends received	150.1	—	—
Net cash from investing activities	271.2	73.4	2.8
Cash flows (used in) / from financing activities			
Finance expenses and fees paid	(141.0)	(85.3)	—
Repayment of short term debt	(157.1)	(432.6)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	—	1,500.0	—
Dividends paid	(150.1)	—	—
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities	(448.2)	982.1	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	0.3	(2.6)	2.8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1.1	3.7	0.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1.4	1.1	3.7

39. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Balances with banks	1.4	1.1	3.7

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40. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

As at 31 March (£ millions)	2013	2012	2011
Unquoted equity investments, at cost at beginning of the year	1,654.8	1,874.8	1,874.8
Preference share investments converted to financial asset	—	(220.0)	—
Unquoted equity investments, at cost at end of the year	1,654.8	1,654.8	1,874.8

In March 2012, Land Rover and Jaguar Land Rover Limited (formerly Jaguar Cars Limited) converted preference shares owed to Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC into debt.

The company has not made any additional investments or disposals of investments in the year.

<u>Subsidiary Undertaking</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation & Registration</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles

The shareholdings above are recorded at acquisition values in the company's accounts. Details of the indirect subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation & operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles
Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Non trading
Jaguar Belux N.V.	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Hispania SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Austria GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Austria	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Cars (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Jaguar Collection Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Daimler Motor Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Daimler Transport Vehicles Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Lanchester Motor Company	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
SS Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Japan	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Korea	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Landrover Portugal-Veiculos e Pecas, Lda	100%	Ordinary shares	Portugal	Distribution and sales

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40. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation & operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Land Rover Espana SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Nederland BV	100%	Ordinary shares	Holland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	China	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited . . .	100%	Ordinary shares	Australia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Belux SA/NV	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Ireland Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Ireland	Non trading
Jaguar Land Rover Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Canada ULC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Canada	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd .	100%	Ordinary Shares	South Africa	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover France SAS	100%	Ordinary Shares	France	Distribution and sales
Jaguar e Land Rover Brazil Comercio e Importacao de Veiculos Ltda	100%	Ordinary Shares	Brazil	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Limited Liability Company (Russia)	100%	Ordinary Shares	Russia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts Limited	100%	Ordinary Shares	England and Wales	Non trading
Jaguar Land Rover India Limited	100%	Ordinary Shares	India	Distribution and sales

In addition, the company has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital
Spark 44 Limited	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited . .	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital
Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co.Limited	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited was the provision of credit finance. The principle activity of Spark 44 is the provision of advertising services. The principle activity of Suzhou Chery Jaguar Land Rover Trading Co. Limited is the assembly of motor vehicles. The principle activity of Chery Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Co. Limited is the assembly of motor vehicles.

41. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Non-Current			
Receivables from subsidiaries	1,953.7	—	—
Current			
Other financial assets	72.7	1,709.7	404.6

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42. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Interest payable	36.2	43.7	—
Other	2.9	4.3	—
	<u>39.1</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>—</u>

43. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities either recognised or unrecognised.

44. OTHER ASSETS

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	4.7	9.0	—
Current			
Prepaid expenses	4.8	4.5	—

45. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Others:			
Euro MTF listed bonds	1,839.0	1,484.4	—
Redeemable preference shares classed as debt	—	157.1	157.1
Loans from parent	—	—	434.8
	<u>1,839.0</u>	<u>1,641.5</u>	<u>591.9</u>
Less:			
Short-term preference shares	—	(157.1)	—
Current portion of parent loan	—	—	(434.8)
Long term debt	<u>1,839.0</u>	<u>1,484.4</u>	<u>157.1</u>

EURO MTF LISTED DEBT

The bonds are listed on the Euro MTF market, which is a listed market regulated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Details of the tranches of the bonds are as follows:

- £500 million Senior Notes due 2018 at a coupon of 8.125% per annum—Issued May 2011
- \$410 million Senior Notes due 2018 at a coupon of 7.75% per annum—Issued May 2011.
- \$410 million Senior Notes due 2021 at a coupon of 8.125% per annum—Issued May 2011.

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45. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (Continued)

- £500 million Senior Notes due 2020 at a coupon of 8.25% per annum—Issued March 2012.
- \$500 million Senior Notes due 2023 at a coupon of 5.625% per annum—Issued January 2013. The bond funds raised were used to repay both long and short term debt and provide additional cash facilities for the group. Further information relating to the bond may be found in the borrowings and description of indebtedness section within the management discussion and analysis to the front of these financial statements.

PREFERENCE SHARES CLASSIFIED AS DEBT

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of £1 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. The holders may demand repayment with one month's notice at any time. On redemption, the company shall pay £1 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company. In June 2012, £157.1 million of preference shares were repaid and no preference shares remain outstanding.

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2013 are set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements and assumes the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Due in			
1 year or less	143.2	133.9	434.8
2nd and 3rd years	286.5	133.9	—
4th and 5th years	286.5	401.7	—
More than 5 years	2,151.6	2,022.8	157.1
	<u>2,867.8</u>	<u>2,692.3</u>	<u>591.9</u>

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46. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

<u>Year ended 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid			
1,500,600,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Nil (Mar 2012 and 2011: 157,100,000) 7.25% preference shares of £1 each .	—	157.1	157.1
Nil Ordinary shares of USD \$1 each	—	—	—
Nil 7.25% non-cumulative preference shares of USD \$100	—	—	—
	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>
Presented as equity	1,500.6	1,500.6	1,500.6
Presented as debt	—	157.1	157.1

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. Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

MOVEMENTS IN SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

In May 2010, 792,000 USD \$100 preference shares were cancelled.

In November 2010, 2,890,000 USD \$100 were cancelled and converted into short term debt.

In March 2011, the remaining USD preference shares and USD ordinary shares were converted into the GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. A capital contribution reserve was set up as a result of this reorganisation. Due to the conversion of the share capital of the company, the functional currency changed from USD to GBP.

In June 2012, 157,100,000 GBP £1 preference shares were repaid.

47. DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 March 2013 an ordinary share dividend of £150.1 million was paid (2012 and 2011: Nil). Preference shares of £157.1 million were repaid in the year ended 31 March 2013, along with preference share dividends of £14.0 million (2012: accrued £11.4 million, 2011: £Nil).

48. COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

The company does not have any commitments or contingencies.

49. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings.

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49. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The company's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The company monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the company.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components excluding loss on cash flow hedges and foreign currency translation reserve.

The following table summarises the capital of the company:

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Equity	1,715.8	1,689.6	1,691.2
Short term debt	—	157.1	434.8
Long term debt	1,839.0	1,484.4	157.1
Total debt	1,839.0	1,641.5	591.9
Total capital (debt and equity)	3,554.8	3,331.1	2,283.1

50. 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.

50A. 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 2013:

FINANCIAL ASSETS

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Cash, loans and receivables</u>	<u>Fair value through profit and loss</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	1.4	—	1.4	1.4
Other financial assets—current	72.7	—	72.7	72.7
Other financial assets—non current	1,906.7	47.0	1,953.7	1,953.7
	1,980.8	47.0	2,027.8	2,027.8

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50. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Other financial liabilities</u>	<u>Fair value through profit and loss</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u> £m
Preference shares	—	—	—	—
Other financial liabilities—current	39.1	—	39.1	39.1
Other financial liabilities—non current	—	47.0	47.0	47.0
Long term debt	1,839.0	—	1,839.0	2,058.1
	<u>1,878.1</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>1,925.1</u>	<u>2,144.2</u>

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2012:

FINANCIAL ASSETS

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Cash, loans and receivables</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other financial assets—current	1,709.7	1,709.7	1,709.7
	<u>1,710.8</u>	<u>1,710.8</u>	<u>1,710.8</u>

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Other financial liabilities</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Preference shares	157.1	157.1	157.1
Other financial liabilities	48.0	48.0	48.0
Long term debt	1,484.4	1,484.4	1,534.0
	<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>1,739.1</u>

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50. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2011:

FINANCIAL ASSETS

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Cash, loans and receivables</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other financial assets—current	404.6	404.6	404.6
	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>Other financial liabilities</u>	<u>Total carrying value</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Short term debt	434.8	434.8	434.8
Long term debt	157.1	157.1	157.1
	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

All financial instruments held at fair value are valued using Level 2 valuation techniques.

The short term financial assets and liabilities, except for derivative instruments, are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

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50. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The fair value prepayment options of £47.0 million relate to the GDP 500 million and USD 410 million senior notes which have been bifurcated. The fair value represents the difference between the traded market price of the bonds and the expected price the bonds would trade at if they did not contain any prepayment features. The expected price is based on market inputs including credit spread and interest rates. The fair value of the long term debt is calculated using the 31 March 2013 closing price on the Euro MTF market for the unsecured listed bonds

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the group could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of 31 March 2013, 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

50B. CASH FLOW HEDGING

As at 31 March 2013, 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011, there are no designated cash flow hedges.

50C. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the course of its business, the company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity price, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the company's business plan. Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

50D. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

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50. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

50E. FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement, equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

The company's operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the GBP:US Dollar rate as the company has USD assets and liabilities and a GBP functional currency.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the gross exposure as of the Balance Sheet date which could affect the income statement.

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>
Financial assets	891.2
Financial liabilities	(888.2)
Net exposure asset	<u>3.0</u>

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £0.3 million.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2012:

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>
Financial assets	533.2
Financial liabilities	(527.8)
Net exposure asset	<u>5.4</u>

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £0.5 million

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2011:

<u>(£ millions)</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>
Financial assets	434.8
Financial liabilities	(156.6)
Net exposure asset	<u>280.2</u>

10% appreciation/ depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £25.5 million

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50. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

50F. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The company also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like preference shares and short term loans.

As of 31 March 2013 net financial liabilities of £17.9 million (2012: £18.4 million, 2011: £411.1 million) were subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/ decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £0.2 million (2012: £0.2 million, 2011: £4.1 million).

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

50G. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk consist of loans to subsidiaries.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £1,980.8 million (2012: £1,710.8 million, 2011: £408.3 million), being the total of the carrying amount of cash balance with banks and other finance receivables.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

None of the company's cash equivalents or other financial receivables, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES

Forming part of the financial statements

51. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd, associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited. The company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>With subsidiaries 2013</u>	<u>With immediate parent 2013</u>
Loans from Parent	—	—
Loans to subsidiaries	2,026.4	—
<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>With subsidiaries 2012</u>	<u>With immediate parent 2012</u>
Loans from Parent	—	157.2
Loans to subsidiaries	1,709.7	—
<u>As at 31 March (£ millions)</u>	<u>With subsidiaries 2011</u>	<u>With immediate parent 2011</u>
Loans from Parent	—	591.9
Loans to subsidiaries	404.6	—

There was no compensation paid by the company to the directors or to key management personnel.

Apart from the directors, the company did not have any employees and had no employee costs.

52. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND PARENT COMPANY OF LARGER GROUP

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

53. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In June 2013, the company proposed an ordinary dividend of £150 million to its immediate parent TML Singapore Pte Limited. This amount was paid in full in June 2013.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
(formerly JaguarLandRover Limited)

Audited consolidated financial statements

Registered number 06477691

Year ended 31 March 2012

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Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide 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
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' responsibility statement

We confirm to the best of our knowledge the financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as approved by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 July 2012.

Ralf Speth
Director

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Jaguar Land Rover PLC
(previously JaguarLandRover Limited)**

We have audited the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC for the year ended 31 March 2012 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Parent Company Cash Flow Statements, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 51. 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 and, as regards the Parent Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Directors' 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 group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; 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. 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2012 and of the group's profit for the period then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the group financial statements 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 group financial statements, the group 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 group financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Richard Knights (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Income Statement

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
		£m	£m	£m
Revenue	4	13,511.7	9,870.7	6,527.2
Material and other cost of sales	6	(8,732.7)	(6,178.1)	(4,437.0)
Employee cost	7	(1,011.3)	(789.0)	(746.8)
Other expenses	6	(2,529.3)	(1,969.4)	(1,479.4)
Development costs capitalised	3	750.7	531.1	457.5
Other income		37.8	36.4	27.6
Depreciation and amortisation		(465.5)	(396.3)	(316.4)
Foreign exchange gain		14.3	32.9	68.3
Finance income	10	16.2	9.7	3.4
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	10	(85.2)	(33.1)	(53.0)
Net income before tax	5	1,506.7	1,114.9	51.4
Income tax expense	18	(25.6)	(79.0)	(27.9)
Net income attributable to shareholders		<u>1,481.1</u>	<u>1,035.9</u>	<u>23.5</u>

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
		£m	£m	£m
Net income		1,481.1	1,035.9	23.5
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences		—	123.4	100.8
Cash flow hedges booked in equity		(35.6)	42.7	—
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in foreign exchange gains in the consolidated income statement		(19.7)	(13.2)	—
Actuarial losses	30	(149.9)	(321.1)	(21.3)
Tax impact		172.9	—	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders . . .		<u>1,448.8</u>	<u>867.7</u>	<u>103.0</u>

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 March 2012 £m</u>	<u>31 March 2011 £m</u>	<u>31 March 2010 £m</u>
Non-current assets				
Investments	13	1.4	0.3	0.3
Other financial assets	17	106.9	68.5	73.3
Property, plant and equipment	19	1,585.9	1,230.8	1,236.2
Pension asset	30	1.9	0.9	0.4
Intangible assets	20	2,801.0	2,144.6	1,676.0
Other assets	16	11.5	—	—
Deferred income taxes	23	473.8	112.2	45.4
Total non-current assets		<u>4,982.4</u>	<u>3,557.3</u>	<u>3,031.6</u>
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,430.4	1,028.3	679.9
Trade receivables		662.2	567.2	669.4
Other financial assets	14	182.8	61.5	20.1
Inventories	15	1,496.8	1,155.6	995.4
Other current assets	16	457.0	293.2	225.5
Current income tax assets		5.5	12.5	2.4
Total current assets		<u>5,234.7</u>	<u>3,118.3</u>	<u>2,592.7</u>
Total assets		<u>10,217.1</u>	<u>6,675.6</u>	<u>5,624.3</u>

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

	Note	31 March 2012 £m	31 March 2011 £m	31 March 2010 £m
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	25	3,284.7	2,384.8	1,931.2
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt	26	489.7	863.4	904.9
Other financial liabilities	21	312.7	132.9	142.3
Provisions	24	279.5	246.3	303.2
Other current liabilities	22	559.3	360.2	295.1
Current income tax liabilities		115.2	79.8	12.9
Total current liabilities		5,041.1	4,067.4	3,589.6
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	26	1,484.4	518.1	2,125.5
Other financial liabilities	21	72.5	20.4	29.3
Non-current income tax liabilities		18.3	—	—
Deferred tax	23	0.5	1.6	1.6
Other liabilities	22	4.8	—	—
Provisions	24	671.3	592.7	341.1
Total non-current liabilities		2,251.8	1,132.8	2,497.5
Total liabilities		7,292.9	5,200.2	6,087.1
Equity attributable to shareholders				
Ordinary shares	27	1,500.6	1,500.6	644.6
Capital redemption reserve	28	166.7	166.7	—
Reserves/(accumulated deficit)	28	1,256.9	(191.9)	(1,107.4)
Equity attributable to shareholders		2,924.2	1,475.4	(462.8)
Total liabilities and equity		10,217.1	6,675.6	5,624.3

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 July 2012.

Ralf Speth
Director

Company registered number: 6477691.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	(191.9)	1,475.4
Income for the year	—	—	1,481.1	1,481.1
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(32.3)	(32.3)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	1,448.8	1,448.8
Balance at 31 March 2012	1,500.6	166.7	1,256.9	2,924.2

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(1,107.4)	(462.8)
Income for the year	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(168.2)	(168.2)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	867.7	867.7
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	47.8	47.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	1,022.7
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	(191.9)	1,475.4

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2009	283.6	—	(1,210.4)	(926.8)
Income for the year	—	—	23.5	23.5
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	79.5	79.5
Total comprehensive income	—	—	103.0	103.0
Issue of ordinary shares	361.0	—	—	361.0
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(1,107.4)	(462.8)

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income attributable to shareholders	1,481.1	1,035.9	23.5
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	465.5	396.3	316.4
Loss on sale of property, plant, equipment and software	8.5	5.8	31.8
Foreign exchange losses/(gains) on loans	10.8	(17.1)	43.9
Income tax expense	25.6	79.0	27.9
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	85.2	33.1	53.0
Finance income	(16.2)	(9.7)	(3.4)
Foreign exchange loss on derivatives	58.8	0.5	—
Income received from associates	(0.3)	(2.0)	—
Cash flows from operating activities	2,119.0	1,521.8	493.1
Cash paid on option premia	—	(16.2)	—
Trade receivables	(95.0)	102.2	(230.1)
Other financial assets	9.8	16.9	(19.0)
Other current assets	(159.3)	(67.7)	(59.5)
Inventories	(341.2)	(160.2)	(67.4)
Other non-current assets	(3.4)	(0.5)	35.6
Accounts payable	893.6	421.4	443.9
Other current liabilities	199.2	65.1	205.3
Other financial liabilities	54.7	(18.2)	31.3
Other non-current liabilities	4.8	(132.3)	6.8
Provisions	(31.2)	5.8	(130.4)
Cash generated from operations	532.0	1,738.1	709.6
Income tax paid	(150.9)	(92.9)	(47.5)
Net cash from operating activities	2,500.1	1,645.2	662.1

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Continued)

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Investment in associate	(0.8)	—	—
Movements in other restricted deposits	(147.4)	(3.1)	(28.7)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(595.8)	(207.7)	(266.1)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	3.7	—
Cash paid for intangible assets	(813.9)	(573.4)	(471.7)
Finance income received	16.1	9.1	3.4
Dividends received from associates	—	2.0	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(1,541.8)</u>	<u>(769.4)</u>	<u>(763.1)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expenses and fees paid	(128.2)	(74.2)	(69.2)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	—	—	361.0
Proceeds from issuance of short term debt	104.6	9.2	530.3
Repayment of short term debt	(655.0)	(477.7)	(1,566.7)
Payments of lease liabilities	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.0)
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	1,500.0	20.4	1,448.8
Repayment of long term debt	(373.5)	(1.0)	(47.8)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	<u>443.8</u>	<u>(527.4)</u>	<u>652.4</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,402.1</u>	<u>348.4</u>	<u>551.4</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,028.3	679.9	128.5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>2,430.4</u>	<u>1,028.3</u>	<u>679.9</u>

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Background and operations

The company acquired the Jaguar Land Rover business for USD 2.5 billion on 2 June 2008, which included three manufacturing facilities and two advanced engineering centres in the UK and a worldwide sales network.

The company and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as ("the group" or "JLR"), designs, manufactures and sells a wide range of automotive vehicles.

The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK and has its registered office at Gaydon, Warwickshire, England.

The company is a subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited, India ("TATA Motors") and acts as an intermediate holding company for the Jaguar Land Rover business. The principal activity during the year was the design, development, manufacture and marketing of high performance luxury saloons, specialist sports cars and four wheel drive off-road vehicles.

Tata Sons Limited (or Tata Sons), together with its subsidiaries, owns 28% of the ordinary shares and 50.97% of "A" ordinary shares of Tata Motors Limited, the ultimate parent company of JLR, and has the ability to influence the company's operations significantly.

The company became a public limited company (PLC) on 6 April 2011.

Balance sheet numbers for 2010 have been disclosed solely for the information of the users.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

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

The company has taken advantage of s.408 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore the accounts do not include the income statement of the company on a stand-alone basis.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position of the group at 31 March 2012 (net assets of £2,924.2 million (2011: net assets of £1,475.4 million, 2010: net liabilities of £462.8 million)) and the projected cash flows and financial performance of the group for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements as well as planned cost and cash improvement actions, and believe that the plan for sustained profitability remains on course.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

The directors have taken actions to ensure that appropriate long term cash resources are in place at the date of signing the accounts to fund group operations. The directors have reviewed the financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place and believe these will not be breached at any point and that all debt repayments will be met.

Therefore the directors consider, after making appropriate enquiries and taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties facing the group, that the group has adequate resources to continue in operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and is able to meet its financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include Jaguar Land Rover PLC and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the company. Control exists when the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Inter-company transactions and balances including unrealised profits are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Associates and jointly controlled entities (equity accounted investees)

Associates are those entities in which the company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the company holds between 20 and 50 per cent of the voting power of another entity. Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the company has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Equity accounted investees are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The company's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the company's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the company has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

When the company transacts with an associate or jointly controlled entity of the company, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the company's interest in its associate or jointly controlled entity.

Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition related costs are recognised in net income/ (loss) as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standard.

Purchase consideration in excess of the company's interest in the acquiree's net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. Excess of the company's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the purchase consideration is recognised, after reassessment of fair value of net assets acquired, in the consolidated income statement.

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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- (i) Note 19—Property, plant and equipment—the group applies judgement in determining the estimate useful life of assets.
- (ii) Note 20—Intangible assets—management applies significant judgement in establishing the applicable criteria for capitalisation of appropriate product development costs.
- (iii) Note 23—Deferred tax—management applies judgement in establishing the timing of the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to historic losses.
- (iv) Note 24—Provision for product warranty—it is necessary for group to assess the provision for anticipated lifetime warranty and campaign costs. The valuation of warranty and campaign provisions requires a significant amount of judgement and the requirement to form appropriate assumptions around expected future costs.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

- (v) Note 30—Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits—it is necessary for actuarial assumptions to be made, including discount and mortality rates and the long-term rate of return upon scheme assets. The group engages a qualified actuary to assist with determining the assumptions to be made when evaluating these liabilities.
- (vi) Note 33—Financial Instruments—the group enters into complex financial instruments and therefore appropriate accounting for these requires judgement around the valuations.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Sale of products

The group recognises revenues on the sale of products, net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted, when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Sale of products includes export and other recurring and non-recurring incentives from Governments at the national and state levels. Sale of products is presented net of excise duty where applicable and other indirect taxes.

Revenues are recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Cost recognition

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

Expenditure capitalised represents employee costs, stores and other manufacturing supplies, and other expenses incurred for construction of product development undertaken by the group.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Product warranty expenses

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when a warranty claim will arise, being typically up to four years.

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
Directors' report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2012

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Residual risk

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers under leasing arrangements. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements, being typically up to three years.

Foreign currency

At 31 March 2012 and 2011, the parent company, Jaguar Land Rover PLC, has a functional currency of GBP. The presentation currency of the group consolidated accounts is GBP as that is the functional currency of the group's key manufacturing and selling operations.

Prior to the capital reorganisation in Jaguar Land Rover PLC on 31 March 2011, the parent company had a functional currency of USD.

The functional currency of the non-UK selling operations is GBP based on management control being in the UK.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated 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 net income, 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 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. 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.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and consumables are ascertained on a first in first out basis. Costs, including fixed and variable production overheads, are allocated to work-in-progress and finished goods determined on a full absorption cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Inventories include vehicles sold subject to repurchase arrangements. These vehicles are carried at cost to the group and are amortised in changes in stocks and work in progress to their residual values (i.e. estimated second hand sale value) over the term of the arrangement.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment, if any.

Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, non-recoverable taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Interest cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings	20 to 40
Plant and equipment	3 to 30
Computers	3 to 6
Vehicles	3 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 20

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital-work-in-progress includes capital prepayments.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased including those acquired in business combination, are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, where applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite-life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful-life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets.

The amortisation 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.

Capital-work-in-progress includes capital advances.

Customer related intangibles consist of order backlog and dealer network.

	Estimated amortisation period
Patents and technological know-how	2 to 12 years
Customer related—Dealer network	20 years
Product development	2 to 10 years
Intellectual property rights and other	Indefinite life
Software	2 to 8 years

Internally generated intangible assets

Research costs are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new products are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the group has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Product development cost is amortised over a period of between 24 months and 120 months.

Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

Leases

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Assets taken on finance lease

A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalised and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets taken on operating lease

Leases other than finance leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognised on the group's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the group assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives 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 group 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 consolidated income statement.

As of 31 March 2012, 2011 and 2010, none of the group's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were considered impaired.

Employee benefits

Pension plans

The group operates several defined benefit pension plans, which are contracted out of the second state pension scheme. The assets of the plans are held in separate trustee administered funds. The plans provide for monthly pension after retirement as per salary drawn and service year as set out in the rules of each fund.

Contributions to the plans by the group take into consideration the results of actuarial valuations. The plans with a surplus position at the year end have been limited to the maximum economic benefit available from unconditional rights to refund from the scheme or reduction in future contributions. Where the subsidiary group is considered to have a contractual obligation to fund the pension plan above the accounting value of the liabilities, an onerous obligation is recognised.

The UK defined benefit schemes were closed to new joiners in April 2010.

A separate defined contribution plan is available to new employees of JLR. Costs in respect of this plan are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Post-retirement Medicare scheme

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of some subsidiaries receive medical benefits subject to certain limits of amount, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated from the group as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. Such subsidiaries account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses relating to retirement benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses relating to long-term employee benefits are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise.

Measurement date

The measurement date of retirement plans is 31 March.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 net income, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through net income and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the group 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 net income. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net income: Derivatives, including embedded derivatives separated from the host contract, unless they are designated as hedging instruments, for which hedge accounting is applied, are classified into this category. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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 net income or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

These include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, finance receivables and other financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets: Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such upon initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, are measured at cost.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

An equity instrument in any contract that evidences residual interests in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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 group 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.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The group 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 group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised 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 group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets 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.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 consolidated 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.

Equity investments

Impairment loss on equity investments carried at cost is not reversed.

Hedge accounting:

The group uses foreign currency forward contracts and options to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The group designates these forward contracts and options in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles.

These forward contracts and options are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts and options that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of tax), and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the forecasted transactions occurs.

For options, the time value is not considered part of the hedge, and this is treated as an ineffective hedge portion and recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecast transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained there until the forecast transaction occurs.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement for the year.

New accounting pronouncements

The company adopted/early adopted following standards/amendments to standards and interpretations:

An amendment to *IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures* was issued by the IASB in *December 2010* to simplify the disclosure requirements for entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or are significantly influenced by a Government (referred to as government-related entities) and to clarify the

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

definition of a related party. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2011.

An amendment to *IFRIC 14 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement* was issued by the IASB in December 2010 to address an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14. This makes limited-application amendments to IFRIC 14 IAS 19—The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction. The amendments apply when an entity is subject to minimum funding requirements and makes an early payment of contributions to cover those requirements, permitting the benefit of such an early payment to be recognised as an asset.

IFRS 7 Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters provides additional exemption on IFRS transition in relation to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, to avoid the potential use of hindsight and to ensure that first-time adopters are not disadvantaged as compared with current IFRS preparers. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010.

IFRIC Interpretation 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments: IFRIC 19 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010. This interpretation addresses accounting of equity instruments issued in order to extinguish all or part of a financial liability. The issue of equity instruments to extinguish an obligation constitutes consideration paid. The consideration is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, unless that fair value is not readily determinable, in which case the equity instruments should be measured at the fair value of the obligation extinguished. Any difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the carrying value of the liability extinguished is recognised in profit or loss.

IFRS 3 (2008) Business Combinations was amended by the IASB in May 2010 effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 01, 2010. The amendments were as follows:

- Measurement of non-controlling interests: The option to measure non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the present ownership instrument's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.
- Share-based payment transactions: The amendment clarifies that a liability or an equity instrument related to share based transactions of the acquiree would be measured in accordance with *IFRS 2 Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date.

In May 2010, IASB issued an amendment to *IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes* to provide a clarification on the measurement of the fair value award credits. The amendment stated that the fair value of the award credit should take into account the amount of the discounts or incentives that would otherwise be offered to customers who have not earned award credits from an initial sale and the proportion of award credits that are not expected to be redeemed by customers. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2011.

None of these have impacted on the group results in any period.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

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

An Amendment to *IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (2011)* was issued during the year. This now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unchanged from *IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in *IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements*. The Standard requires that when an entity prepares separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities are accounted for either at cost, or in accordance with *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*. The Standard also deals with the recognition of dividends, certain group reorganisations and includes a number of disclosure requirements. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) was issued in 2011. This Standard supersedes *IAS 28 Investments in Associates* and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The Standard defines 'significant influence' and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued by IASB in November 2009 as part of its project for revision of the accounting guidance for financial instruments. The new standard provides guidance with respect to classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010) was issued by IASB in 2010 as part of its project for revision of the accounting guidance for financial instruments. A revised version of *IFRS 9* incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortised cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss—in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to: Replace references to a fixed date of '1 January 2004' with 'the date of transition to IFRSs', thus eliminating the need for companies adopting IFRSs for the first time to restate derecognition transactions that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS; and provide guidance on how an entity should resume presenting financial statements in accordance with IFRSs after a period when the entity was unable to comply with IFRSs because its functional currency was subject to severe hyperinflation. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income. Amends IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012 with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 7 was amended in *May 2010* and *October 2010*, as part of Improvements to IFRSs 2010. The effect of the amendments were to provide (a) qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures to enable users to link related disclosures to form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and (b) help users of financial statements to evaluate the risk exposures relating to transfers of financial assets and the effect of those risks on an entity's financial position. The amendments issued in May 2010 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and those issued in October 2010 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. Early application is permitted.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments disclosure requirements were amended. Disclosures to require information about all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of *IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The amendments also require disclosure of information about recognised financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements even if they are not set off under IAS 32. The IASB believes that these disclosures will allow financial statement users to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early application is permitted.

Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes was issued by the IASB in *December 2010* to clarify that recognition of deferred tax should have regard to the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the asset or liability. The amendment and consequential withdrawal of SIC 21 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2012. This Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation amended to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement; the offsetting of collateral amounts; the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early application is permitted.

The following new IFRSs were issued during the year and are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2013. None of these Standards have yet been endorsed by the EU

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. The standard requires a parent to present consolidated financial statements as those of a single economic entity, replacing the requirements previously contained in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations (combining the existing concepts of jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations) or joint ventures (equivalent to the existing concept of a jointly controlled entity). Joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. IFRS 11 requires the use of the equity method of accounting for interests in joint ventures thereby eliminating the proportionate consolidation method. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (2011). An amended version of IAS 19 Employee Benefits with revised requirements for pensions and other post-retirement benefits, termination benefits and other changes. The key amendments include; requiring the recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of remeasurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements (eliminating the 'corridor approach' permitted by the existing IAS 19); Introducing enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans; Modifying accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing benefits provided in exchange for service and benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment and affect the recognition and measurement of termination benefits; Clarifying various miscellaneous issues, including the classification of employee benefits, current estimates of mortality rates, tax and administration costs and risk-sharing and conditional indexation features; Incorporating other matters submitted to the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. The IFRS requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 13 Fair value measurement defines 'fair value' and sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. It seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy. IFRS 13 is applicable prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which the Standard is adopted. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

Amendments to *IFRS 1* relating to Government Loans. Amends IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to address how a first-time adopter would account for a

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

government loan with a below-market rate of interest when transitioning to IFRSs. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRIC Interpretation IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine clarifies the requirements for accounting for stripping costs associated with waste removal in surface mining, including when production stripping costs should be recognised as an asset, how the asset is initially recognised, and subsequent measurement. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

The impact of the early adoption is not material.

Improvements to IFRSs (2010). This is a collection of amendments to certain International Financial Reporting Standards—as part of its program of annual improvements to its standards, which is intended to make necessary, This amends seven pronouncements (plus consequential amendments to various others) in this cycle of annual improvements.

Key amendments include; IFRS 1—accounting policy changes in year of adoption and amendments to deemed cost (revaluation basis, regulatory assets); IFRS 3/IAS 27—clarification of transition requirements, measurement of non-controlling interests, unreplaced and voluntarily replaced share-based payment awards; Financial statement disclosures—clarification of content of statement of changes in equity (IAS 1), financial instrument disclosures (IFRS 7) and significant events and transactions in interim reports (IAS 34); IFRIC 13—fair value of award credits. These are generally effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 (IFRS 3/IAS 27 transition clarifications apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010).

3 Research and development

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Total R&D costs	900.0	650.5	505.3
R&D expensed	(149.3)	(119.4)	(47.8)
Development costs capitalised	750.7	531.1	457.5
Interest capitalised	74.0	50.8	13.5
Total internally developed intangible additions	824.7	581.9	471.0

4 Revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Sale of goods	13,511.7	9,870.7	6,527.2
Total revenues	13,511.7	9,870.7	6,527.2

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5 Net income

Expense/(income) included in net income for the year are the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Net foreign exchange	(14.3)	(32.9)	(68.3)
Derivative at fair value through income statement	58.6	1.1	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	234.1	242.8	237.1
Amortisation of intangible assets (excluding internally generated development costs)	48.1	53.5	26.9
Amortisation of internally generated development costs	183.3	105.4	52.4
Research and development expense	149.3	119.4	47.8
Operating lease rentals in respect of plant, property and equipment .	19.1	16.4	16.5
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	8.5	5.8	31.8
Government grants	—	—	(0.3)
Auditor remuneration—audit services (see below)	3.6	2.4	2.2

Government grant income relates to contributions towards a research project received in the year and for which expenditure has been incurred.

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for other services to the group—audit of the company's subsidiaries	2.4	2.0	1.9
Total audit fees	2.5	2.1	2.2
Audit related assurance services	0.3	0.3	—
Other assurance services	0.8	—	—
Total audit and related fees	3.6	2.4	2.2

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed separately as these fees are disclosed on a consolidated basis.

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6 Material cost of sales and other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Included in material cost of sales:			
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	317.4	171.6	49.3
Purchase of products for sale	(791.7)	(714.3)	(603.1)
Raw materials and consumables	(8,258.4)	(5,635.4)	(3,883.2)
Included in other expenses:			
Stores, spare parts and tools	57.6	76.7	66.4
Freight cost	342.6	216.6	172.4
Works, operations and other costs	1,075.0	784.2	577.2
Repairs	10.7	20.8	23.6
Power and fuel	49.1	41.7	31.8
Rent, rates and other taxes	27.2	20.7	19.2
Insurance	18.8	11.2	13.0
Warranty	371.5	332.4	246.6
Publicity	576.8	465.1	328.6

7 Staff numbers and costs

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	776.5	617.4	577.8
Social security costs and benefits	107.3	82.6	72.5
Pension costs	127.5	89.0	96.5
Total staff costs	<u>1,011.3</u>	<u>789.0</u>	<u>746.8</u>
Staff numbers	Average number in the year	Average number in the year	Average number in the year
Manufacturing	11,601	9,237	8,926
Research and development	4,779	4,325	3,853
Other	4,507	3,693	3,605
Total staff numbers	<u>20,887</u>	<u>17,255</u>	<u>16,384</u>

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8 Directors' emoluments

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£	£	£
Directors' emoluments	7,875,898	2,114,209	50,000
	<u>7,875,898</u>	<u>2,114,209</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £2,739,517 (2011: £1,345,291 and 2010: £50,000). During the year, the highest paid director did not exercise share options.

9 Share based payments

The group operates a share based payment arrangement for certain employees. The scheme provides a cash payment to the employee based on a specific number of shares and the share price of Tata Motors Limited at the vesting date. The number of shares is dependent on the achievement of internal profitability targets over the 3 year vesting period and continued employment at the end of the vesting period.

	Year ended 31 March 2012		Year ended 31 March 2011		Year ended 1 March 2010	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year . . .	351,392	—	—	—	—	—
Granted during the year	327,318	—	351,392	—	—	—
Options exercised in the year	(91,823)	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>586,887</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>351,392</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year, following the granting and exercising of the options in the table above, Tata Motors Limited performed a 5:1 share split. The actual amount of share options outstanding at the end of the period was therefore 2,934,435.

The weighted average share price of the 91,823 options exercised in the year was £12.75.

At the balance sheet date, the exercise price of the outstanding options was nil. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options is 2 years.

The fair value of the options was calculated using a Black Scholes model at the grant date. The fair value is updated at each reporting date as the options are accounted for as cash settled under

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9 Share based payments (Continued)

IFRS 2. The inputs into the model are based on the Tata Motors Limited historic data and the risk-free rate is calculated on government bond rates. The inputs used are:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
Volatility (%)	14.6	14.6	—
Risk-Free rate (%)	0.49	1.55	—
Dividend yield (%)	1.44	1.17	—
Weighted average fair value per share	£4.08	£18.31	—

10 Finance income and expense

Recognised in net income

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Finance income	16.2	9.7	3.4
Total finance income	<u>16.2</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	166.1	83.8	67.3
Unwind of discount on provisions	(6.9)	0.1	(0.8)
Interest transferred to capital	(74.0)	(50.8)	(13.5)
Total finance expense	<u>85.2</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>53.0</u>

The capitalisation rate used to calculate borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 7.9% (2011: 7.1%, 2010: 4.8%)

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11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	2,430.4	1,028.3	679.9
	<u>2,430.4</u>	<u>1,028.3</u>	<u>679.9</u>

The group holds £2,430.4million (2010: £1,028.3 million, 2010: £679.9 million) cash and cash equivalents of which £453.5 million (2011: £220.6 million, 31 March 2010: £32.8 million) is in China. The cash held in the group can be utilised across all the group's manufacturing and sales operations except for China (see details below).

Due to Chinese foreign exchange controls, there are restrictions on taking cash out of the country. These controls limit the group's ability to utilise the cash held in China in all markets. At 31 March 2012, it is considered that £372.9 million (2011: all, 2010: £24.7 million) of this cash can be utilised against current liabilities in China and therefore the restrictions on movement do not curtail the group's liquidity position.

12 Allowances for trade and other receivables

Changes in the allowances for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
At beginning of year	10.1	16.3	15.7
Allowance made during the year	4.6	1.5	10.4
Written off	(1.5)	(7.7)	(9.6)
Foreign exchange translation differences	—	—	(0.2)
At end of year	<u>13.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>16.3</u>

13 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Equity accounted investees	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>

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13 Investments (Continued)

During the year, the company acquired a 50% stake in Spark 44 for £0.8 million. The net assets at acquisition were £0.8 million. The company's share of the net income during the year was £0.3 million. No dividend was received in the year.

The group consolidates the following subsidiaries:

<u>Subsidiary Undertaking</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation and registration</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture of motor Vehicles
Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture of motor Vehicles

Details of the indirect subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Jaguar Belgium N.V.	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Hispania SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Austria GmbH	100%	Capital contribution €145,300	Austria	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Cars (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Cars Overseas Holdings Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
The Jaguar Collection Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Daimler Motor Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Daimler Transport Vehicles Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Lanchester Motor Company	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
SS Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Japan	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Korea	Distribution and sales

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13 Investments (Continued)

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Land Rover Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Landrover Portugal-Veiculos e Pecas, Lda	100%	Ordinary shares	Portugal	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Espana SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Nederland BV	100%	Ordinary shares	Holland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	China	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Australia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Belux SA/NV	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Ireland Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Ireland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Canada ULC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Canada	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd	100%	Ordinary Shares	South Africa	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover France SAS	100%	Ordinary Shares	France	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Brazil LLC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Brazil	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Russia	100%	Ordinary Shares	Russian	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts Limited	100%	Ordinary Shares	England and Wales	Distribution and sales

In addition, the group has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital
Spark 44 Limited	50.0% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited is the provision of credit finance. The principle activity of Spark 44 is the provision of advertising services.

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13 Investments (Continued)

Spark 44 Limited was established in June 2011. The company is equity accounted as a joint venture.

<u>Jaguar Cars Finance Limited (100%)</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Total assets	1,214	5,904	789
Total liabilities	(742)	(1,441)	(22)
Revenues	—	5,133	12
Net income	<u>9</u>	<u>3,696</u>	<u>8</u>
 <u>Spark 44 Limited (100%)</u>	 <u>2012</u>		
	<u>£000</u>		
Total assets	5,142		
Total liabilities	(3,854)		
Revenues	9,307		
Net income	<u>543</u>		

14 Other financial assets—current

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Advances and other receivables recoverable in cash	0.1	8.1	11.4
Derivative financial instruments	48.4	49.7	—
Restricted cash	131.4	—	—
Other	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>8.7</u>
	<u>182.8</u>	<u>61.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>

£131.4 million (2011: nil, 2010: nil) of the restricted cash is held as security in relation to bank loans. The amount is pledged until the loans reach their respective conclusion.

15 Inventories

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Raw materials and consumables	62.3	38.5	49.9
Work in progress	169.4	87.1	79.6
Finished goods	<u>1,265.1</u>	<u>1,030.0</u>	<u>865.9</u>
	<u>1,496.8</u>	<u>1,155.6</u>	<u>995.4</u>

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15 Inventories (Continued)

Inventories of finished goods include £133.9 million (2011: £117.1 million, 2010: £124.2 million), relating to vehicles sold to rental car companies, fleet customers and others with guaranteed repurchase arrangements.

Cost of inventories (including cost of purchased products) recognised as expense during the year amounted to £9,674.2 million (2011: £7,011.7 million, 2010: £5,123.7 million).

During the year, the group recorded inventory write-down expense of £11.1 million (2011: £12.2 million, 2010: £19.5 million). The write-down is included in other expenses. No previous write-downs have been reversed in any period.

The carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell amounted to £36.8 million (2011: £32.7 million, 2010: £262.2 million).

Inventories with a net book value of £68.6 million (2011: £66.7 million, 2010: £94.4 million) are pledged as security in respect of certain bank loans.

16 Other assets

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Current			
Recoverable VAT	408.8	258.2	189.0
Prepaid expenses	48.2	35.0	36.5
	<u>457.0</u>	<u>293.2</u>	<u>225.5</u>
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	9.0	—	—
Other	2.5	—	—
	<u>11.5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

17 Other financial assets (non current)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Restricted cash	80.7	64.6	61.5
Derivative financial instruments	23.3	—	—
Others	2.9	3.9	11.8
	<u>106.9</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>73.3</u>

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17 Other financial assets (non current) (Continued)

£77.1 million (2011: £59.4 million, 2010: £49.1 million) of the restricted cash is held as security in relation to vehicles ultimately sold on lease. The amount is pledged until the leases reach their respective conclusion.

18 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Current tax expense			
Current year/period	206.4	113.5	36.3
Adjustments for prior years	<u>9.0</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Current income tax expense	<u>215.4</u>	<u>145.8</u>	<u>40.1</u>
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(178.9)	(34.7)	(10.5)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(10.9)</u>	<u>(32.1)</u>	<u>(1.7)</u>
Deferred tax expense	<u>(189.8)</u>	<u>(66.8)</u>	<u>(12.2)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>25.6</u>	<u>79.0</u>	<u>27.9</u>

Prior year adjustments relate to differences between prior year estimates of tax position and current revised estimates or submission of tax computations.

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18 Taxation (Continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Net income attributable to shareholders for the year	1,481.1	1,035.9	23.5
Total income tax expense	25.6	79.0	27.9
Net income excluding taxation	1,506.7	1,114.9	51.4
Income tax expense using the tax rates applicable to individual entities of 2012: 26.4% (2011:27.4%, 2010:40%)	398.1	305.6	20.6
Enhanced deductions for research and development	(38.5)	(27.0)	(26.2)
Non-deductible expenses	6.4	6.2	14.8
Recognition of deferred tax on property, plant and equipment that was not previously recognised	—	(132.2)	—
Losses on which deferred tax was not previously recognised	(382.1)	(106.6)	—
Other timing differences	—	(3.3)	16.6
Deferred tax on employee benefits not previously recognised	—	13.7	—
Overseas unremitted earnings	43.6	22.4	—
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(1.9)	0.2	2.1
Total income tax expense	25.6	79.0	27.9

The UK Finance Act 2011 was enacted during the period and included provisions for a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2012. In March 2012 a further UK tax rate reduction to 24% was substantively enacted with effect from 1 April 2012. Accordingly, UK deferred tax has been provided at 24% (2011: 26%; 2010: 28%). Further UK tax rate reductions to 23% and 22% with effect from 1 April 2013 and 2014 respectively have been proposed by the UK Government. These further tax rate reductions had not been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and therefore have not been reflected in these financial statements.

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19 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Fixtures & Fittings	Leased Assets	Under Construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<i>Cost</i>								
Balance at 1 April 2009	349.0	918.6	2.6	17.7	8.3	35.1	28.8	1,360.1
Additions	6.9	246.4	0.6	1.9	9.1	—	—	264.9
Disposals	(21.3)	(22.1)	(1.7)	(7.8)	—	—	(0.1)	(53.0)
Balance at 31 March 2010	334.6	1,142.9	1.5	11.8	17.4	35.1	28.7	1,572.0
Balance at 1 April 2010	334.6	1,142.9	1.5	11.8	17.4	35.1	28.7	1,572.0
Additions	6.2	166.6	10.0	2.2	5.5	—	54.3	244.8
Disposals	(3.8)	(45.0)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(6.0)	—	—	(58.3)
Balance at 31 March 2011	337.0	1,264.5	10.6	11.4	16.9	35.1	83.0	1,758.5
Balance at 1 April 2011	337.0	1,264.5	10.6	11.4	16.9	35.1	83.0	1,758.5
Additions	30.1	491.2	13.9	3.2	5.9	—	53.4	597.7
Disposals	(1.7)	(14.6)	(4.8)	(0.1)	(1.1)	—	—	(22.3)
Balance at 31 March 2012	365.4	1,741.1	19.7	14.5	21.7	35.1	136.4	2,333.9
<i>Depreciation and impairment</i>								
Balance at 1 April 2009	34.6	71.4	0.8	3.1	7.3	3.1	—	120.3
Depreciation charge for the period	12.7	212.0	0.4	2.0	6.0	4.0	—	237.1
Disposals	(6.1)	(13.0)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	—	—	(21.6)
Balance at 31 March 2010	41.2	270.4	0.9	3.9	12.3	7.1	—	335.8
Balance at 1 April 2010	41.2	270.4	0.9	3.9	12.3	7.1	—	335.8
Depreciation charge for the period	11.0	220.2	2.0	1.0	4.5	4.1	—	242.8
Disposals	(3.6)	(39.7)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(4.6)	—	—	(50.9)
Balance at 31 March 2011	48.6	450.9	2.5	2.3	12.2	11.2	—	527.7
Balance at 1 April 2011	48.6	450.9	2.5	2.3	12.2	11.2	—	527.7
Depreciation charge for the period	9.5	212.3	3.6	1.1	3.6	4.0	—	234.1
Disposals	—	(10.9)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(1.0)	—	—	(13.8)
Balance at 31 March 2012	58.1	652.3	4.3	3.3	14.8	15.2	—	748.0
<i>Net book value</i>								
At 31 March 2010	293.4	872.5	0.6	7.9	5.1	28.0	28.7	1,236.2
At 31 March 2011	288.4	813.6	8.1	9.1	4.7	23.9	83.0	1,230.8
At 31 March 2012	307.3	1,088.8	15.4	11.2	6.9	19.9	136.4	1,585.9

The group had £113.9 million of freehold land at the end of all 3 periods. This land is not depreciated.

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20 Intangible assets

	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights and other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<i>Cost</i>							
Balance at 1 April 2009	24.0	147.0	88.7	618.3	367.4	73.7	1,319.1
Other additions—internally developed	47.6	—	—	—	122.2	301.2	471.0
Other additions—externally purchased	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
Disposals	(2.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.9)
Balance at 31 March 2010	82.9	147.0	88.7	618.3	489.6	374.9	1,801.4
Balance at 1 April 2010	82.9	147.0	88.7	618.3	489.6	374.9	1,801.4
Other additions—externally purchased	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	42.3
Other additions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	457.7	124.2	581.9
Disposals	(4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)
Balance at 31 March 2011	120.5	147.0	88.7	618.3	947.3	499.1	2,420.9
Balance at 1 April 2011	120.5	147.0	88.7	618.3	947.3	499.1	2,420.9
Other additions—externally purchased	63.1*	—	—	—	—	—	63.1
Other additions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	344.8	479.9	824.7
Disposals	(1.0)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.0)
Balance at 31 March 2012	182.6	147.0	88.7	618.3	1,292.1	979.0	3,307.7

* included within £63.1million is £27.4 million (2011: £3.5 million, 2010: nil) of work in progress software.

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20 Intangible assets (Continued)

	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights and other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<i>Amortisation and impairment</i>							
Balance at 1 April 2009	4.0	12.8	30.4	—	—	2.6	49.8
Amortisation for the year	7.3	16.6	3.0	—	—	52.4	79.3
Disposals	(3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(3.7)
Balance at 31 March 2010	7.6	29.4	33.4	—	—	55.0	125.4
Balance at 1 April 2010	7.6	29.4	33.4	—	—	55.0	125.4
Amortisation for the year	38.2	12.3	3.0	—	—	100.0	153.5
Disposals	(2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.6)
Balance at 31 March 2011	43.2	41.7	36.4	—	—	155.0	276.3
Balance at 1 April 2011	43.2	41.7	36.4	—	—	155.0	276.3
Amortisation for the year	32.8	12.3	3.0	—	—	183.3	231.4
Disposals	(1.0)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.0)
Balance at 31 March 2012	75.0	54.0	39.4	—	—	338.3	506.7
Net book value							
At 31 March 2010	75.3	117.6	55.3	618.3	489.6	319.9	1,676.0
At 31 March 2011	77.3	105.3	52.3	618.3	947.3	344.1	2,144.6
At 31 March 2012	107.6	93.0	49.3	618.3	1,292.1	640.7	2,801.0

Impairment testing

The directors are of the view that there is a single cash generating unit. The intellectual property rights are deemed to have an indefinite useful life on the basis of the expected longevity of the brand names.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been calculated with reference to its value in use. The key features of this calculation are shown below:

	2012	2011	2010
<i>Period on which management approved forecasts are based</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>5 years</i>	<i>5 years</i>
<i>Growth rate applied beyond approved forecast period</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>Pre-tax discount rate</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>12.4%</i>	<i>10.9%</i>

The growth rates used in the value in use calculation reflect those inherent within the Business Plan, approved by the Board through to 2015/6. The cash flows are then extrapolated into perpetuity assuming a zero growth rate.

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20 Intangible assets (Continued)

No reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount calculated above to be less than the carrying value of the assets of the cash generating unit.

21 Other financial liabilities

	<u>2012</u> £m	<u>2011</u> £m	<u>2010</u> £m
Current			
Finance lease obligations	4.7	5.2	5.5
Interest accrued	46.5	1.1	1.8
Financial instruments	107.8	5.2	0.5
Liability for vehicles sold under a repurchase arrangement	153.7	121.4	134.5
	<u>312.7</u>	<u>132.9</u>	<u>142.3</u>
Non-Current			
Finance lease obligations	15.1	18.7	22.5
Other payables	24.1	1.7	6.8
Long term derivatives	33.3	—	—
	<u>72.5</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>29.3</u>

22 Other liabilities

	<u>2012</u> £m	<u>2011</u> £m	<u>2010</u> £m
Current			
Liabilities for advances received	191.2	162.8	153.9
VAT	346.1	178.6	123.5
Others	22.0	18.8	17.7
	<u>559.3</u>	<u>360.2</u>	<u>295.1</u>
Non-current			
Deferred revenue	4.8	—	—
	<u>4.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2012:

	Opening balance	Recognised in net income	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant & equipment	223.8	(78.8)	—	145.0
Expenses deductible in future years:				
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	104.9	31.2	—	136.1
Derivative financial instruments	—	9.7	8.6	18.3
Retirement benefits	48.8	(107.8)	159.0	100.0
Unrealised profit in inventory	43.4	33.8	—	77.2
Tax loss	0.2	613.8	—	614.0
Total deferred tax asset	421.1	501.9	167.6	1,090.6
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	1.5	3.1	—	4.6
Intangible assets	275.1	269.3	—	544.4
Derivative financial instruments	11.6	(3.3)	(5.3)	3.0
Overseas unremitted earnings	22.3	43.0	—	65.3
Total deferred tax liability	310.5	312.1	(5.3)	617.3
Held as deferred tax asset	112.2	188.7	172.9	473.8
Held as deferred tax liability	(1.6)	1.1		(0.5)

In FY12, the company recognised all previously unrecognised unused tax losses and other temporary differences in the JLR business in the UK (£505.3 million) in light of the planned consolidation of the UK manufacturing business in FY13 and business forecasts showing continuing profitability. Accordingly, £149.5 million of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences has been utilised to reduce current tax expense and previously unrecognized deferred tax benefit of £232.6 million and £123.2 million has been recognized in the statements of income and other comprehensive income respectively in FY12.

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2011:

	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Recognised in net income</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant & equipment	179.1	44.7	—	223.8
Expenses deductible in future years:				
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	39.9	65.0	—	104.9
Retirement benefits	46.9	(5.8)	7.7	48.8
Unrealised profit in inventory	8.6	34.8	—	43.4
Others	23.1	(22.9)	—	0.2
Total deferred tax asset	<u>297.6</u>	<u>115.8</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>421.1</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	—	1.5	—	1.5
Intangible assets	253.8	21.3	—	275.1
Derivative financial instruments	—	3.9	7.7	11.6
Overseas unremitted earnings	—	22.3	—	22.3
Total deferred tax liability	<u>253.8</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>310.5</u>
Held as deferred tax asset	<u>45.4</u>	<u>66.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>112.2</u>
Held as deferred tax liability	<u>(1.6)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1.6)</u>

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2010:

	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Recognised in net income</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant & equipment	117.5	61.6	179.1
Expenses deductible in future years:			
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables	12.6	27.3	39.9
Retirement benefits	—	46.9	46.9
Unrealised profit in inventory	—	8.6	8.6
Others	4.1	19.0	23.1
Total deferred tax asset	<u>134.2</u>	<u>163.4</u>	<u>297.6</u>
Deferred tax liabilities			
Intangible assets	102.6	151.2	253.8
Total deferred tax liability	<u>102.6</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>253.8</u>
Held as deferred tax asset	31.6	13.8	45.4
Held as deferred tax liability	—	(1.6)	(1.6)

24 Provisions

	<u>2012 £m</u>	<u>2011 £m</u>	<u>2010 £m</u>
Current			
Product warranty	261.1	226.3	270.7
Product liability	16.2	19.1	30.6
Provisions for residual risk	2.2	0.9	1.9
Total current	<u>279.5</u>	<u>246.3</u>	<u>303.2</u>
Non current			
Defined benefit obligations	326.9	290.5	101.4
Other employee benefits obligations	2.2	1.0	1.3
Product warranty	308.1	276.8	205.7
Provision for residual risk	13.9	6.1	13.9
Provision for environmental liability	20.2	18.3	18.8
Total non-current	<u>671.3</u>	<u>592.7</u>	<u>341.1</u>

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24 Provisions (Continued)

Product warranty

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	503.1	476.4	531.9
Provision made during the year	371.5	332.4	246.6
Provision used during the year	(298.5)	(305.8)	(301.3)
Impact of discounting	(6.9)	0.1	(0.8)
Closing balance	<u>569.2</u>	<u>503.1</u>	<u>476.4</u>

Product liability

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	19.1	30.6	24.7
Provision made during the year	17.2	6.8	11.1
Provision used during the year	(20.1)	(18.3)	(5.2)
Closing balance	<u>16.2</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>30.6</u>

Residual risk

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	7.0	15.8	95.4
Provision made during the year	9.1	22.5	—
Provision used during the year	—	(31.3)	(15.2)
Unused amounts released in the year	—	—	(64.4)
Closing balance	<u>16.1</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>15.8</u>

Environmental liability

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	18.3	18.8	20.8
Provision made during the year	2.6	—	—
Provision used during the year	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.2)
Unused amount released in the year	—	—	(1.8)
Closing balance	<u>20.2</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.8</u>

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24 Provisions (Continued)

Warranty provision

The group offers warranty cover in respect of manufacturing defects, which become apparent within a year of up to four years after purchase, dependent on the market in which the purchase occurred. The discount on the warranty provision is calculated using a risk-free discount rate as the risks specific to the liability, such as inflation, are included in the base calculation. The warranty provision was previously presented with the impact of inflation included in the discounting rate.

A change in accounting estimate increased warranty provisions in the year by nil
(2011: £9.2 million, 2010: nil)

Product liability provision

A product liability provision is maintained in respect of known litigation which the group is party to.

Residual risk provision

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers on a leasing arrangement. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements—being typically up to three years.

Environmental risk provision

This provision relates to various environmental remediation costs such as asbestos removal and land clean up. The timing of when these costs will be incurred is not known with certainty.

25 Accounts payable

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Trade payables	2,272.0	1,627.4	1,442.5
Liabilities to employees	87.4	75.5	54.1
Liabilities for expenses	856.3	615.0	400.0
Capital creditors	69.0	66.9	—
Others	—	—	34.6
	<u>3,284.7</u>	<u>2,384.8</u>	<u>1,931.2</u>

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26 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
EURO MTF listed bond	1,484.4	—	—
Loans from banks	332.6	789.5	1,221.9
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	157.1	157.1	1,795.5
Other loans	—	434.9	13.0
Finance lease liabilities	19.8	23.9	28.0
	<u>1,993.9</u>	<u>1,405.4</u>	<u>3,058.4</u>
Less:			
Current bank loan	(332.4)	(428.5)	(892.9)
Current other loans	(157.3)	(434.9)	(12.0)
Short term borrowings	(489.7)	(863.4)	(904.9)
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	(4.7)	(5.2)	(5.5)
Long term debt	<u>1,499.5</u>	<u>536.8</u>	<u>2,148.0</u>
Held as long term debt	1,484.4	518.1	2,125.5
Held as long term finance leases	15.1	18.7	22.5
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Short term borrowings:			
Bank loan	332.6	428.5	892.9
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	157.1	—	—
Loans from parent	—	434.9	12.0
Short term borrowings	<u>489.7</u>	<u>863.4</u>	<u>904.9</u>
Long term borrowings:			
Bank loan	—	361.0	329.0
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	—	157.1	1,795.5
Other loans	—	—	1.0
EURO MTF listed debt	1,484.4	—	—
Long term debt	<u>1,484.4</u>	<u>518.1</u>	<u>2,125.5</u>

Certain loans from banks availed by some of the subsidiary companies carry covenants placing certain restrictions on repayment of intra group loans and payments of dividends.

EURO MTF listed debt

On 19 May 2011 and 27 March 2012 the company issued £1,000 million and £500 million (respectively) of listed bonds. The bonds are listed on the Euro MTF market, which is a listed market regulated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

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26 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Continued)

The bonds are fixed rate with £1,000 million denominated in GBP and £500 million denominated in USD with maturity dates between 2018 and 2021.

The bond funds raised were used to repay both long and short term debt and provide additional cash facilities for the group. Further information relating to the bond may be found in the borrowings and description of indebtedness section within the management discussion and analysis to the front of these financial statements.

Preference shares classified as debt

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of £1 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. The holders may demand repayment with one month's notice at any time. On redemption, the company shall pay £1 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2012 are set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements. The analysis assumes the annual coupon rate of 7.25% will be paid on the preference shares each year and the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
<i>Due in</i>			
1 year or less	474.1	898.7	927.2
2 nd and 3 rd years	267.8	213.8	21.4
4 th and 5 th years	267.8	149.0	250.6
More than 5 years	<u>2,022.8</u>	<u>298.3</u>	<u>1,983.4</u>
	<u>3,032.5</u>	<u>1,559.8</u>	<u>3,182.6</u>

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27 Capital and reserves

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>			
Nil (2011: Nil, 2010: 1,001,284,322) Ordinary shares of USD \$1 each	—	—	644.6
Nil (2011: Nil, 2010: 27,222,877) 7.25% non-cumulative preference shares of USD \$100	—	—	1,795.5
1,500,642,163 (2010: Nil) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	1,500.6	—
157,052,620 (2010: Nil) 7.25% Preference shares of £1 each	157.1	157.1	—
	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>2,440.1</u>
Held as equity	1,500.6	1,500.6	644.6
Held as debt	157.1	157.1	1,795.5

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.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

Movements in share capital of the company

In May 2010, £47.8 million of USD preference shares were cancelled.

In November 2010, \$298 million of preference shares were converted to short term debt.

In March 2011, the USD ordinary shares and the USD preference shares were converted to GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. The total share capital was reduced and a capital redemption reserve of £166.7 million was created. £250 million of the new preference shares were converted into short-term debt.

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28 Other reserves

The movement of other reserves is as follows:

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension reserve	Profit & loss reserve	Total reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2011	(383.3)	21.8	(535.2)	704.8	(191.9)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,481.1	1,481.1
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(149.9)	—	(149.9)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity	—	(35.6)	—	—	(35.6)
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement	—	(19.7)	—	—	(19.7)
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	8.5	159.0	—	167.5
Tax impact of items reclassified from other comprehensive income	—	5.4	—	—	5.4
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>(383.3)</u>	<u>(19.6)</u>	<u>(526.1)</u>	<u>2,185.9</u>	<u>1,256.9</u>

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension Reserve	Profit & loss reserve	Total reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2010	(506.7)	—	(221.8)	(378.9)	(1,107.4)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Foreign currency translation	123.4	—	—	—	123.4
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(321.1)	—	(321.1)
Cash flow hedges	—	29.5	—	—	29.5
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	—	47.8	47.8
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	(7.7)	7.7	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>(383.3)</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>(535.2)</u>	<u>704.8</u>	<u>(191.9)</u>

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28 Other reserves (Continued)

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension Reserve	Accumulated deficit: profit & loss reserve	Total Reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2009	(607.5)	—	(200.5)	(402.4)	(1,210.4)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	23.5	23.5
Foreign currency translation	100.8	—	—	—	100.8
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(21.3)	—	(21.3)
Balance at 31 March 2010	<u>(506.7)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(221.8)</u>	<u>(378.9)</u>	<u>(1,107.4)</u>

The movement in capital redemption reserve is as follows:

	2012 £m	2011 £m	2010 £m
Balance at beginning of year	166.7	—	—
Created in the year on cancellation of share capital	—	166.7	—
Balance at end of year	<u>166.7</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>

29 Dividends

During 2012, 2011 and 2010, no dividends were paid or proposed on the ordinary shares. £11.4 million has been accrued on the preference shares (2011 and 2010: Nil).

30 Employee benefits

Jaguar Cars Ltd and Land Rover UK, have pension arrangements providing employees with defined benefits related to pay and service as set out in the rules of each fund. The following table sets out the disclosure pertaining to employee benefits of Jaguar Cars Limited and Land Rover, UK.

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Change in defined benefit obligation

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of the year	4,300.1	3,871.3	3,045.1
Service cost	102.3	106.4	63.4
Interest cost	239.8	216.1	205.3
Actuarial loss	366.5	226.3	647.3
Benefits paid	(113.5)	(128.6)	(109.0)
Member contributions	6.8	6.6	19.5
Prior service costs	14.8	5.0	—
Other adjustments	(0.2)	(1.4)	(0.3)
Foreign currency translation	(0.7)	(1.6)	—
Defined benefit obligation, at end of year	<u>4,915.9</u>	<u>4,300.1</u>	<u>3,871.3</u>

Change in plan assets

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	4,172.0	3,806.5	3,109.0
Expected return on plan assets	240.2	241.6	173.6
Actuarial gain being actual return on assets differing from expected return on assets	171.2	30.5	562.2
Employer's contributions	230.6	218.3	52.5
Members contributions	6.8	6.6	19.5
Benefits paid	(113.5)	(128.6)	(109.0)
Plan combinations	—	(1.4)	—
Foreign currency translation	(0.3)	(1.5)	(1.3)
Other adjustment	(0.1)	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>4,706.9</u>	<u>4,172.0</u>	<u>3,806.5</u>

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consist of

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.6)
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(4,914.6)	(4,299.0)	(3,869.7)
Fair value of plan assets	4,706.9	4,172.0	3,806.5
Restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	(28.0)	(33.7)	(2.9)
Onerous obligation	(88.0)	(127.8)	(33.3)
Net liability	(325.0)	(289.6)	(101.0)
Non-current assets	1.9	0.9	0.4
Non-current liabilities	(326.9)	(290.5)	(101.4)
Total net liability	(325.0)	(289.6)	(101.0)

Experience adjustments

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Year ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(4,915.9)	(4,300.1)	(3,871.3)	(3,045.1)
Fair value of plan assets	4,706.9	4,172.0	3,806.5	3,109.0
Surplus/(deficit)	(209.0)	(128.1)	(64.8)	63.9
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities (as a percentage of plan liabilities)	74.9/1.6%	97.5/2.0%	(170.5)/(4.0%)	33.2/(1.1%)
Experience adjustments on plan assets (as a percentage of plan assets)	170.8/3.6%	30.5/0.7%	562.2/14.8%	673.1/(21.6%)

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Actuarial loss	(195.3)	(195.8)	(85.1)
Change in restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	5.6	(30.8)	37.1
Change in onerous obligation	39.8	(94.5)	26.7
	(149.9)	(321.1)	(21.3)

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Net pension and post retirement cost consists of the following components

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Current service cost	102.3	106.4	63.4
Prior service cost	14.8	5.0	—
Interest cost	239.8	216.1	205.3
Expected return on plan assets	(240.2)	(241.6)	(173.6)
Net periodic pension cost	<u>116.7</u>	<u>85.9</u>	<u>95.1</u>

The assumptions used in accounting for the pension plans are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Discount rate	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%
Rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%
Inflation increase	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.8%	6.2%	6.5%

For the valuation at 31 March 2012 and 2011, the mortality assumptions used are the SAPS base table, in particular S1PMA for males, S1PFA for females and the Light table for members of the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan, with a scaling factor of 90% for males and 115% for females for all members. There is an allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI (2011) projections and an allowance for long term improvements of 1.25% (2011: 1.00%) per annum

For the valuations at 31 March 2010, the mortality assumptions used are “92 series” base table (based on a year of use of 2009), with medium cohort improvements applied from 2005, and an underpin to future mortality improvements of 1% p.a. for males and 0.5% for females. In addition there is a scaling factor of 135% (males and females) for the Jaguar Pension Plan and Land Rover Pension Scheme, and 110% (males)/115% (females) for the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan.

Changes in the mortality assumptions used in FY12 compared to FY11 have increased the liability by £47.0 million (2011: £283.7 million, 2010: Nil).

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Pension plans asset allocation by category is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	%	%	%
Asset category			
Debt	64	62	47
Equities	22	29	51
Others	14	9	2

The expected return on assets assumptions are derived by considering the expected long-term rates of return on plan investments. The overall rate of return is a weighted average of the expected returns of the individual investments made in the group plans. The long-term rates of return on equities are derived from considering current risk free rates of return with the addition of an appropriate future risk premium from an analysis of historic returns in various countries. The long-term rates of return on bonds are set in line with market yields currently available at the statement of financial position date.

The expected net periodic pension cost for FY13 is £146.6 million. The group expects to contribute £44.1 million to its plans in FY13.

Defined contribution plan

The group's contribution to defined contribution plans aggregated £10.8 million, (2011: £3.4 million, 2010: £0.2 million).

31 Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course, the group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an on-going basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. The group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the group provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. Management believes that none of the contingencies described below, either individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the group's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Litigation

The group is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant and there are claims of £9.9 million (2011: £10.8 million, 2010: £29.7 million) which management have not recognised as they are not considered probable.

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31 Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

Other claims

There are other claims against the group, the majority of which pertains to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in the services by the group or its dealers.

The Group has not provided £1.9 million (2011: £1.3 million, 2010: £3.0 million) for tax matters in dispute as it is not considered probable that these will be settled in an adverse position for the Group.

Commitments

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature aggregating £545.2 million (2011: £451.5 million, 2010: £216.3 million) and nil (2011: £3.5 million, 2010: nil) relating to the acquisition of intangible assets.

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors which include obligations aggregating £865.8 million (2011: £689.0 million, 2010: £431.0 million) to purchase minimum or fixed quantities of material.

For commitments related to leases, see note 34.

Inventory of £68.6 million (2011: £66.7 million, 2010: £94.4 million) and trade receivables with a carrying amount of £142.9 million (2011: £268.9, 2010: £296.8 million) and property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of nil (2011: £463.4 million, 2010: £714.8) and restricted cash with a carrying amount of £131.4 million (2011 and 2010: Nil) are pledged as collateral/security against the borrowings and commitments.

There are guarantees provided in the ordinary course of business of £6.9 million, of which £2.8 million are to HMRC.

32 Capital management

The group's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the group.

The group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The group's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The group monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the group.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components.

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32 Capital management (Continued)

The following table summarises the capital of the group:

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Equity	2,924.2	1,475.4	(462.8)
Short term debt	494.4	868.6	910.4
Long term debt	1,499.5	536.8	2,148.0
Total debt	1,993.9	1,405.4	3,058.4
Total capital (debt and equity)	4,918.1	2,880.8	2,595.6

33 Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the group 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.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2012:

Financial assets

	Cash and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Derivatives not hedge accounted	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	2,430.4	—	—	2,430.4	2,430.4
Trade receivables	662.2	—	—	662.2	662.2
Other financial assets—current	134.4	47.6	0.8	182.8	182.8
Other financial assets—non-current	83.6	23.1	0.2	106.9	106.9
	3,310.6	70.7	1.0	3,382.3	3,382.3

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Derivatives not hedge accounted	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	3,284.7	—	—	3,284.7	3,284.7
Short-term debt	489.7	—	—	489.7	489.7
Long-term debt	1,484.4	—	—	1,484.4	1,534.0
Other financial liabilities—current	204.9	85.0	22.8	312.7	312.7
Other financial liabilities—non-current	39.2	11.4	21.9	72.5	72.5
	<u>5,502.9</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>5,644.0</u>	<u>5,693.6</u>

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2011:

Financial assets

	Cash and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Derivatives not hedge accounted	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	1,028.3	—	—	1,028.3	1,028.3
Trade receivables	567.2	—	—	567.2	567.2
Other financial assets—current	11.9	34.7	14.9	61.5	61.5
Other financial assets—non-current	68.5	—	—	68.5	68.5
	<u>1,675.9</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>1,725.5</u>	<u>1,725.5</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	2,384.8	—	2,384.8	2,384.8
Short-term debt	863.4	—	863.4	863.4
Long-term debt	518.1	—	518.1	520.3
Other financial liabilities—current	127.7	5.2	132.9	132.9
Other financial liabilities—non-current	20.4	—	20.4	20.4
	<u>3,914.4</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3,919.6</u>	<u>3,921.8</u>

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2010:

Financial assets

	Cash and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	679.9	679.9	679.9
Trade receivables	669.4	669.4	669.4
Other financial assets—current	20.1	20.1	20.1
Other financial assets—non-current	73.3	73.3	73.3
	<u>1,442.7</u>	<u>1,442.7</u>	<u>1,442.7</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	1,931.2	1,931.2	1,931.2
Short-term debt	904.9	904.9	904.9
Long-term debt	2,125.5	2,125.5	2,125.5
Other financial liabilities—current	142.3	142.3	142.3
Other financial liabilities—non-current	29.3	29.3	29.3
	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,133.2</u>

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

(unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

All financial instruments held at fair value are valued using Level 2 valuation techniques.

The short term financial assets and liabilities, except for derivative instruments, are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

The fair value of the long term debt is calculated using the 31 March 2012 closing price on the Euro MTF market for the unsecured listed bonds

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the group could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of 31 March 2012, 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2010 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

(b) Cash flow hedging

As of 31 March 2012, the group has taken out a number of cash flow hedging instruments. The group uses USD/GBP forward and option contracts, USD/Euro forward contracts and other currency options to hedge future cash flows from sales and purchases. Cash flow hedges are expected to be recognised in profit or loss during the years ending 31 March 2013 to 2015.

The group also has a number of USD/Euro options which are entered into as an economic hedge of the financial risks of the group. These contracts do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IAS 39, so the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The time value of options is considered ineffective in the hedge relationship and the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

As at March 31, 2010, there are no designated cash flow hedges.

As per its risk management policy, the group uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast sales transactions. The fair value of such forward contracts as of 31 March 2012 was a liability of £25.6 million (2011: asset of £29.5 million, 2010: nil).

Changes in fair value of forward exchange contracts to the extent determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of the fair value change is recognised in income statement. Accordingly, the fair value change of net loss £35.6 million (2011: gain of £42.7 million, 2010: nil) was recognised in other comprehensive income.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

(c) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The group has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the group's business plan.

Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(e) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US dollar, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen and euro against the functional currency of the group.

The group, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange exposure. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the group's cost of imports and cost of borrowings.

The group evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2012:

	US Dollar	Chinese Yuan	Euro	JPY	*Others	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets	263.2	584.8	231.1	31.8	227.9	1,333.6
Financial liabilities	(862.3)	(370.0)	(923.0)	(105.8)	(198.0)	(2,453.9)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	(599.1)	214.8	(691.9)	(74.0)	29.9	1,120.3

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £69.2 million, £59.9 million, £7.4 million and £21.5 million respectively for FY12.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2011:

	US Dollar	Chinese Yuan	Euro	JPY	*Others	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets	206.3	279.3	209.7	40.3	364.9	1,100.5
Financial liabilities	(256.7)	(281.9)	(321.8)	(16.5)	(328.7)	(1,205.6)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	(50.4)	(2.6)	(112.1)	23.8	36.2	(105.1)

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £10.2 million, £4.6 million, £2.2 million and £0.2 million respectively for FY11.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2010:

	US Dollar	Euro	JPY	Russian Rouble	*Others	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets	280.7	150.8	23.4	25.1	164.4	644.4
Financial liabilities	(2,074.9)	(452.5)	(62.7)	(5.9)	(61.1)	(2,657.1)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	<u>(1,794.2)</u>	<u>(301.7)</u>	<u>(39.3)</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>103.3</u>	<u>(2,012.7)</u>

* Others include Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Chinese Yuan, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the Euro, USD and Yen would result in an increase/decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £30.2 million, £179.4 million and £3.9 million respectively for the year ended 31 March 2010.

(f) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The group is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The group's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The group also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans.

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

As of 31 March 2012 net financial liability of £335.9 million (2011: £451.3 million, 2010: £945.4 million) was subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £3.4 million (2011: £4.5 million, 2010: £8.0 million) in the consolidated income statement.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

(g) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The group's policy on liquidity risk is to ensure that sufficient borrowing facilities are available to fund on-going operations without the need to carry significant net debt over the medium term. The quantum of committed borrowing facilities available to the group is reviewed regularly and is designed to exceed forecast peak gross debt levels.

The following are the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

		31 March 2012				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial liabilities						
Long term debt and preference shares . . .	1,641.5	2,692.3	133.9	133.9	401.7	2,022.8
Short-term borrowings	332.6	340.1	340.1	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	19.8	22.6	5.4	5.4	11.8	—
Other financial liabilities	224.3	224.3	200.2	24.1	—	—
Accounts payable	3,284.7	3,284.7	3,284.7	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	141.1	141.1	107.8	24.5	8.8	—
	5,644.0	6,705.1	4,072.1	187.9	422.3	2,022.8
		31 March 2011				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial liabilities						
Long term bank loans and preference shares	518.1	686.5	25.4	213.8	149.0	298.3
Short-term borrowings	863.4	873.4	873.4	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	23.9	27.6	5.2	5.3	13.6	3.5
Other financial liabilities	124.2	124.2	122.5	1.7	—	—
Accounts payable	2,384.8	2,384.8	2,384.8	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	—	—
	3,919.6	4,101.7	3,416.5	220.8	162.6	301.8

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

	31 March 2010					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial liabilities						
Secured bank loans	1,221.9	1,341.0	871.6	15.2	273.6	180.6
Unsecured bank facility	13.0	13.0	12.0	1.0	—	—
	<u>1,234.9</u>	<u>1,354.0</u>	<u>883.6</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>273.6</u>	<u>180.6</u>
Finance lease liabilities	28.0	33.1	5.5	5.2	15.2	7.2
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	1,795.5	1,795.5	—	—	—	1,795.5
Other financial liabilities	143.6	143.6	136.8	6.8	—	—
Accounts payable	1,931.2	1,931.2	1,931.2	—	—	—
	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,257.4</u>	<u>2,957.1</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>288.8</u>	<u>1,983.3</u>

(h) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of investments classified as loans and receivables and trade receivables. None of the financial instruments of the group result in material concentrations of credit risks.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £3,310.6 million (2011: £1,675.9 million, 2010: £1,442.7 million, 2009: £612.9 million), being the total of the carrying amount of financial assets excluding unquoted equity investments.

Financial assets

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2012, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2012</u> <u>Gross</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Impairment</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Not yet due	612.2	—
Overdue <3 months	47.5	—
Overdue >3 <6 months	5.4	2.9
Overdue >6 months	10.3	10.3
	<u>675.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>

Included within trade receivables is £142.9 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2011, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2011</u> <u>Gross</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>Impairment</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Not yet due	531.9	—
Overdue <3 months	34.5	—
Overdue >3 <6 months	—	—
Overdue >6 months	10.9	10.1
	<u>577.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>

Included within trade receivables is £268.9 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2010, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2010</u> <u>Gross</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Impairment</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Not yet due	600.6	0.8
Overdue <3 months	60.8	0.2
Overdue >3 <6 months	21.3	14.8
Overdue >6 months	3.0	0.5
	<u>685.7</u>	<u>16.3</u>

Included within trade receivables is £296.8 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

Derivative financial instruments and risk management

The group risk management policy allows the use of currency and interest derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. To the extent possible under IAS 39, these instruments are hedge accounted under that Standard.

The loss on hedged derivative contracts recognised in equity was £35.6 million (2011: gain of £42.7 million, 2010: nil). The loss on derivative contracts not eligible for hedging and recognised in the consolidated income statement was £58.6 million (2011: £1.1 million, 2010: nil).

A 10% depreciation/appreciation of the foreign currency underlying such contracts would have resulted in an approximate additional gain/loss of £5.5 million (2011: £3.0 million, 2010: nil) in equity and a loss/gain of £2.4 million (2011: £0.1 million, 2010: nil) in the consolidated income statement.

34 Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Less than one year	9.1	10.5	7.8
Between one and five years	24.1	18.9	14.9
More than five years	5.9	—	—
	<u>39.1</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>22.7</u>

The group leases a number of properties and plant and machinery under operating leases.

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34 Leases (Continued)

Leases as lessor

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Less than one year	3.1	2.3	11.8
Between one and five years	0.1	0.3	0.2
More than five years	—	—	—
	<u><u>3.2</u></u>	<u><u>2.6</u></u>	<u><u>12.0</u></u>

The above leases relate to amounts payable in respect of land and buildings and fleet car sales. The average lease life is less than one year.

Non-cancellable finance lease rentals are payable as follows:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Less than one year	4.7	5.2	5.5
Between one and five years	15.1	15.9	16.7
More than five years	—	2.8	5.8
	<u><u>19.8</u></u>	<u><u>23.9</u></u>	<u><u>28.0</u></u>

The above lease relates to amounts payable on plant and machinery in line with IFRIC 4.

35 Segment reporting

The JLR group operates in the automotive segment. The group has only one operating segment, so no separate segmental report is given.

The geographic spread of sales and assets is as disclosed below.

<u>31 March 2012</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Rest of Europe</u>	<u>Rest of World</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Revenue	2,259.1	1,995.9	3,889.3	2,419.5	2,947.9
Segment assets	4,330.4	13.9	18.8	8.6	15.2
Capital expenditure	1,465.2	0.8	15.6	1.2	2.7

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35 Segment reporting (Continued)

<u>31 March 2011</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Rest of Europe</u>	<u>Rest of World</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Revenue	1,923.8	2,005.3	1,642.7	2,042.8	2,256.1
Segment assets	3,336.3	15.6	9.3	4.0	10.2
Capital expenditure	850.1	1.0	11.1	1.1	5.7
 <u>31 March 2010</u>	 <u>UK</u>	 <u>US</u>	 <u>China</u>	 <u>Rest of Europe</u>	 <u>Rest of World</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Revenue	1,536.7	1,266.7	635.2	1,666.0	1,422.7
Segment assets	2,874.1	15.4	0.6	5.4	16.6
Capital expenditure	744.6	4.3	0.3	0.6	1.5

36 Related party transactions

The group's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd, associates and joint ventures of the company. The group routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business. The group enters into transactions for sale and purchase of products with its associates and joint ventures. Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for FY12.

	<u>With associates and joint ventures 2012</u>	<u>With immediate or ultimate parent 2012</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Sale of products	—	69.4
Services received	54.1	9.0
Trade and other receivables	—	3.1
Accounts payable	12.8	—
Accrued preference share dividend	—	11.3
Loans repaid	—	434.9

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36 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for FY11.

	With associates 2011	With immediate or ultimate parent 2011
	£m	£m
Sale of products	—	38.7
Services received	34.0	—
Trade and other receivables	—	5.5
Accounts payable	10.5	—
Loans given	—	434.9

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010.

	With associates 2010	With immediate or ultimate parent 2010
	£m	£m
Sale of products	—	12.5
Services received	26.7	0.3
Loan transactions in the period	—	1,026.0
Trade and other receivables	3.6	0.6
Loans given	—	1,795.7

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements:

Compensation of key management personnel

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Short term benefits	16.3	7.4	3.4
Post-employment benefits	2.0	0.3	0.2
Compensation for loss of office	1.8	—	—
	<u>20.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>

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37 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

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37 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group (Continued)

Parent Company Balance Sheet
at 31 March 2012

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2012</u> £m	<u>2011</u> £m	<u>2010</u> £m
Non-current assets				
Investments	39	1,654.8	1,874.8	1,605.2
Other assets	43	9.0	—	—
Total non-current assets		<u>1,663.8</u>	<u>1,874.8</u>	<u>1,605.2</u>
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	38	1.1	3.7	0.9
Other Financial Assets	40	1,709.7	404.6	411.1
Other current assets	43	4.5	—	—
Total current assets		<u>1,715.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>	<u>412.0</u>
Total assets		<u>3,379.1</u>	<u>2,283.1</u>	<u>2,017.2</u>
Current liabilities				
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt	44	157.1	434.8	—
Other financial liabilities	41	48.0	—	—
Total current liabilities		<u>205.1</u>	<u>434.8</u>	<u>—</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	44	1,484.4	157.1	1,795.5
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,484.4</u>	<u>157.1</u>	<u>1,795.5</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>1,795.5</u>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Ordinary shares	45	1,500.6	1,500.6	644.6
Capital redemption reserve		166.7	166.7	—
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency		—	—	(371.2)
Accumulated reserves/(deficit)		22.3	23.9	(51.7)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		<u>1,689.6</u>	<u>1,691.2</u>	<u>221.7</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>3,379.1</u>	<u>2,283.1</u>	<u>2,017.2</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on
signed on its behalf by:

and were

Director

Company registered number: 6477691.

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37 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group (Continued)

Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Ordinary share Capital	Capital redemption reserve	Accumulated reserves	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	23.9	1,691.2
Loss for the year	—	—	(1.6)	(1.6)
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>1,689.6</u>

	Ordinary share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	Accumulated reserves/ (deficit)	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(371.2)	(51.7)	221.7
Income for the year	—	—	—	21.9	21.9
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	—	—	371.2	—	371.2
Cancellation of redeemable preference shares	—	—	—	48.8	48.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	4.9	1,027.6
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>1,691.2</u>

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37 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group (Continued)

Parent Company Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/(loss)	(1.6)	21.9	(15.2)
Adjustments for:			
Finance income/(expense) (net)	7.1	(21.9)	12.8
Foreign exchange gains on loans	10.0	—	—
Cash flows from/used in operating activities	15.5	—	(2.4)
Other financial assets	(1,077.9)	—	—
Other current liabilities	4.3	—	—
Net cash from operating activities	(1,058.1)	—	(2.4)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Finance income received	73.4	2.8	—
Net cash from investing activities	73.4	2.8	—
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	—	—	370.3
Finance expense paid	(85.3)	—	(29.7)
Repayment of short term debt	(432.6)	—	(1,179.1)
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	1,500.0	—	841.7
Net cash from financing activities	982.1	—	3.2
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2.6)	2.8	0.8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3.7	0.9	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1.1	3.7	0.9

38 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2012	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Balances with banks	1.1	3.7	0.9
	1.1	3.7	0.9

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39 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Unquoted equity investments, at cost at beginning of the year	1,874.8	1,874.8	1,605.2
Preference share investments converted to financial asset	(220.0)	—	—
Unquoted equity investments, at cost at end of the year	<u>1,654.8</u>	<u>1,874.8</u>	<u>1,605.2</u>

In March 2012, Land Rover and Jaguar Cars Limited converted preference shares owed to Jaguar Land Rover PLC into debt.

The movement in investments in 2011 is due to the conversion of the functional currency of the company from USD to GBP.

The company has not made any additional investments or disposals of investments in the year.

The company has the following investments in subsidiaries:

Subsidiary Undertaking	Interest	Class of shares	Country of Incorporation and Registration	Principal activity
Jaguar Cars Limited . . .	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles
Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles

The shareholdings above are recorded at acquisition values in the company's accounts. Details of the indirect subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

Name of Company	Interest	Class of shares	Country of incorporation and operation	Principal activity
Jaguar Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Jaguar Belgium N.V.	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Hispania SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Austria GmbH	100%	Capital contribution €145,300	Austria	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Cars (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Dormant

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39 Investments (Continued)

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) Holdings Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Holding company
Jaguar Cars Overseas Holdings Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
The Jaguar Collection Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Daimler Motor Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Daimler Transport Vehicles Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Lanchester Motor Company	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
SS Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Japan	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Korea	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Landrover Portugal-Veiculos e Pecas, Lda	100%	Ordinary shares	Portugal	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Espana SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Nederland BV	100%	Ordinary shares	Holland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltd	100%	Ordinary shares	China	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Australia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Belux SA/NV	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Ireland Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Ireland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Canada ULC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Canada	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd . .	100%	Ordinary Shares	South Africa	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover France SAS	100%	Ordinary Shares	France	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Brazil LLC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Brazil	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Russia	100%	Ordinary Shares	Russia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts Limited	100%	Ordinary Shares	England and Wales	Distribution and sales

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39 Investments (Continued)

In addition, the group has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital
Spark 44 Limited	50% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited was the provision of credit finance. The company has been dormant in the period covered by these accounts. The principal activity of Spark 44 Limited is the provision of advertising services.

40 Other financial assets

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Receivables from subsidiaries	1,709.7	404.6	411.1

41 Other financial liabilities

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Interest payable	43.7	—	—
Other	4.3	—	—
	<u>48.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

42 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities either recognised or unrecognised.

43 Other assets

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	9.0	—	—
	<u>9.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Current			
Prepaid expenses	4.5	—	—
	<u>4.5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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44 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Others:			
Euro MTF listed bonds	1,484.4	—	—
Redeemable preference shares classed as debt	157.1	157.1	1,795.5
Loans from parent	—	434.8	—
	1,641.5	591.9	1,795.5
Less:			
Short-term preference shares	(157.1)	—	—
Current portion of parent loan	—	(434.8)	—
Long term debt	1,484.4	157.1	1,795.5
Held as long term debt	1,484.4	157.1	1,795.5

EURO MTF listed debt

On 19 May 2011 and 27 March 2012 the company issued £1,000 million and £500 million (respectively) of listed bonds. The bonds are listed on the Euro MTF market, which is a listed market regulated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The bonds are fixed rate with £1,000 million denominated in GBP and £500 million denominated in USD with maturity dates between 2018 and 2021.

The bond funds raised were used to repay both long and short term debt and provide additional cash facilities for the group. Further information relating to the bond may be found in the borrowings and description of indebtedness section within the management discussion and analysis to the front of these financial statements.

Preference shares classified as debt

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the par value of each share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. The holders may demand repayment at any time, subject to giving one month's notice. On redemption, the company shall pay the par value per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

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44 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Continued)

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

The dividend on the preference shares was £11.4 million (2011 and 2010: Nil).

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2012 is set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements. The analysis assumes the annual coupon rate of 7.25% will be paid on the preference shares each year and the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Due in</i>			
1 year or less	133.9	434.8	—
1 to 2 years	133.9	—	—
2 to 5 years	401.7	—	—
More than 5 years	2,022.8	157.1	1,795.5
	<u>2,692.3</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>1,795.5</u>

45 Capital and reserves

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>			
1,500,600,000 (2010 and 2009: Nil) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	1,500.6	—
157,100,000 (2010 and 2009: Nil) 7.25% preference shares of £1 each	157.1	157.1	—
Nil, (2010: 1,001,284,322, 2009: 471,284,322) Ordinary shares of USD \$1 each	—	—	644.6
Nil, (2010: 27,222,877, 2009: 11,015,000) 7.25% non-cumulative preference shares of USD \$100	—	—	1,795.5
	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>1,657.7</u>	<u>2,440.1</u>
Held as equity	1,500.6	1,500.6	644.6
Held as debt	157.1	157.1	1,795.5

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.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

Movements in share capital of the company

On 31 May 2010, 792,000 USD \$100 preference shares were cancelled.

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45 Capital and reserves (Continued)

On November 5 2010, 2,890,000 USD \$100 were cancelled and converted into short term debt.

On 31 March 2011, the remaining USD preference shares and USD ordinary shares were converted into the GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. A capital contribution reserve was set up as a result of this reorganisation.

Due to the conversion of the share capital of the company, the functional currency changed from USD to GBP.

46 Dividends

During 2012, 2011 and 2010, no dividends were paid or proposed on the ordinary shares. A dividend of £11.4 million (2011 and 2010: nil) has been accrued on the preference shares. In the period to 31 March 2011, the company did not pay or accrue any preference dividends to TMLH as these were waived.

47 Commitments and contingencies

The company does not have any commitments or contingencies.

48 Capital management

The company's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company.

The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The company's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The company monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the company.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components excluding loss on cash flow hedges and foreign currency translation reserve.

The following table summarises the capital of the company:

	2012	2011	2010
	£m	£m	£m
Equity	1,689.6	1,691.2	221.7
Short term debt	157.1	434.8	—
Long term debt	1,484.4	157.1	1,795.5
Total debt	<u>1,641.5</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>1,795.5</u>
Total capital (debt and equity)	<u>3,331.1</u>	<u>2,283.1</u>	<u>2,017.2</u>

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49 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.

(a) 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 2012:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other financial assets—current	1,709.7	1,709.7	1,709.7
	<u>1,710.8</u>	<u>1,710.8</u>	<u>1,710.8</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Preference shares	157.1	157.1	157.1
Other financial liabilities	48.0	48.0	48.0
Long-term debt	1,484.4	1,484.4	1,534.0
	<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>1,689.5</u>	<u>1,739.1</u>

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49 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2011:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other financial assets—current	404.6	404.6	404.6
	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Short-term	434.8	434.8	434.8
Long-term debt	157.1	157.1	157.1
	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2010:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other financial assets—current	411.1	411.1	411.1
	<u>412.0</u>	<u>412.0</u>	<u>412.0</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Long-term debt	1,795.5	1,795.5	1,795.5

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49 Financial instruments (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Notes

1. The short term financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the company could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of March 31 2012, 2011 and 2010 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

(b) Cash flow hedging

As at March 31 2012, 2011 and 2010, there are no designated cash flow hedges.

(c) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity price, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks.

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49 Financial instruments (Continued)

The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the company's business plan.

Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement, equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

The company's operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the GBP:US Dollar rate as the company has USD assets and liabilities and a GBP functional currency.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the gross exposure as of the Balance Sheet date which could affect the income statement.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2012:

	US Dollar
	£m
Financial assets	533.2
Financial liabilities	(527.8)
Net exposure asset	<u>5.4</u>

10% appreciation/depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £0.5 million.

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49 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2011:

	<u>US Dollar</u>
	<u>£m</u>
Financial assets	434.8
Financial liabilities	<u>(154.6)</u>
Net exposure asset	<u>280.2</u>

10% appreciation/depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £25.5 million.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2010:

	<u>US Dollar</u>
	<u>£m</u>
Financial assets	411.1
Financial liabilities	<u>(1,795.5)</u>
Net exposure liability	<u>(1,384.4)</u>

10% weakening/strengthening of the Euro, USD and Yen would result in a decrease/increase in the company's net loss before tax and net assets by approximately £138.4 million for the year ended 31 March 2010.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The company also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like preference shares and short term loans.

As of 31 March 2012 net financial liabilities of £18.4 million (2011: £411.1 million, 2010: £404.6 million) were subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £0.2 million (2011: £4.1 million, 2010: £4.0 million).

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of

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49 Financial instruments (Continued)

assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk consist of loans to subsidiaries.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £1,710.8 million (2011: £408.3 million, 2010: £412.0 million), being the total of the carrying amount of cash balance with banks and other finance receivables.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

None of the company's cash equivalents or other financial receivables, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

50 Related party transactions

The company's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd, associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons (including Tata Motors). The company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

	With subsidiaries 2012	With immediate parent 2012
	£m	£m
Loans from parent	—	157.2
Loans to subsidiaries	1,709.7	—

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50 Related party transactions (Continued)

	With subsidiaries 2011	With immediate parent 2011	With subsidiaries 2010	With immediate parent 2010
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans from parent	—	591.9	—	1,795.5
Loans to subsidiaries	404.6	—	411.1	—

There was no compensation paid by the company to the directors or to key management personnel.

Apart from the directors, the company did not have any employees and had no employee costs.

51 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
(formerly JaguarLandRover Limited)

Audited consolidated financial statements

Registered number 06477691

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Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide 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
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' responsibility statement

We confirm to the best of our knowledge the financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as approved by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole.

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Jaguar Land Rover PLC
(previously JaguarLandRover Limited)**

We have audited the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover PLC for the year ended 31 March 2011 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Parent Company Cash Flow Statements, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 50. 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 and, as regards the Parent Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Directors' 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 group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; 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. 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of the group's profit for the period then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the group financial statements 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 group financial statements, the group 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 group financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Jane Lodge BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
(formerly JaguarLandRover Limited)
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Consolidated Income Statement

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m	Period ended 31 March 2009 £m
Revenue	4	9,870.7	6,527.2	4,949.5
Material cost of sales	6	(6,178.1)	(4,437.0)	(3,375.0)
Employee cost	7	(789.0)	(746.8)	(587.8)
Other expenses	6	(1,969.4)	(1,479.4)	(1,508.6)
Addback R&D costs		650.5	505.3	438.4
R&D costs not capitalised		(119.4)	(47.8)	(27.8)
Other income		36.4	27.6	27.4
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation .		1,501.7	349.1	(83.9)
Depreciation and amortisation		(396.3)	(316.4)	(209.1)
Excess of fair value of net assets acquired over cost of acquisition	3	—	—	116.0
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (net)		32.9	68.3	(129.9)
Finance income	10	9.7	3.4	10.0
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	10	(33.1)	(53.0)	(78.8)
Net income/(loss) before tax	5	1,114.9	51.4	(375.7)
Income tax expense	18	(79.0)	(27.9)	(26.7)
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders		1,035.9	23.5	(402.4)

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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
		£m	£m	£m
Net income/(loss)		1,035.9	23.5	(402.4)
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences		123.4	100.8	(607.5)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity		42.7	—	—
Cashflow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement		(13.2)	—	—
Actuarial gains and losses	30	(321.1)	(21.3)	(200.5)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		<u>867.7</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>(1,210.4)</u>

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Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Note	31 March 2011 £m	31 March 2010 £m	31 March 2009 £m
Non-current assets				
Investments	13	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other financial assets	17	68.5	73.3	32.8
Property, plant and equipment	19	1,230.8	1,236.2	1,239.8
Pension asset	30	0.9	0.4	36.0
Intangible assets	20	2,144.6	1,676.0	1,269.3
Deferred income taxes	23	112.2	45.4	31.6
Total non current assets		<u>3,557.3</u>	<u>3,031.6</u>	<u>2,609.8</u>
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,028.3	679.9	128.5
Trade receivables		567.2	669.4	439.3
Other financial assets	14	61.5	20.1	12.3
Inventories	15	1,155.6	995.4	928.0
Other current assets	16	293.2	225.5	166.0
Current income tax assets	—	12.5	2.4	—
Total current assets		<u>3,118.3</u>	<u>2,592.7</u>	<u>1,674.1</u>
Total assets		<u>6,675.6</u>	<u>5,624.3</u>	<u>4,283.9</u>

Jaguar Land Rover PLC
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Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

	Note	31 March 2011 £m	31 March 2010 £m	31 March 2009 £m
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	25	2,384.8	1,931.2	1,482.7
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt . .	26	863.4	904.9	1,953.1
Other financial liabilities	21	132.9	142.3	116.3
Provisions	24	246.3	303.2	484.9
Other current liabilities	22	360.2	295.1	89.8
Current income tax liabilities		79.8	12.9	17.9
Total current liabilities		4,067.4	3,589.6	4,144.7
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	26	518.1	2,125.5	769.5
Other financial liabilities	21	20.4	29.3	34.0
Deferred income taxes	23	1.6	1.6	—
Provisions	24	592.7	341.1	262.5
Total non current liabilities		1,132.8	2,497.5	1,066.0
Total liabilities		5,200.2	6,087.1	5,210.7
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Ordinary shares	27	1,500.6	644.6	283.6
Capital redemption reserve	28	166.7	—	—
Reserves/accumulated deficit	28	(191.9)	(1,107.4)	(1,210.4)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		1,475.4	(462.8)	(926.8)
Total liabilities and equity		6,675.6	5,624.3	4,283.9

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 July 2011 and were signed on its behalf by:



Director

Company registered number: 6477691

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(1,107.4)	(462.8)
Income for the year	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(168.2)	(168.2)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	867.7	867.7
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	47.8	47.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	1,022.7
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,500.6	166.7	(191.9)	1,475.4

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2009	283.6	—	(1,210.4)	(926.8)
Income for the year	—	—	23.5	23.5
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	79.5	79.5
Total comprehensive income	—	—	103.0	103.0
Issue of ordinary shares	361.0	—	—	361.0
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(1,107.4)	(462.8)

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves/ Accumulated deficit	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—
Loss for the period	—	—	(402.4)	(402.4)
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	(808.0)	(808.0)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	(1,210.4)	(1,210.4)
Issue of ordinary shares	283.6	—	—	283.6
Balance at 31 March 2009	283.6	—	(1,210.4)	(926.8)

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	1,035.9	23.5	(402.4)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortisation	396.3	316.4	209.1
Excess of fair value of net assets acquired over cost of acquisition	—	—	(116.0)
Loss on sale of property, plant, equipment and software	5.8	31.8	15.2
Foreign exchange losses/(gains) on loans	(17.1)	43.9	(12.0)
Income tax expense	79.0	27.9	26.7
Finance expense (net)	33.1	53.0	78.8
Finance income	(9.7)	(3.4)	(10.0)
Foreign exchange loss on derivatives	0.5	—	—
Dividends received included in other income	(2.0)	—	—
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	1,521.8	493.1	(210.6)
Cash paid on option premia	(16.2)	—	—
Trade receivables	102.2	(230.1)	515.1
Other financial assets	16.9	(19.0)	(12.3)
Other current assets	(67.7)	(59.5)	(166.0)
Inventories	(160.2)	(67.4)	251.8
Other non-current assets	(0.5)	35.6	(36.0)
Accounts Payable	421.4	443.9	(423.7)
Other current liabilities	65.1	205.3	89.8
Other financial liabilities	(18.2)	31.3	114.6
Other non-current liabilities	(132.3)	6.8	(186.9)
Provisions	5.8	(130.4)	(3.6)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	1,738.1	709.6	(67.8)
Income tax paid	(92.9)	(47.5)	(13.3)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>1,645.2</u>	<u>662.1</u>	<u>(81.1)</u>

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Continued)

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m	Period ended 31 March 2009 £m
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	—	—	(1,279.4)
Movements in other restricted deposits	(3.1)	(28.7)	(32.8)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(207.7)	(266.1)	(188.8)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.7	—	—
Acquisition of intangible assets	(573.4)	(471.7)	(410.6)
Finance income received	9.1	3.4	10.0
Dividends received	2.0	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(769.4)	(763.1)	(1,901.6)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expenses and fees paid	(74.2)	(69.2)	(66.9)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	—	361.0	283.6
Proceeds from issuance of short term debt	9.2	530.3	1,582.8
Repayment of short term debt	(477.7)	(1,566.7)	—
Payments of lease liabilities	(4.1)	(4.0)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	20.4	1,448.8	162.0
Repayment of long term debt	(1.0)	(47.8)	—
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(527.4)	652.4	1,961.5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	348.4	551.4	(21.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period	679.9	128.5	—
Cash acquired on acquisition	—	—	149.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	1,028.3	679.9	128.5

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Notes
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1 Background and operations

Jaguar Land Rover PLC (the company) was set up on 18 January 2008. The second comparative period is therefore the period from incorporation to 31 March 2009.

The company acquired the Jaguar Land Rover business for USD 2.5 billion on 2 June 2008, which included three manufacturing facilities and two advanced engineering centres in the UK and a worldwide sales network.

The company and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as (“the group” or “JLR”), designs, manufactures and sells a wide range of automotive vehicles.

The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK and has its registered office at Gaydon, Warwickshire, England.

The company is a subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited, India (“TATA Motors”) and acts as an intermediate holding company for the Jaguar Land Rover business. The principal activity during the year was the design, development, manufacture and marketing of high performance luxury saloons, specialist sports cars and four wheel drive off-road vehicles.

Tata Sons Limited (or Tata Sons), together with its subsidiaries, owns 28% of the ordinary shares and 50.97% of “A” ordinary shares of Tata Motors Limited, the ultimate parent company of JLR, and has the ability to influence the company’s operations significantly.

The company became a public limited company (PLC) on 6 April 2011. The company was formerly known as JaguarLandRover Limited, and was a limited liability company for the period covered by these accounts.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as “IFRS”) as approved by the EU. There is no difference between these accounts and the accounts for the group prepared under IFRS as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The company has taken advantage of s.408 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore the accounts do not include the income statement of the company on a stand-alone basis.

In the prior year, the company took advantage of s.401 of the Companies Act 2006 and did not produce group accounts. The individual statutory accounts were prepared under UK GAAP.

The company has therefore converted to IFRS in these financial statements and has followed the requirements of IFRS 1 in the conversion. The prior period statements for the company have been restated in IFRS. There are no differences between the prior periods under UK GAAP and IFRS as adopted by the EU for the company.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position of the group at 31 March 2011 (net assets of £1,475.4 million (2010: net liabilities of £462.8 million, 2009: net liabilities of £926.8 million)) and the projected cash flows and financial performance of the group for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements as well as planned cost and cash improvement actions, and believe that the plan for sustained profitability remains on course.

The directors have taken actions to ensure that appropriate long term cash resources are in place at the date of signing the accounts to fund group operations. The directors have reviewed the financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place and believe these will not be breached at any point and that all debt repayments will be met.

Therefore the directors consider, after making appropriate enquiries and taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties facing the group, that the group has adequate resources to continue in operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and is able to meet its financial covenants linked to the borrowings in place. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include Jaguar Land Rover PLC and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the company. Control exists when the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Inter-company transactions and balances including unrealised profits are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Associates and jointly controlled entities (equity accounted investees)

Associates are those entities in which the company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the company holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Jointly controlled entities are those

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

entities over whose activities the company has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Equity accounted investees are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The company's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the company's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the company has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

When the company transacts with an associate or jointly controlled entity of the company, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the company's interest in its associate or jointly controlled entity.

Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition related costs are recognised in net income/(loss) as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standard.

Purchase consideration in excess of the company's interest in the acquiree's net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. Excess of the company's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the purchase consideration is recognised, after reassessment of fair value of net assets acquired, in the consolidated income statement.

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.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- (i) Note 20—Property, plant and equipment—the group applies judgement in determining the estimate useful life of assets.
- (ii) Note 21—Intangible assets—management applies significant judgement in establishing the applicable criteria for capitalisation of appropriate product development costs.
- (iii) Note 24—Deferred tax—management applies judgement in establishing the timing of the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to historic losses.
- (iv) Note 25—Provision for product warranty—it is necessary for group to assess the provision for anticipated lifetime warranty and campaign costs. The valuation of warranty and campaign provisions requires a significant amount of judgement and the requirement to form appropriate assumptions around expected future costs.
- (v) Note 31—Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits—it is necessary for actuarial assumptions to be made, including discount and mortality rates and the long-term rate of return upon scheme assets. The group engages a qualified actuary to assist with determining the assumptions to be made when evaluating these liabilities.
- (vi) Note 34—Financial Instruments—the group enters into complex financial instruments and therefore appropriate accounting for these requires judgement around the valuations.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Sale of products

The group recognises revenues on the sale of products, net of discounts, sales incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted, when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Sale of products includes export and other recurring and non-recurring incentives from Governments at the national and state levels. Sale of products is presented net of excise duty where applicable and other indirect taxes.

Revenues are recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Cost recognition

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

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Expenditure capitalised represents employee costs, stores and other manufacturing supplies, and other expenses incurred for construction of product development undertaken by the group.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Product warranty expenses

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when a warranty claim will arise, being typically up to four years.

Residual risk

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers under leasing arrangements. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements, being typically up to three years.

Foreign currency

At 31 March 2011, the parent company, Jaguar Land Rover PLC, has a functional currency of GBP. The presentation currency of the group consolidated accounts is GBP as that is the functional currency of the group's key manufacturing and selling operations.

Prior to the capital reorganisation in Jaguar Land Rover PLC on 31 March 2011, the company had a functional currency of USD.

For the period to 31 March 2009, the non-UK based selling operations had a functional currency based on their location. Following a reorganisation of overseas management after the acquisition, the functional currency of the non-UK selling operations changed to GBP from 1 April 2009.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

For the purpose of consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the group's operations with a non-GBP functional currency are translated to GBP at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, and the income and expenses at the average rate of exchange for the year. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated 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 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 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. 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 group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and consumables are ascertained on a first in first out basis. Costs, including fixed and variable production overheads, are allocated to work-in-progress and finished goods determined on a full absorption cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Inventories include vehicles sold subject to repurchase arrangements. These vehicles are carried at cost to the group and are amortised in changes in stocks and work in progress to their residual values (i.e. estimated second hand sale value) over the term of the arrangement.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment, if any.

Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, non-recoverable taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Interest cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings	20 to 40
Plant and equipment	3 to 30
Computers	3 to 6
Vehicles	3 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 20

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital-work-in-progress includes capital prepayments.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased including those acquired in business combination, are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, where applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite-life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful-life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets.

The amortisation 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.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Capital-work-in-progress includes capital advances.

Customer related intangibles consist of order backlog and dealer network.

	Estimated amortisation period
Patents and technological know-how	2 to 12 years
Customer related—Dealer network	20 years
Product development	3 to 10 years
Intellectual property rights and other	Indefinite life
Software	2 to 8 years

Internally generated intangible assets

Research costs are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new products are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the group has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

The costs capitalised include the cost of materials, direct labour and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred up to the date the asset is available for use.

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Product development cost is amortised over a period of between 36 months and 120 months.

Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

Leases

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Assets taken on finance lease

A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalised and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets taken on operating lease

Leases other than finance leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognised on the group's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the group assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives 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 group 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 consolidated income statement.

As of 31 March 2011, 2010 and 2009, none of the group's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were considered impaired.

Employee benefits

Pension plans

The group operates several defined benefit pension plans, which are contracted out of the second state pension scheme. The assets of the plans are held in separate trustee administered funds. The plans provide for monthly pension after retirement as per salary drawn and service year as set out in the rules of each fund.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Contributions to the plans by the group take into consideration the results of actuarial valuations. The plans with a surplus position at the year end have been limited to the maximum economic benefit available from unconditional rights to refund from the scheme or reduction in future contributions. Where the subsidiary group is considered to have a contractual obligation to fund the pension plan above the accounting value of the liabilities, an onerous obligation is recognised.

The UK defined benefit schemes were closed to new joiners in April 2010.

A separate defined contribution plan is available to new employees of JLR. Costs in respect of this plan are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Post-retirement Medicare scheme

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of some subsidiaries receive medical benefits subject to certain limits of amount, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated from the group as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. Such subsidiaries account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses relating to retirement benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses relating to long-term employee benefits are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise.

Measurement date

The measurement date of retirement plans is 31 March.

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 net income/(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 net income/(loss) and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the group 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,

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

if it is not classified as at fair value through net income/(loss). Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net income/(loss): Derivatives, including embedded derivatives separated from the host contract, unless they are designated as hedging instruments, for which hedge accounting is applied, are classified into this category. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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 net income/(loss) or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

These include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, finance receivables and other financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets: Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such upon initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, are measured at cost.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument in any contract that evidences residual interests in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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 group 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

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method and other valuation models.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The group 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 group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised 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 group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets 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 consolidated 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.

Equity investments

Impairment loss on equity investments carried at cost is not reversed.

Hedge accounting:

The group uses foreign currency forward contracts and options to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The group designates

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

these forward contracts and options in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles.

These forward contracts and options are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts and options that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of tax), and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the forecasted transactions occurs.

For options, the time value is not considered part of the hedge, and this is treated as an ineffective hedge portion and recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecast transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained there until the forecast transaction occurs.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement for the year.

New accounting pronouncements

The company adopted/early adopted following standards/amendments to standards and interpretations:

IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements: Amendments to IAS 27 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009. However, the company early adopted IAS 27 in its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2010.

The revisions to IAS 27 principally affect the accounting for transactions or events that result in a change in the group's interests in its subsidiaries. The adoption of the revised Standard has affected the accounting of:

- the retained interest in a subsidiary subsequent to disposal of controlling interest;
- the changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the change in control; and
- the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The above changes have been applied from April 1, 2009 in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

When control of a subsidiary is lost as a result of a transaction, event or other circumstance, the revised Standard requires that the company derecognise all assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests at their carrying amount. Any retained equity interest in the former subsidiary is recognised at its fair value at the date control is lost, with the resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

In prior years, in the absence of specific requirements in IFRSs, increase in interest in existing subsidiaries was treated in the same manner as the acquisition of subsidiaries (with certain exceptions), with goodwill being recognised, where appropriate. For decreases in interests in existing subsidiaries that did not result in a loss of control, the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the share of net assets disposed of was recognised in profit or loss. Under the amended IAS 27, all such increases and decreases are dealt with in equity, with no impact on goodwill or profit or loss.

In prior years, share in total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests in excess of the non-controlling interest's interest in the subsidiary's equity were attributed against the interests of the company except to the extent that the non-controlling interests has a binding obligation and is able to make an additional investment to cover the losses. Under the amended IAS 27, total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

This has not impacted on the group results in any period.

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

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued by IASB in November 2009 as part of its project for revision of the accounting guidance for financial instruments. The new standard provides guidance with respect to classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted. This Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRIC Interpretation 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments: IFRIC 19 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010. This interpretation addresses accounting of equity instruments issued in order to extinguish all or part of a financial liability. The issue of equity instruments to extinguish an obligation constitutes consideration paid. The consideration is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, unless that fair value is not readily determinable, in which case the equity instruments should be measured at the fair value of the obligation extinguished. Any difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the carrying value of the liability extinguished is recognised in profit or loss.

IFRS 7 was amended in *May 2010* and *October 2010*, as part of Improvements to IFRSs 2010. The effect of the amendments were to provide (a) qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures to enable users to link related disclosures to form an overall picture of the nature and

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

extent of risks arising from financial instruments and (b) help users of financial statements to evaluate the risk exposures relating to transfers of financial assets and the effect of those risks on an entity's financial position. The amendments issued in May 2010 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and those issued in October 2010 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. Early application is permitted. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 3 (2008) Business Combinations was amended by the IASB in *May 2010* effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 01, 2010. Early application is permitted. The amendments were as follows:

- Measurement of non-controlling interests: The option to measure non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the present ownership instrument's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.
- Share-based payment transactions: The amendment clarifies that a liability or an equity instrument related to share based transactions of the acquiree would be measured in accordance with *IFRS 2 Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date.

In *May 2010*, IASB issued an amendment to *IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes* to provide a clarification on the measurement of the fair value award credits. The amendment stated that the fair value of the award credit should take into account the amount of the discounts or incentives that would otherwise be offered to customers who have not earned award credits from an initial sale and the proportion of award credits that are not expected to be redeemed by customers. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2011. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes was issued by the IASB in *December 2010* to clarify that recognition of deferred tax should have regard to the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the asset or liability. The amendment and consequential withdrawal of SIC 21 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2012. This Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

An amendment to *IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures* was issued by the IASB in *December 2010* to simplify the disclosure requirements for entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or are significantly influenced by a Government (referred to as government-related entities) and to clarify the definition of a related party. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2011.

An amendment to *IFRIC 14 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement* was issued by the IASB in *December 2010* to address an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14, where entities are in some circumstances not permitted to recognise prepayments of minimum funding contributions as an asset. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2011.

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

The following new IFRSs were issued during the year and are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2013. None of these Standards have yet been endorsed by the EU

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations (combining the existing concepts of jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations) or joint ventures (equivalent to the existing concept of a jointly controlled entity). Joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. IFRS 11 requires the use of the equity method of accounting for interests in joint ventures thereby eliminating the proportionate consolidation method.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. The IFRS requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IFRS 13 Fair value measurement defines 'fair value' and sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. It seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy. IFRS 13 is applicable prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which the Standard is adopted.

Improvements to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement issued in April 2010: An additional criteria for assessment of whether a call, put or prepayment option is a closely related embedded derivative or not was issued by way of improvements to IAS 39 in April 2010. The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. However, the group early adopted the improvements.

As per the amendment, if the prepayment penalty reimburses the lender for the present value of the lost interest for the remaining term of the loan contract, it is treated as closely related to the host contract. Lost interest is the interest lost by the lender on account of changes in market interest rate.

The impact of the early adoption is not material.

In April 2009 and May 2010, IASB issued "improvements to IFRS"—a collection of amendments to certain International Financial Reporting Standards—as part of its program of annual improvements to its standards, which is intended to make necessary, but non-urgent, amendments to standards that will not be included as part of another major project. The amendments resulting from these improvements mainly have effective dates for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July, 2010,

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2 Accounting policies (Continued)

although entities are permitted to adopt them earlier. The group is evaluating the application of improvements.

3 Acquisitions of subsidiaries

Acquisitions

Jaguar Land Rover Businesses (JLR)

On 2 June 2008, the company acquired the Jaguar and Land Rover businesses (JLR) from Ford Motor company.

JLR is engaged in the design, development, manufacture and sale of high performance luxury saloons, specialist sports cars and four wheel drive off-road vehicles and related components. The JLR businesses include three major manufacturing facilities and two advanced design and engineering centres in the United Kingdom, a worldwide sales and dealership network, intellectual property rights, patents and trademarks.

The consideration was £1,279.4 million (US\$ 2.5 billion) which was financed through a bridge loan facility provided by a syndicate of banks.

The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over the cost of acquisition is £116.0 million and represents approximately 9% of the total acquisition cost. This excess is mainly attributable to significant value of two iconic brands—Jaguar and Land Rover.

The company has accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method in accordance with IFRS 3—Business Combinations. Accordingly the financial results of the acquired businesses since 2 June 2008 have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the company.

The acquisition had the following effect on the group's assets and liabilities on the acquisition date.

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3 Acquisitions of subsidiaries (Continued)

Effect of acquisition

The acquisition had the following effect on the group's assets and liabilities.

	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Fair value adjustment</u>	<u>Recognised values on acquisition</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Acquiree's net assets at the acquisition date:			
Property, plant and equipment	1,116.8	96.7	1,213.5
Intangible assets	502.7	398.1	900.8
Inventories	1,095.7	84.1	1,179.8
Trade and other receivables	954.4	—	954.2
Cash and cash equivalents	149.7	—	149.7
Deferred tax asset	27.3	—	27.3
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(402.0)	—	(402.0)
Trade and other payables	(1,906.4)	—	(1,906.4)
Provisions	(721.5)	—	(721.5)
Net identifiable assets and liabilities			<u>1,395.4</u>
Consideration paid—cash			1,279.4
Cash acquired			<u>149.7</u>
Excess of fair value of net assets acquired over cost of acquisition . .			<u>116.0</u>

Since the date of acquisition to 31 March 2009, the acquired entities contributed loss of £453.1 million to the consolidated net loss for the year.

A deferred tax liability of £162.1 million was recognised on the fair value adjustments. Also, a deferred tax asset of an equivalent amount has been recognised on unused tax losses and capital allowances. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be able to offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset.

4 Revenue

	<u>Year ended 31 March 2011</u>	<u>Year ended 31 March 2010</u>	<u>Period ended 31 March 2009</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Sale of goods	9,870.7	6,527.2	4,949.5
Total revenues	<u>9,870.7</u>	<u>6,527.2</u>	<u>4,949.5</u>

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5 Net income

Included in net income/(loss) for the year/period are the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Excess of fair value of net assets acquired over cost of acquisition .	—	—	(116.0)
Net foreign exchange	(32.9)	(68.3)	129.9
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	242.8	237.1	159.3
Amortisation of intangible assets (excluding internally generated development costs)	48.1	26.9	47.2
Amortisation of internally generated development costs	105.4	52.4	2.6
Research and development expense	119.4	47.8	38.9
Operating lease rentals in respect of plant, property and equipment	16.4	16.5	12.3
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	5.8	31.8	15.2
Government grants	—	(0.3)	(0.6)
Auditor remuneration—audit services (see below)	2.4	2.2	1.8

Government grant income relates to contributions towards a research project received in the year and for which expenditure has been incurred.

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for other services to the groupaudit of the company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	2.0	1.9	1.7
Total audit fees	2.1	2.2	1.8
Other services pursuant to legislation—quarterly reviews	0.3	—	—
Total audit and related fees	2.4	2.2	1.8

During the period, the group incurred non-audit fees totalling £5,000 (2009: Nil, 2008: £0.9 million).

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed separately as these fees are disclosed on a consolidated basis.

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6 Material cost of sales and other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Included in material cost of sales:			
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	171.6	49.3	(260.4)
Purchase of products for sale	(714.3)	(603.1)	(497.5)
Raw materials and consumables	(5,635.4)	(3,883.2)	(2,617.1)
Included in other expenses:			
Stores, spare parts and tools	76.7	66.4	42.7
Freight cost	216.6	172.4	175.0
Works, operations and other costs	784.2	577.2	610.9
Repairs	20.8	23.6	26.3
Power and fuel	41.7	31.8	42.1
Rent, rates and other taxes	20.7	19.2	15.2
Insurance	11.2	13.0	12.0
Warranty	332.4	246.6	281.1
Publicity	465.1	328.6	283.1

7 Staff numbers and costs

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	617.4	577.8	542.5
Social security costs and benefits	82.6	72.5	39.7
Pension costs	89.0	96.5	5.6
Total staff costs	<u>789.0</u>	<u>746.8</u>	<u>587.8</u>
Staff numbers	Average number in the year	Average number in the year	Average number in the Period
	£m	£m	£m
Manufacturing	9,237	8,926	9,635
Research and development	4,325	3,853	4,253
Other	3,693	3,605	3,641
Total staff numbers	<u>17,255</u>	<u>16,384</u>	<u>17,529</u>

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8 Directors emoluments

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Directors' emoluments	2,114,209	50,000	50,000
	<u>2,114,209</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £1,345,291 (2010 and 2009: £50,000). During the year, the highest paid director did not exercise share options.

9 Share based payments

The group operates a share based payment arrangement for certain employees. The scheme provides a cash payment to the employee based on a specific number of shares and the share price of Tata Motors Limited at the vesting date. The number of shares is dependent on the achievement of internal profitability targets over the vesting period and continued employment at the end of the vesting period.

	Year ended 31 March 2011		Year ended 31 March 2010
	Number	Weighted average excise price	Number
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	—	—	—
Granted during the period	351,392	—	—
Outstanding at the end of the period	<u>351,392</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Exercisable at the end of the period	—	—	—

The weighted average share price of options exercised in the year was nil as no share options were exercised during the year.

At the balance sheet date, the exercise price of the outstanding options nil. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options is 2 years.

The fair value of the options was calculated using a Black Scholes model at the grant date. The fair value is updated at each reporting date as the options are accounted for as cash settled under

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9 Share based payments (Continued)

IFRS 2. The inputs into the model are based on the Tata Motors Limited historic data and the risk-free rate is calculated on government bond rates. The inputs used are:

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
Volatility (%)	14.6	—
Risk-Free rate (%)	1.55	—
Dividend yield (%)	1.17	—
Weighted average fair value per share	£18.31	—

10 Finance income and expense

Recognised in net income/(loss)

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Finance income	9.7	3.4	10.0
Total finance income	9.7	3.4	10.0

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	83.8	67.3	70.6
Unwind of discount on provisions	0.1	(0.8)	15.9
Interest transferred to capital	(50.8)	(13.5)	(7.7)
Total finance expense	33.1	53.0	78.8

The capitalisation rate used to calculate borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 7.1% (2010: 4.8%, 2009: 4.8%)

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11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	1,028.3	679.9	128.5
	<u>1,028.3</u>	<u>679.9</u>	<u>128.5</u>

The group holds £1,028.3 million (2010: £679.9 million, period ended 31 March 2009: £128.5 million) cash and cash equivalents of which £220.6 million (2010: £32.8 million, period ended 31 March 2009: £2.8 million) is in China. The cash held in the group can be utilised across all the group's manufacturing and sales operations except for China (see details below). Certain loan covenant restrictions prevent the cash being utilised by Jaguar Land Rover PLC, the parent company or paid to shareholders until either the loan is repaid or June 2011.

Due to Chinese foreign exchange controls, there are restrictions on taking cash out of the country. These controls limit the group's ability to utilise the cash held in China in all markets. At 31 March 2011, it is considered that all (2010: £24.7 million, 2009: £nil) of this cash will be utilised against current liabilities in China and therefore the restrictions on movement do not curtail the group's liquidity position.

12 Allowances for trade and other receivables

Changes in the allowances for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
At beginning of year/period	16.3	15.7	—
Acquisition of subsidiary		—	10.1
Allowance made during the year/period net	1.5	10.4	6.6
Written off	(7.7)	(9.6)	(1.6)
Foreign exchange translation differences	—	(0.2)	0.6
At end of year/period	<u>10.1</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>15.7</u>

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13 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	0.3	0.3	0.3
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>

The group consolidates the following subsidiaries:

<u>Subsidiary Undertaking</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation and registration</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture of motor vehicles

Details of the indirect subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Cars Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Jaguar Belgium N.V.	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Hispania SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Austria GmbH	100%	Capital contribution €145,300	Austria	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Cars (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Dormant
Jaguar Cars Overseas Holdings Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company

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13 Investments (Continued)

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
The Jaguar Collection Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Daimler Motor Company Limited . .	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Daimler Transport Vehicles Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Lanchester Motor Company	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
SS Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Jaguar & Land Rover Asia Pacific Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Thailand	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Japan	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Korea	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Mexico SA de CV . . .	100%	Ordinary shares	Mexico	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Landrover Portugal-Veiculos e Pecas, Lda	100%	Ordinary shares	Portugal	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Espana SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Nederland BV	100%	Ordinary shares	Holland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Brand Management Consulting (Shanghai) Ltd.	100%	Ordinary shares	China	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Australia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Belux SA/NV	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Ireland Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Ireland	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales

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13 Investments (Continued)

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Land Rover Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Canada ULC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Canada	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	100%	Ordinary Shares	South Africa	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover France SAS	100%	Ordinary Shares	France	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Brazil LLC	100%	Ordinary Shares	Brazil	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Russia	100%	Ordinary Shares	Russian	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts Limited	100%	Ordinary Shares	England and Wales	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts NA LLC	100%	Ordinary Shares	USA	Distribution and sales

In addition, the group has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited is the provision of credit finance.

The total assets, liabilities and profit of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited at the balance sheet date of 30 September 2010 are below. The group share of these assets is 49.9%. In December 2010, Jaguar Cars Finance Limited paid a dividend of £4 million to shareholders, The group has recognised their share of the dividend of £2 million in other income. The group hold their share of the remaining net

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13 Investments (Continued)

assets of £0.2 million as investments. The group do not account for this company as an associate as it is a non-trading dormant entity.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Total assets	5,904	789	782
Total liabilities	(1,441)	(22)	(23)
Revenues	5,133	12	38
Net income	3,696	8	27

14 Other financial assets—current

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Advances and other receivables recoverable in cash	8.1	11.4	12.2
Derivative financial instruments	49.7	—	—
Other	3.7	8.7	0.1
	<u>61.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>12.3</u>

15 Inventories

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Raw materials and consumables	38.5	49.9	31.8
Work in progress	87.1	79.6	95.8
Finished goods	1,030.0	865.9	800.4
	<u>1,155.6</u>	<u>995.4</u>	<u>928.0</u>

Inventories of finished goods include £117.1 million (2010: £124.2 million, 2009 £104.1 million), relating to vehicles sold to rental car companies, fleet customers and others with guaranteed repurchase arrangements.

Cost of inventories (including cost of purchased products) recognised as expense during the year amounted to £7,011.7 million (2010: £5,123.7 million, 2009: £4,038.6 million).

During the year, the group recorded inventory write-down expense of £12.2 million (2010: £19.5 million, 2009: £13.0 million). The write-down is included in other expenses. No previous write-downs have been reversed in any period.

The carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell amounted to £32.7 million (2010: £262.2 million, 2009: £244.6 million).

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15 Inventories (Continued)

Inventories with a net book value of £66.7 million (2010: £94.4, 2009 £nil) are pledged as security in respect of certain bank loans.

16 Other current assets

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
VAT	258.2	189.0	95.6
Prepaid expenses	35.0	36.5	69.5
Others	—	—	0.9
	<u>293.2</u>	<u>225.5</u>	<u>166.0</u>

17 Other financial assets (non current)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Restricted cash	64.6	61.5	32.8
Others	3.9	11.8	—
	<u>68.5</u>	<u>73.3</u>	<u>32.8</u>

£59.4 million (2010: £49.1 million, 2009 £32.8 million) of the restricted cash is held as security in relation to vehicles ultimately sold on lease, a on-going legal case and a bank loan. The amount is pledged until either the lease, legal case or loan reaches their respective conclusion.

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18 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Current tax expense			
Current year/period	113.5	36.3	30.6
Adjustments for prior years	32.3	3.8	0.4
Current income tax expense	<u>145.8</u>	<u>40.1</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(34.7)	(10.5)	(4.3)
Prior years	(32.1)	(1.7)	—
Deferred tax expense	<u>(66.8)</u>	<u>(12.2)</u>	<u>(4.3)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>79.0</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>26.7</u>

Prior year adjustments relate to differences between prior year estimates of tax position and current revised estimates or submission of tax computations.

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18 Taxation (Continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders for the year/period . .	1,035.9	23.5	(402.4)
Total income tax expense	79.0	27.9	26.7
Net income/(loss) excluding taxation	<u>1,114.9</u>	<u>51.4</u>	<u>(375.7)</u>
Income tax expense using the tax rates applicable to individual entities of 27.4% (2010; 40%, 2009: 26.4%)	305.6	20.6	(98.4)
Enhanced deductions for research and development	(27.0)	(26.2)	(27.3)
Non-deductible expenses	6.2	14.8	21.5
Recognition of deferred tax on property, plant and equipment that was not previously recognised	(132.2)	—	—
Losses on which deferred tax was not previously recognised	(106.6)	—	—
Other timing differences	(3.3)	16.6	130.5
Deferred tax on employee benefits not previously recognised	13.7	—	—
Overseas unremitted earnings	22.4	—	—
Under/(over) provided in prior years	0.2	2.1	0.4
Total income tax expense	<u>79.0</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>26.7</u>

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19 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Fixtures & Fittings	Leased Assets	Under Construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<i>Cost</i>								
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisitions through business combinations	332.1	790.7	2.6	17.7	1.8	35.1	33.5	1,213.5
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	9.3	1.9	—	—	8.2	—	—	19.4
Additions	7.8	179.4	—	—	1.6	—	—	188.8
Disposals	(0.2)	(53.4)	—	—	(3.3)	—	(4.7)	(61.6)
Balance at 31 March 2009	349.0	918.6	2.6	17.7	8.3	35.1	28.8	1,360.1
Balance at 1 April 2009	349.0	918.6	2.6	17.7	8.3	35.1	28.8	1,360.1
Additions	6.9	246.4	0.6	1.9	9.1	—	—	264.9
Disposals	(21.3)	(22.1)	(1.7)	(7.8)	—	—	(0.1)	(53.0)
Balance at 31 March 2010	334.6	1,142.9	1.5	11.8	17.4	35.1	28.7	1,572.0
Balance at 1 April 2010	334.6	1,142.9	1.5	11.8	17.4	35.1	28.7	1,572.0
Additions	6.2	166.6	10.0	2.2	5.5	—	54.3	244.8
Disposals	(3.8)	(45.0)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(6.0)	—	—	(58.3)
Balance at 31 March 2011	337.0	1,264.5	10.6	11.4	16.9	35.1	83.0	1,758.5
<i>Depreciation and impairment</i>								
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation charge for the period	31.8	110.2	0.8	3.1	10.3	3.1	—	159.3
Disposals	(2.5)	(40.9)	—	—	(3.0)	—	—	(46.4)
Effects of movements in foreign exchange	5.3	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.4
Balance at 31 March 2009	34.6	71.4	0.8	3.1	7.3	3.1	—	120.3
Balance at 1 April 2009	34.6	71.4	0.8	3.1	7.3	3.1	—	120.3
Depreciation charge for the period	12.7	212.0	0.4	2.0	6.0	4.0	—	237.1
Disposals	(6.1)	(13.0)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	—	—	(21.6)
Balance at 31 March 2010	41.2	270.4	0.9	3.9	12.3	7.1	—	335.8
Balance at 1 April 2010	41.2	270.4	0.9	3.9	12.3	7.1	—	335.8
Depreciation charge for the period	11.0	220.2	2.0	1.0	4.5	4.1	—	242.8
Disposals	(3.6)	(39.7)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(4.6)	—	—	(50.9)
Balance at 31 March 2011	48.6	450.9	2.5	2.3	12.2	11.2	—	527.7

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19 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Fixtures & Fittings	Leased Assets	Under Construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net book value								
At 31 March 2009	314.4	847.2	1.8	14.6	1.0	32.0	28.8	1,239.8
At 31 March 2010	293.4	872.5	0.6	7.9	5.1	28.0	28.7	1,236.2
At 31 March 2011	288.4	813.6	8.1	9.1	4.7	23.9	83.0	1,230.8

The group had £113.9 million of freehold land at the end of all 3 periods. This land is not depreciated.

20 Intangible assets

	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights and other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost							
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisitions through business combinations	24.0	147.0	88.7	618.3	22.8	—	900.8
Other acquisitions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	344.6	73.7	418.3
Balance at 31 March 2009	24.0	147.0	88.7	618.3	367.4	73.7	1,319.1
Balance at 1 April 2009	24.0	147.0	88.7	618.3	367.4	73.7	1,319.1
Other acquisitions—internally developed	47.6	—	—	—	122.2	301.2	471.0
Other acquisitions—externally purchased	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
Disposals	(2.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.9)
Balance at 31 March 2010	82.9	147.0	88.7	618.3	489.6	374.9	1,801.4
Balance at 1 April 2010	82.9	147.0	88.7	618.3	489.6	374.9	1,801.4
Other acquisitions	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	42.3
Other acquisitions—internally developed	—	—	—	—	457.7	124.2	581.9
Disposals	(4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)
Balance at 31 March 2011	120.5	147.0	88.7	618.3	947.3	499.1	2,420.9

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20 Intangible assets (Continued)

	Software	Patents and technological know-how	Customer related	Intellectual property rights and other intangibles	Product development in progress	Capitalised product development	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<i>Amortisation and impairment</i>							
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortisation for the period	4.0	12.8	30.4	—	—	2.6	49.8
Balance at 31 March 2009	4.0	12.8	30.4	—	—	2.6	49.8
Balance at 1 April 2009	4.0	12.8	30.4	—	—	2.6	49.8
Amortisation for the year	7.3	16.6	3.0	—	—	52.4	79.3
Disposals	(3.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(3.7)
Balance at 31 March 2010	7.6	29.4	33.4	—	—	55.0	125.4
Balance at 1 April 2010	7.6	29.4	33.4	—	—	55.0	125.4
Amortisation for the year	38.2	12.3	3.0	—	—	100.0	153.5
Disposals	(2.6)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.6)
Balance at 31 March 2011	43.2	41.7	36.4	—	—	155.0	276.3
Net book value							
At 31 March 2009	20.0	134.2	58.3	618.3	367.4	71.1	1,269.3
At 31 March 2010	75.3	117.6	55.3	618.3	489.6	319.9	1,676.0
At 31 March 2011	77.3	105.3	52.3	618.3	947.3	344.1	2,144.6

Impairment testing

The directors are of the view that there is a single cash generating unit. The intellectual property rights are deemed to have an indefinite useful life on the basis of the expected longevity of the brand names.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been calculated with reference to its value in use. The key features of this calculation are shown below:

	2011	2010	2009
<i>Period on which management approved forecasts are based</i>	5 years	5 years	5 years
<i>Growth rate applied beyond approved forecast period</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>Pre-tax discount rate</i>	12.4%	10.9%	9.3%

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20 Intangible assets (Continued)

The growth rates used in the value in use calculation reflect those inherent within the Business Plan, approved by the Board through to 2015/6. The cashflows are then extrapolated into perpetuity assuming a zero growth rate.

No reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount calculated above to be less than the carrying value of the assets of the cash generating unit.

21 Other financial liabilities

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Current</i>			
Finance lease obligations	5.2	5.5	5.6
Interest accrued	1.1	1.8	3.7
Financial instruments	5.2	0.5	—
Liability for vehicles sold under a repurchase arrangement	121.4	134.5	107.0
	<u>132.9</u>	<u>142.3</u>	<u>116.3</u>
<i>Non Current</i>			
Finance lease obligations	18.7	22.5	26.4
Other payables	1.7	6.8	7.6
	<u>20.4</u>	<u>29.3</u>	<u>34.0</u>

22 Other current liabilities

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	£m	£m	£m
Liabilities for advances received	162.8	153.9	34.9
VAT	178.6	123.5	52.4
Others	18.8	17.7	2.5
	<u>360.2</u>	<u>295.1</u>	<u>89.8</u>

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities—group

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2009:

	Balance at acquisition	Recognised in net income/(loss)	Closing balance
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
Depreciation brought forward	120.5	(3.0)	117.5
Expenses deductible in future years:			
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables, finance receivables . .	50.4	(37.8)	12.6
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	—	—	—
Others	0.2	3.9	4.1
Total deferred tax asset	171.1	(36.9)	134.2
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>			
Intangible assets	114.7	(12.1)	102.6
Others	29.1	(29.1)	—
Total deferred tax liability	143.8	(41.2)	102.6
Total net deferred tax asset	27.3	4.3	31.6
Held as deferred tax asset	27.3	4.3	31.6
Held as deferred tax liability	—	—	—

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities—group (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2010:

	Opening balance	Recognised in net income/(loss)	Closing balance
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
Depreciation brought forward	117.5	61.6	179.1
Expenses deductible in future years:			
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables, finance receivables	12.6	27.3	39.9
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	—	46.9	46.9
Unrealised profit in inventory	—	8.6	8.6
Others	4.1	19.0	23.1
Total deferred tax asset	<u>134.2</u>	<u>163.4</u>	<u>297.6</u>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>			
Property, plant and equipment			
Intangible assets	102.6	151.2	253.8
Total deferred tax liability	<u>102.6</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>253.8</u>
Total net deferred tax asset	<u>31.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>43.8</u>
Held as deferred tax asset	31.6	13.8	45.4
Held as deferred tax liability	—	(1.6)	(1.6)

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23 Deferred tax assets and liabilities—group (Continued)

Significant components of deferred tax asset and liability for the year ended March 2011:

	Opening balance £m	Recognised in net income/(loss) £m	Recognised in other comprehensive income £m	Closing balance £m
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Depreciation brought forward	179.1	44.7	—	223.8
Expenses deductible in future years:				
Provisions, allowances for doubtful receivables, finance receivables	39.9	65.0	—	104.9
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	46.9	(5.8)	7.7	48.8
Unrealised profit in inventory	8.6	34.8	—	43.4
Others	23.1	(22.9)	—	0.2
Total deferred tax asset	297.6	123.5	7.7	421.1
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Property, plant and equipment	—	1.5	—	1.5
Intangible assets	253.8	21.3	—	275.1
Derivative financial instruments	—	3.9	7.7	11.6
Overseas unremitted earnings	—	22.3	—	22.3
Total deferred tax liability	253.8	56.7	7.7	310.5
Total net deferred tax asset	43.8	66.8	—	110.6
Held as deferred tax asset	45.4	66.8	—	112.2
Held as deferred tax liability	(1.6)	—	—	(1.6)

The unrecognised deferred tax asset amounted to £422.1 million (2010: £664.0 million) at the end of the period. These relate to retirement benefits (£32.4 million) and tax losses (£389.7 million). The deferred tax asset has not been recognised on the basis that its recovery is not probable in the foreseeable future. The unrecognised deferred tax asset does not have an expiry date and can be carried forward indefinitely.

The level of deferred tax asset recognised on the balance sheet is necessarily reviewed at each balance sheet date. The extent of any such recognition is based on the latest available evidence as to whether sufficient taxable profits will be available in future against which deferred tax assets can be utilised.

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24 Provisions

Provisions

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
<i>Current</i>			
Product warranty	226.3	270.7	383.1
Product liability	19.1	30.6	24.7
Provisions for residual risk	0.9	1.9	77.1
Total current	<u>246.3</u>	<u>303.2</u>	<u>484.9</u>
<i>Non current</i>			
Defined benefit obligations	290.5	101.4	72.6
Other employee benefits obligations	1.0	1.3	2.0
Product warranty	276.8	205.7	148.8
Provision for residual risk	6.1	13.9	18.3
Provision for environmental liability	18.3	18.8	20.8
Total non current	<u>592.7</u>	<u>341.1</u>	<u>262.5</u>

Product warranty

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	476.4	531.9	—
Amounts arising on acquisition	—	—	548.9
Provision made during the year/period	332.4	246.6	281.1
Provision used during the year/period	(305.8)	(301.3)	(314.0)
Impact of discounting	0.1	(0.8)	15.9
Closing balance	<u>503.1</u>	<u>476.4</u>	<u>531.9</u>

Product liability

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	30.6	24.7	—
Amounts arising on acquisition	—	—	16.3
Provision made during the year/period	6.8	11.1	10.2
Provision used during the year/period	(18.3)	(5.2)	(1.8)
Closing balance	<u>19.1</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>24.7</u>

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24 Provisions (Continued)

Residual risk

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	15.8	95.4	—
Amounts arising on acquisition	—	—	74.9
Provision made during the year/period	22.5	—	75.2
Provision used during the year/period	(31.3)	(15.2)	(54.7)
Unused amounts released in the period	—	(64.4)	—
Closing balance	<u>7.0</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>95.4</u>

Environmental liability

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Opening balance	18.8	20.8	—
Amounts arising on acquisition	—	—	20.4
Provision made during the year/period	—	—	1.5
Provision used during the year/period	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.1)
Unused amount released in the period	—	(1.8)	—
Closing balance	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>20.8</u>

Warranty provision

The group offers warranty cover in respect of manufacturing defects, which become apparent within a year of up to four years after purchase, dependent on the market in which the purchase occurred. The discount on the warranty provision is calculated using a risk-free discount rate as the risks specific to the liability, such as inflation, are included in the base calculation. The warranty provision was previously presented with the impact of inflation included in the discounting rate.

A change in accounting estimate increased warranty provisions in the year by £9.2 million (2010 and 2009: nil).

Product liability provision

A product liability provision is maintained in respect of known litigation which the group is party to.

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24 Provisions (Continued)

Residual risk provision

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers on a leasing arrangement. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements—being typically up to three years.

Environmental risk provision

This provision relates to various environmental remediation costs such as asbestos removal and land clean up. The timing of when these costs will be incurred is not known with certainty.

25 Accounts payable

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
Trade payables	1,627.4	1,442.5	902.2
Liabilities to employees	75.5	54.1	58.9
Liabilities for expenses	681.9	400.0	521.6
Others	—	34.6	—
	<u>2,384.8</u>	<u>1,931.2</u>	<u>1,482.7</u>

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26 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Others:			
Loan from banks	789.5	1,221.9	1,953.1
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Other loans	434.9	13.0	—
Finance lease liabilities	23.9	28.0	32.0
	1,405.4	3,058.4	2,754.6
Less:			
Current portion of bank loan	(428.5)	(892.9)	(1,953.1)
Current portion of other loans	(434.9)	(12.0)	—
Short term borrowings	(863.4)	(904.9)	(1,953.1)
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	(5.2)	(5.5)	(5.6)
Long term debt	536.8	2,148.0	795.9
Held as long term debt	518.1	2,125.5	769.5
Held as long term finance leases	18.7	22.5	26.4
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Bank loan	428.5	892.9	1,953.1
Loans from parent	434.9	12.0	—
Short term borrowings	863.4	904.9	1,953.1
Bank loan	361.0	329.0	—
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Other loans	—	1.0	—
Long term debt	518.1	2,125.5	769.5

Certain loans from banks availed by some of the subsidiary companies carry covenants placing certain restrictions on repayment of intra group loans and payments of dividends.

Preference shares classified as debt

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

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26 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Continued)

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of £1 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. On redemption, the company shall pay £1 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2011 is set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements. The analysis assumes the annual coupon rate of 7.25% will be paid on the preference shares each year and the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Due in</i>			
1 year or less	898.7	927.2	1,966.0
2 nd and 3 rd years	213.8	21.4	59.3
4 th and 5 th years	149.0	250.6	230.4
More than 5 years	298.3	1,983.4	1,051.5
	<u>1,559.8</u>	<u>3,182.6</u>	<u>3,307.2</u>

27 Capital and reserves

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>			
Nil (2010: 1,001,284,322, 2009: 471,284,322) Ordinary shares of USD \$1 each	—	644.6	283.6
Nil (2010: 27,222,877, 2009: 11,015,000) 7.25% non cumulative preference shares of USD \$100	—	1,795.5	769.5
1,500,642,163 (2010 and 2009: Nil) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	—	—
157,052,620 (2010 and 2009: Nil) 7.25% Preference shares of £1 each	157.1	—	—
	<u>1,657.3</u>	<u>2,440.1</u>	<u>1,053.1</u>
Held as equity	1,500.6	644.6	283.6
Held as debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5

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27 Capital and reserves (Continued)

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.

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend shall be payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of £1 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. On redemption, the company shall pay £1 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

Movements in share capital of the company

In May 2010, £47.8 million of USD preference shares were cancelled.

In November 2010, \$298 million of preference shares were converted to short term debt.

In March 2011, the USD ordinary shares and the USD preference shares were converted to GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. The total share capital was reduced and a capital redemption reserve of £166.7 million was created. £250 million of the new preference shares were converted into short-term debt.

All dividends due on the preference shares were waived by the parent for no cost to the company.

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28 Other reserves

The movement of other reserves is as follows:

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension reserve	Accumulated deficit: profit and loss reserve	Total Reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2010	(506.7)	—	(221.8)	(378.9)	(1,107.4)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,035.9	1,035.9
Foreign currency translation	123.4	—	—	—	123.4
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(321.1)	—	(321.1)
Cashflow hedges	—	29.5	—	—	29.5
Cancellation of preference shares	—	—	—	47.8	47.8
Tax booked through other comprehensive income	—	(7.7)	7.7	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2011	(383.3)	21.8	(535.2)	704.8	(191.9)

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension Reserve	Accumulated deficit: profit and loss reserve	Total Reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2009	(607.5)	—	(200.5)	(402.4)	(1,210.4)
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	23.5	23.5
Foreign currency translation	100.8	—	—	—	100.8
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(21.3)	—	(21.3)
Balance at 31 March 2010	(506.7)	—	(221.8)	(378.9)	(1,107.4)

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension Reserve	Accumulated deficit: profit and loss reserve	Total Reserves/ accumulated deficit
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 18 January 2008	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	(402.4)	(402.4)
Foreign currency translation	(607.5)	—	—	—	(607.5)
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(200.5)	—	(200.5)
Balance at 31 March 2009	(607.5)	—	(200.5)	(402.4)	(1,210.4)

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28 Other reserves (Continued)

The movement in capital redemption reserve is as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Balance at beginning of year/period	—	—	—
Created in the year on cancellation of share capital	166.7	—	—
Balance at end of year/period	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

29 Dividends

During 2009, 2010 and 2011, no dividends were paid or proposed on the ordinary shares. No dividend was paid or proposed on the non-cumulative preference shares.

30 Employee benefits

Jaguar Cars Ltd and Land Rover UK, have pension arrangements providing employees with defined benefits related to pay and service as set out in the rules of each fund. The following table sets out the disclosure pertaining to employee benefits of Jaguar Cars Limited and Land Rover, UK.

Change in defined benefit obligation

	<u>Year ended 31 March 2011</u>	<u>Year ended 31 March 2010</u>	<u>Period ended 31 March 2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of the year/period	3,871.3	3,045.1	—
Liability on acquisition	—	—	3,189.6
Service cost	106.4	63.4	62.3
Interest cost	216.1	205.3	162.5
Actuarial (gain)/loss	226.3	647.3	(339.0)
Benefits paid	(128.6)	(109.0)	(77.6)
Member contributions	6.6	19.5	30.6
Prior service costs	5.0	—	—
Other adjustments	(1.4)	(0.3)	7.9
Foreign currency translation	(1.6)	—	8.8
Defined benefit obligation, at end of year/period	<u>4,300.1</u>	<u>3,871.3</u>	<u>3,045.1</u>

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Change in plan assets

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year/period	3,806.5	3,109.0	—
Asset on acquisition	—	—	3,518.0
Expected return on plan assets	241.6	173.6	220.4
Actuarial gain/(loss) being actual return on assets differing from expected return on assets	30.5	562.2	(673.1)
Employer's contributions	218.3	52.5	76.1
Members contributions	6.6	19.5	30.6
Benefits paid	(128.6)	(109.0)	(77.6)
Plan combinations	(1.4)	—	7.5
Foreign currency translation	(1.5)	(1.3)	7.1
Fair value of plan assets at end of year/period	<u>4,172.0</u>	<u>3,806.5</u>	<u>3,109.0</u>

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consist of

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	(1.1)	(1.6)	(11.0)
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(4,299.0)	(3,869.7)	(3,034.1)
Fair value of plan assets	4,172.0	3,806.5	3,109.0
Restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	(33.7)	(2.9)	(40.0)
Onerous obligation	(127.8)	(33.3)	(60.0)
Net liability	<u>(289.6)</u>	<u>(101.0)</u>	<u>(36.1)</u>
Other	—	—	(0.5)
Non current assets	0.9	0.4	36.0
Non current liabilities	(290.5)	(101.4)	(72.6)
Total net liability	<u>(289.6)</u>	<u>(101.0)</u>	<u>(36.6)</u>

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Experience adjustments

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(4,300.1)	(3,871.3)	(3,045.1)
Fair value of plan assets	4,172.0	3,806.5	3,109.0
Surplus/(deficit)	(120.1)	(64.8)	63.9
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities (as a percentage of plan liabilities)	97.5/2.0%	(170.5)/(4.0)%	33.2/(1.09)%
Experience adjustments on plan assets (as a percentage of plan assets)	30.5/0.7%	562.2/14.8%	673.1/(21.6)%

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Actuarial loss	(195.8)	(85.1)	(334.1)
Change in restriction of pension asset (as per IFRIC 14)	(30.8)	37.1	133.6
Change in onerous obligation	(94.5)	26.7	—
	<u>(321.1)</u>	<u>(21.3)</u>	<u>(200.5)</u>

Net pension and post retirement cost consists of the following components

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£m	£m	£m
Current service cost	106.4	63.4	62.3
Prior service cost	5.0	—	—
Interest cost	216.1	205.3	162.5
Expected return on plan assets	(241.6)	(173.6)	(220.4)
Net periodic pension cost	<u>85.9</u>	<u>95.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

The assumptions used in accounting for the pension plans are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
Discount rate	5.5%	5.5%	6.7%
Rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%
Inflation increase	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.2%	6.5%	5.8%

For the valuation at 31 March 2011, the mortality assumptions used are the SAPS base table, in particular S1PMA for males, S1PFA for females and the Light table for members of the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan, with a scaling factor of 90% for males and 115% for females for all members. There is an allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI (2010) projections and an allowance for long term improvements of 1.00% per annum.

For the valuations at 31 March 2010 and 2009, the mortality assumptions used are “92 series” base table (based on a year of use of 2009), with medium cohort improvements applied from 2005, and an underpin to future mortality improvements of 1% p.a. for males and 0.5% for females. In addition there is a scaling factor of 135% (males and females) for the Jaguar Pension Plan and Land Rover Pension Scheme, and 110% (males)/115% (females) for the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan.

Changes in the mortality assumptions used in the current period compared to the prior period have increased the liability by £283.7 million in the year.

Pension plans asset allocation by category is as follows:

Asset category	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
Debt	62%	47%	62%
Equities	29%	51%	35%
Others	9%	2%	3%

The expected return on assets assumptions are derived by considering the expected long-term rates of return on plan investments. The overall rate of return is a weighted average of the expected returns of the individual investments made in the group plans. The long-term rates of return on equities are derived from considering current risk free rates of return with the addition of an appropriate future risk premium from an analysis of historic returns in various countries. The long-term rates of return on bonds are set in line with market yields currently available at the statement of financial position date.

The expected net periodic pension cost for the year ended 31 March 2012 is £100.1 million. The group expects to contribute £116.5 million to its plans in the year ended 31 March 2012.

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30 Employee benefits (Continued)

Defined contribution plan

The group's contribution to defined contribution plans aggregated £3.4 million, (2010: £0.2 million, 2009: £1.0 million).

31 Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course, the group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. The group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the group provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. Management believes that none of the contingencies described below, either individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the group's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Litigation

The group is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant and there are claims of £10.8 million which management have not recognised as they are not considered probable.

Other claims

There are other claims against the group, the majority of which pertains to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in the services by the group or its dealers.

The Group has not provided £1.3 million for tax matters in dispute as it is not considered probable that these will be settled in an adverse position for the Group.

Commitments

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature aggregating £451.5 million (2010: £216.3 million, 2009: £232.0 million) and £3.5 million (2010 and 2009 nil) relating to the acquisition of intangible assets.

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31 Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors which include obligations aggregating £689.0 million (2010: £431.0 million, 2009: £468.0 million) to purchase minimum or fixed quantities of material.

For commitments related to leases, see note 34.

Inventory of £66.7 million (2010: £94.4 million, 2009: Nil) and trade receivables with a carrying amount of £268.9 million (2010: £296.8, 2009: £164.0 million) and property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £463.4 million (2010: £714.8, 2009: £139.7 million) are pledged as collateral/security against the borrowings and commitments.

There are guarantees provided in the ordinary course of business of £23.3 million, of which £14.3 million are to HMRC.

32 Capital management

The group's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the group.

The group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The group's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The group monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the group.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components.

The following table summarises the capital of the group:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Equity	1,475.4	(462.8)	(926.8)
Short term debt	868.6	910.4	1,958.7
Long term debt	536.8	2,148.0	795.9
Total debt	<u>1,405.4</u>	<u>3,058.4</u>	<u>2,754.6</u>
Total capital (debt and equity)	<u>2,880.8</u>	<u>2,595.6</u>	<u>1,827.8</u>

33 Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the group and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

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.

(a) 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 2009:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	128.5	128.5	128.5
Unquoted equity instruments	0.3	0.3	—*
Trade receivables	439.3	439.3	439.3
Other financial assets—current	12.3	12.3	12.3
Other financial assets—non-current	32.8	32.8	32.8
	<u>613.2</u>	<u>613.2</u>	<u>612.9</u>

* the fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably measured.

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	1,482.7	1,482.7	1,482.7
Short-term debt	1,953.1	1,953.1	1,953.1
Long-term debt	769.5	769.5	769.5
Other financial liabilities—current	116.3	116.3	116.3
Other financial liabilities—non-current	34.0	34.0	34.0
	<u>4,355.6</u>	<u>4,355.6</u>	<u>4,355.6</u>

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2010:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	679.9	679.9	679.9
Short term deposits with bank	—		
Trade receivables	669.4	669.4	669.4
Unquoted equity investments	0.3	0.3	—*
Other financial assets—current	20.1	20.1	20.1
Other financial assets—non-current	73.3	73.3	73.3
	<u>1,443.0</u>	<u>1,443.0</u>	<u>1,442.7</u>

* The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably measured.

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	1,931.2	1,931.2	1,931.2
Short-term debt	904.9	904.9	904.9
Long-term debt	2,125.5	2,125.5	2,125.5
Other financial liabilities—current	142.3	142.3	142.3
Other financial liabilities—non-current	29.3	29.3	29.3
	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,133.2</u>

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2011:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Derivatives not hedge accounted	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	1,028.3	—	—	1,028.3	1,028.3
Trade receivables	567.2	—	—	567.2	567.2
Unquoted equity investments	0.3	—	—	0.3	—*
Other financial assets—current	11.9	34.7	14.9	61.5	61.5
Other financial assets—non-current	68.5	—	—	68.5	68.5
	<u>1,676.2</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>1,725.8</u>	<u>1,725.5</u>

* The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably measured.

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accounts payable	2,384.8	—	2,384.8	2,384.8
Short-term debt	863.4	—	863.4	863.4
Long-term debt	518.1	—	518.1	520.3
Other financial liabilities—current	127.7	5.2	132.9	132.9
Other financial liabilities—non-current	20.4	—	20.4	20.4
	<u>3,914.4</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3,919.6</u>	<u>3,921.8</u>

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

All financial instruments held at fair value are valued using Level 2 valuation techniques.

Notes

1. The short term financial assets and liabilities, except for derivative instruments, are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.
2. The fair value of finance receivables have been estimated by discounting expected cash flows using rates at which loans of similar credit quality and maturity would be made as of March 31, 2011.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the group could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of 31 March 2011, 31 March 2010 and 31 March 2009 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

(b) Cash flow hedging

As of 31 March 2011, the group has taken out a number of cash flow hedging instruments. The group uses both USD/GBP forward and option contracts and USD/Euro forward contracts to hedge future cash flows from sales and purchases. The hedging risk management policy covers forecast sales and purchases up to 3 years into the future. At 31 March 2011, all derivative contracts have a maturity of less than 1 year.

The group also has a number of USD/Euro options which are entered into as an economic hedge of the financial risks of the group. These contracts do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IAS 39, so the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The time value of options is considered ineffective in the hedge relationship and the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

As at March 31, 2010 and 31 March 2009, there are no designated cash flow hedges.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

As per its risk management policy, the group uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast sales transactions. The fair value of such forward contracts as of 31 March 2011 was £29.5 million (Nil in period ended 31 March 2010 and 31 March 2009).

Changes in fair value of forward exchange contracts to the extent determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of the fair value change is recognised in income statement. Accordingly, the fair value change of net gain of £29.5 million was recognised in other comprehensive income during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Nil in period ended 31 March 2010 and 31 March 2009).

(c) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The group has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the group's business plan.

Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2011:

	US Dollar	Chinese Yuan	Euro	JPY	*Others	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets	206.3	279.3	209.7	40.3	364.9	1,100.5
Financial liabilities	(256.7)	(281.9)	(321.8)	(16.5)	(328.7)	(1,205.6)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	<u>(50.4)</u>	<u>(2.6)</u>	<u>(112.1)</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>(105.1)</u>

* Others include Russian Rouble, Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the Euro, USD, Yen and Chinese Yuan would result in an increase/decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £10.2 million, £4.6 million, £2.2 million and £0.2 million respectively for the year ended 31 March 2011.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2010:

	US Dollar	Euro	JPY	Russian Rouble	*Others	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets	280.7	150.8	23.4	25.1	164.4	644.4
Financial liabilities	(2,074.9)	(452.5)	(62.7)	(5.9)	(61.1)	(2,657.1)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	<u>(1,794.2)</u>	<u>(301.7)</u>	<u>(39.3)</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>103.3</u>	<u>(2,012.7)</u>

* Others include Singapore dollars, Swiss Franc, Australian dollars, South African Rand, Chinese Yuan, Thai baht, Korean won etc.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the Euro, USD and Yen would result in an increase/decrease in the group's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £3.0 million, £17.9 million and £0.4 million respectively for the year ended 31 March 2010.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2009:

	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>JPY</u>	<u>*Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Financial assets	44.5	48.0	26.7	103.6	222.8
Financial liabilities	(2,444.2)	(109.3)	(9.2)	(155.4)	(2,718.1)
Net exposure asset/(liability)	<u>(2,399.7)</u>	<u>(61.3)</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>(51.8)</u>	<u>(2,495.3)</u>

* Others include currencies such as Swiss Franc, Singapore dollars, Chinese Yuan, Australian dollars etc.

10% weakening/strengthening of the Euro, USD and Yen would result in a decrease/increase in the group's net loss before tax and net assets by approximately £0.1 million, £0.7 million and £0.1 million respectively for the year ended 31 March 2011.

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The group is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The group's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The group also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans.

In its financing business, the group enters into transactions with customers which primarily result receivables at fixed rates. In order to manage this risk, the group has a policy to match funding in terms of maturities and interest rates and also for certain part of the portfolio; the group does not match funding with maturities in order to take advantage of market opportunities.

The group also enters into arrangements of securitisation of receivables in order to reduce the impact of interest rate movements.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

As of 31 March 2011 net financial liability of £451.3 million (2010: £945.4 million) was subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £4.5 million (2010: £8.0 million) in the consolidated income statement.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The group's policy on liquidity risk is to ensure that sufficient borrowing facilities are available to fund ongoing operations without the need to carry significant net debt over the medium term. The group's principal borrowing facilities are provided by its parent group (Tata Motors Limited, India, the ultimate parent undertaking and the immediate parent company, TML Singapore Pte Limited) in the form of redeemable preference shares classified as debt. The quantum of committed borrowing facilities available to the group is reviewed regularly and is designed to exceed forecast peak gross debt levels.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

	31 March 2011					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <3 years	3 to <5 years	5 years and over
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long term bank loans and preference shares	518.1	686.5	25.4	213.8	149.0	298.3
Short-term borrowings	863.4	873.4	873.4	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities	23.9	27.6	5.2	5.3	13.6	3.5
Other financial liabilities	129.4	129.4	127.7	1.7	—	—
Accounts payable	2,384.8	2,384.8	2,384.8	—	—	—
	<u>3,919.6</u>	<u>4,101.7</u>	<u>3,416.5</u>	<u>220.8</u>	<u>162.6</u>	<u>301.8</u>

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

	31 March 2010					
	Carrying amount £m	Contractual cash flows £m	1 year or less £m	1 to <2 years £m	2 to <5 years £m	5 years and over £m
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured bank loans	1,221.9	1,341.0	871.6	15.2	273.6	180.6
Unsecured bank facility	13.0	13.0	12.0	1.0	—	—
	<u>1,234.9</u>	<u>1,354.0</u>	<u>883.6</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>273.6</u>	<u>180.6</u>
Finance lease liabilities	28.0	33.1	5.5	5.2	15.2	7.2
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	1,795.5	1,795.5	—	—	—	1,795.5
Other financial liabilities	143.6	143.6	136.8	6.8	—	—
Accounts payable	1,931.2	1,931.2	1,931.2	—	—	—
	<u>5,133.2</u>	<u>5,257.4</u>	<u>2,957.1</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>288.8</u>	<u>1,983.3</u>
	31 March 2009					
	Carrying amount £m	Contractual cash flows £m	1 year or less £m	2 to <5 years £m	3 to <2 years £m	5 years and over £m
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured bank loans	351.1	353.4	353.4	—	—	—
Unsecured bank facility	1,602.0	1,607.0	1,607.0	—	—	—
	<u>1,953.1</u>	<u>1,960.4</u>	<u>1,960.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Finance lease liabilities	32.0	38.6	5.6	5.5	14.9	12.6
Redeemable preference shares classified as debt	769.5	1,308.2	—	53.9	215.5	1,038.8
Other financial liabilities	118.3	118.3	110.7	7.6	—	—
Accounts payable	1,482.7	1,482.7	1,482.7	—	—	—
	<u>4,355.6</u>	<u>4,908.2</u>	<u>3,559.4</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>230.4</u>	<u>1,051.4</u>

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of investments classified as loans and receivables, trade receivables and finance receivables. None of the financial instruments of the group result in material concentrations of credit risks.

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £1,720.0 million (2010: £1,442.7 million, 2009: £612.9 million), being the total of the carrying amount of financial assets excluding unquoted equity investments.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2011, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2011</u> <u>Gross</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>Impairment</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Not yet due	531.9	—
Overdue <3 months	34.5	—
Overdue >3 <6 months	—	—
Overdue >6 months	10.9	10.1
	<u>577.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>

Included within trade receivables is £268.9 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other loans or receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at 31 March 2010, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2010</u> <u>Gross</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Impairment</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Not yet due	600.6	0.8
Overdue <3 months	60.8	0.2
Overdue >3 <6 months	21.3	14.8
Overdue >6 months	3.0	0.5
	<u>685.7</u>	<u>16.3</u>

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33 Financial instruments (Continued)

Included within trade receivables is £296.8 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

None of the group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables, there were no indications as at 31 March 2009, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

	<u>2009</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>£m</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Impairment</u> <u>£m</u>
Not yet due	366.7	1.5
Overdue <3 months	63.1	0.3
Overdue >3 <6 months	20.9	11.0
Overdue >6 months	4.4	2.9
	<u>455.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>

Included within trade receivables is £164.0 million of receivables which are part of a debt factoring arrangement. These assets do not qualify for derecognition due to the recourse arrangements in place. The related liability is in short term borrowings.

Derivative financial instruments and risk management

The group risk management policy allows the use of currency and interest derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. To the extent possible under IAS 39, these instruments are hedge accounted under that Standard.

The gain on hedged derivative contracts recognised in equity was £29.5 million. The loss on derivative contracts not eligible for hedging and recognised in the consolidated income statement was £1.1 million.

A 10% depreciation/appreciation of the foreign currency underlying such contracts would have resulted in an approximate additional gain/loss of £3.0 million in equity and a loss/gain of £0.1 million in the consolidated income statement.

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34 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Less than one year	10.5	7.8	6.7
Between one and five years	18.9	14.9	12.4
More than five years	—	—	3.5
	<u>29.4</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>22.6</u>

The group leases a number of properties and plant and machinery under operating leases.

Leases as lessor

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Less than one year	2.3	11.8	5.1
Between one and five years	0.3	0.2	0.2
More than five years	—	—	—
	<u>2.6</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>5.3</u>

The above leases relate to amounts payable in respect of land and buildings and fleet car sales.
The average lease life is less than one year.

35 Segment reporting

The JLR group operates in the automotive segment. The group has only one operating segment, so no separate segmental report is given.

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35 Segment reporting (Continued)

The geographic spread of sales and assets is as disclosed below.

31 March 2011	UK	US	China	Rest of Europe	Rest of World
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue	1,923.8	2,005.3	1,642.7	2,042.8	2,256.1
Segment assets	3,336.3	15.6	9.3	4.0	10.2
Capital expenditure	850.1	1.0	11.1	1.1	5.7
 31 March 2010	 UK	 US	 China	 Rest of Europe	 Rest of World
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue	1,536.7	1,266.7	635.2	1,666.0	1,422.7
Segment assets	2,874.1	15.4	0.6	5.4	16.6
Capital expenditure	744.6	4.3	0.3	0.6	1.5
 31 March 2009	 UK	 US	 China	 Rest of Europe	 Rest of World
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue	2,111.1	684.7	256.0	1,026.3	871.3
Segment assets	2,473.2	13.3	0.6	5.4	16.6
Capital expenditure	602.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.8

36 Related party transactions

The group's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd, associates and joint ventures of the company. The group routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business. The group enters into transactions for sale and purchase of products with its associates and joint ventures. Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

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36 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011.

	With associates 2011	With immediate or ultimate parent 2011
	£m	£m
Sale of products	—	38.7
Services received	34.0	—
Trade and other receivables	—	5.5
Accounts payable	10.5	—
Loans given	—	434.9

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010.

	With associates 2010	With immediate or ultimate parent 2010	With associates 2009	With immediate or ultimate parent 2009
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Sale of products	—	12.5	—	—
Services received	26.7	0.3	12.9	—
Loan transactions in the period	—	1,026.0	—	769.5
Trade and other receivables	3.6	0.6	—	—
Loans given	—	1,795.7	—	769.5

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011:

Compensation of key management personnel

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
Short term benefits	7.4	3.4	2.3
Post-employment benefits	0.3	0.2	0.3
	<u>7.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>

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37 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

38 Subsequent events

As part of the group's capital management and to ensure availability of long-term debt, the group has been identifying additional borrowing facilities.

On 19 May 2011, the company issued £1,000 million of listed bonds. The bonds are listed on the Euro MTF market, which is a listed market regulated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The bonds are fixed rate and £500 million denominated in GBP and £500 million denominated in USD. £750 million is due for repayment in 2018 and the remaining is due in 2021.

The bond funds raised will be used to repay both long and short term debt and provide additional cash facilities for the group.

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38 Subsequent events (Continued)

Parent Company Balance Sheet
at 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 £m	2010 £m	2009 £m
Non-current assets				
Investments	40	1,874.8	1,605.2	1,605.2
Total non current assets		1,874.8	1,605.2	1,605.2
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	39	3.7	0.9	0.1
Other Financial Assets	41	404.6	411.1	357.8
Total current assets		408.3	412.0	357.9
Total assets		2,283.1	2,017.2	1,963.1
Current liabilities				
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt . . .	43	434.8	—	1,408.5
Total current liabilities		434.8	—	1,408.5
Non-current liabilities				
Long term debt	43	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Total non current liabilities		157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Total liabilities		591.9	1,795.5	2,178.0
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Ordinary shares	44	1,500.6	644.6	283.6
Capital redemption reserve		166.7	—	—
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency		—	(371.2)	(462.0)
Accumulated reserves/(deficit)		23.9	(51.7)	(36.5)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		1,691.2	221.7	(214.9)
Total liabilities and equity		2,283.1	2,017.2	1,963.1

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38 Subsequent events (Continued)

Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Ordinary share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	Accumulated reserves/ (deficit)	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2010	644.6	—	(371.2)	(51.7)	221.7
Income/(loss) for the year	—	—	—	21.9	21.9
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	—	—	371.2	—	371.2
Cancellation of redeemable preference shares	—	—	—	48.8	48.8
Issue of ordinary shares	856.0	166.7	—	4.9	1,027.6
Balance at 31 March 2011	<u>1,500.6</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>1,691.2</u>

	Ordinary share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	Accumulated reserves/ (deficit)	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2009	283.6	—	(462.0)	(36.5)	(214.9)
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(15.2)	(15.2)
Foreign currency on change to presentational currency	—	—	90.8	—	90.8
Issue of ordinary shares	361.0	—	—	—	361.0
Balance at 31 March 2010	<u>644.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(371.2)</u>	<u>(51.7)</u>	<u>221.7</u>

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38 Subsequent events (Continued)

Parent Company Cash Flow Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(loss)	21.9	(15.2)
Adjustments for:		
Finance income/(expense) (net)	(21.9)	12.8
Net cash from operating activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(2.4)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Finance income received	2.8	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>2.8</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	—	370.3
Finance expense paid	—	(29.7)
Repayment of short term debt	—	(1,179.1)
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	—	841.7
Net cash from financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2.8	0.8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	0.9	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>3.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>

39 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010	Year ended 31 March 2010
	£m	£m	£m
Balances with banks	3.7	0.9	0.1
	<u>3.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>

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40 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	1,874.8	1,605.2	1,605.2
	<u>1,874.8</u>	<u>1,605.2</u>	<u>1,605.2</u>

The movement in investments in the period is due to the conversion of the functional currency of the company from USD to GBP. The company has not made any additional investments or disposals of investments in the year.

The company has the following investments in subsidiaries:

<u>Subsidiary Undertaking</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation and Registration</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Cars Limited . . .	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles
Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of motor vehicles

The shareholdings above are recorded at acquisition values in the company's accounts. Details of the indirect subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Jaguar Cars Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Land Rover Exports Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Export sales
Jaguar Belgium N.V.	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Hispania SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Austria GmbH	100%	Capital contribution €145,300	Austria	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover North America LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Cars (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Dormant
Jaguar Cars Overseas Holdings Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
The Jaguar Collection Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant

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40 Investments (Continued)

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Class of shares</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
The Daimler Motor Company Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Daimler Transport Vehicles Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
The Lanchester Motor Company	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
SS Cars Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Dormant
Jaguar Land Rover Japan Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Japan	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Korea	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Mexico SA de CV	100%	Ordinary shares	Mexico	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Group Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Holding company
Jaguar Landrover Portugal-Veiculos e Pecas, Lda	100%	Ordinary shares	Portugal	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Espana SL	100%	Ordinary shares	Spain	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Nederland BV	100%	Ordinary shares	Holland	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Auto Trade (Shanghai) Co Ltd.	100%	Ordinary shares	China	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Australia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Belux SA/NV	100%	Ordinary shares	Belgium	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Ireland Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	Ireland	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Italia SpA	100%	Ordinary shares	Italy	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Deutschland GmbH	100%	Ordinary shares	Germany	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Canada ULC	100%	Ordinary shares	Canada	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. . .	100%	Ordinary shares	South Africa	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover France SAS	100%	Ordinary shares	France	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover Brazil LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	Brazil	Distribution and sales
Jaguar Land Rover	100%	Ordinary shares	Russia	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts Limited	100%	Ordinary shares	England and Wales	Distribution and sales
Land Rover Parts NA LLC	100%	Ordinary shares	USA	Distribution and sales

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40 Investments (Continued)

In addition, the group has the following investments:

Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG	10% interest in the ordinary share capital
Jaguar Cars Finance Limited	49.9% interest in the ordinary share capital

The principal activity of Jaguar Land Rover Schweiz AG is the sale of automotive vehicle and parts. The principal activity of Jaguar Cars Finance Limited was the provision of credit finance. The company has been dormant in the period covered by these accounts.

41 Other financial assets

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Receivables from subsidiaries	404.6	411.1	357.8

42 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities either recognised or unrecognised.

43 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Others:			
Bank loans	—	—	1,408.5
Redeemable preference shares classed as debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Loans from parent	434.8	—	—
	591.9	1,795.5	2,178.0
Less:			
Current portion of bank loan	—	—	(1,408.5)
Current portion of parent loan	(434.8)	—	—
Long term debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Held as long term debt	157.1	1,795.5	1,795.5

Preference shares classified as debt

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend is payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

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43 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Continued)

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the par value of each share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. On redemption, the company shall pay the par value per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

The dividend on the preference shares has been waived by the shareholder in the current and preceding year.

The contractual cash flows of interest bearing debt and borrowings as of 31 March 2011 is set out below, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements. The analysis assumes the annual coupon rate of 7.25% will not be paid on the preference shares each year and the debt will be repaid at the maturity date.

	2011 £m	2010 £m	2009 £m
<i>Due in</i>			
1 year or less	434.8	—	1,408.5
1 to 2 years	—	—	—
2 to 5 years	—	—	—
More than 5 years	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
	<u>591.9</u>	<u>1,795.5</u>	<u>2,178.0</u>

44 Capital and reserves

	2011 £m	2010 £m	2009 £m
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>			
1,500,600,000 (2010 and 2009: Nil) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500.6	—	—
157,100,000 (2010 and 2009: Nil) 7.25% preference shares of £1 each	157.1	—	—
Nil, (2010: 1,001,284,322, 2009: 471,284,322) Ordinary shares of			
USD \$1 each	—	644.6	283.6
Nil, (2010: 27,222,877, 2009: 11,015,000) 7.25% non cumulative preference			
shares of USD \$100	—	1,795.5	769.5
	<u>1657.7</u>	<u>2440.1</u>	<u>1,053.1</u>
Held as equity	1,500.6	644.6	283.6
Held as debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5

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44 Capital and reserves (Continued)

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.

The holders of the preference shares are entitled to be paid out of the profits available for distribution of the company in each financial year a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend of 7.25% per annum. The preference share dividend shall be payable in priority to any payment to the holders of other classes of capital stock.

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the company available for distribution shall be applied first to holders of preference shares the sum of \$100 per share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of preference dividend.

The company may redeem the preference shares at any time, but must do so, not later than ten years after the date of issue. On redemption, the company shall pay \$100 per preference share and a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of preference dividend.

Preference shares contain no right to vote upon any resolution at any general meeting of the company.

Movements in share capital of the company

On 31 May 2010, 792,000 USD \$100 preference shares were cancelled.

On November 5 2010, 2,890,000 USD \$100 were cancelled and converted into short term debt.

On 31 March 2011, the remaining USD preference shares and USD ordinary shares were converted into the GBP ordinary shares and preference shares. A capital contribution reserve was set up as a result of this reorganisation.

Due to the conversion of the share capital of the company, the functional currency changed from USD to GBP.

45 Dividends

During 2011, 2010 and 2009, no dividends were paid or proposed on the ordinary shares. No dividend was paid or proposed on the non-cumulative preference shares.

46 Commitments and contingencies

The company does not have any commitments or contingencies.

47 Capital management

The company's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company.

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47 Capital management (Continued)

The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The company's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The company monitors the capital structure on basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the company.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts and finance lease payables. Equity comprises all components excluding loss on cash flow hedges and foreign currency translation reserve.

The following table summarises the capital of the company:

	2011	2010	2009
	£m	£m	£m
Equity	1,691.2	221.7	(214.9)
Short term debt	434.8	—	1,408.5
Long term debt	157.1	1,795.5	769.5
Total debt	591.9	1,795.5	2,178.0
Total capital (debt and equity)	2,283.1	2,017.2	1,963.1

48 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.

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48 Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) 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 2011:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other financial assets—current	404.6	404.6	404.6
	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>	<u>408.3</u>

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Short-term	434.8	434.8	434.8
Long-term debt	157.1	157.1	157.1
	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>	<u>591.9</u>

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2010:

Financial assets

	Cash and loans and receivables	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other financial assets—current	411.1	411.1	411.1
	<u>412.0</u>	<u>412.0</u>	<u>412.0</u>

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48 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	£m	£m	£m
Long-term debt	1,795.5	1,795.5	1,795.5

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are required to be measured by reference to the following levels.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Notes

1. The short term financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the company could have realised in a sales transaction as of respective dates. The estimated fair value amounts as of March 31, 2011 and 31 March 2010 have been measured as of the respective dates. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

(b) Cash flow hedging

As at March 31, 2011 and 31 March 2010, there are no designated cash flow hedges.

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48 Financial instruments (Continued)

(c) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity price, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities like interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

Create a stable business planning environment—by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations to the company's business plan.

Achieve greater predictability to earnings—by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement, equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

The company's operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the GBP:US Dollar rate as the company has USD assets and liabilities and a GBP functional currency.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the gross exposure as of the Balance Sheet date which could affect the income statement.

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48 Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure below as of 31 March 2011:

	<u>US Dollar</u>
	<u>£m</u>
Financial assets	434.8
Financial liabilities	<u>(154.6)</u>
Net exposure asset	<u>280.2</u>

10% appreciation/depreciation of the USD would result in an increase/ decrease in the company's net profit before tax and net assets by approximately £25.5 million.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2010:

	<u>US Dollar</u>
	<u>£m</u>
Financial assets	411.1
Financial liabilities	<u>(1,795.5)</u>
Net exposure liability	<u>(1,384.4)</u>

10% weakening/strengthening of the Euro, USD and Yen would result in a decrease/increase in the company's net loss before tax and net assets by approximately £138.4 million for the year ended 31 March 2010.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the cash flows as well as costs.

The company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The company also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like preference shares and short term loans.

As of 31 March 2011 net financial assets of £411.1 million (2010: £404.6 million) were subject to the variable interest rate. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in an impact of £4.1 million (2009: £4.0 million).

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of

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48 Financial instruments (Continued)

assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk consist of loans to subsidiaries.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was £408.3 million (2009: £412.0 million), being the total of the carrying amount of cash balance with banks and other finance receivables.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

None of the company's cash equivalents or other financial receivables, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

49 Related party transactions

The company's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Ltd., subsidiaries of Tata Sons Ltd., associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons (including Tata Motors). The company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011.

	With subsidiaries 2011	With immediate parent 2011	With subsidiaries 2010	With immediate parent 2010
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans from parent	—	591.9	—	1,795.5
Loans to subsidiaries	404.6	—	411.1	—

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49 Related party transactions (Continued)

There was no compensation paid by the company to the directors or to key management personnel.

Apart from the directors, the company did not have any employees and had no employee costs.

50 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is TML Singapore Pte Limited and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tata Motors Limited, India which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)

Unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Registered number 06477691

For 6 months ended 30 September 2013

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
For the three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)

	Note	Three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)			Three months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)		
		Trading result	Non- operating result	Total	Trading result	Non- operating result	Total
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue		4,612	—	4,612	3,288	—	3,288
Material and other cost of sales		(2,827)	—	(2,827)	(2,072)	—	(2,072)
Employee cost		(390)	—	(390)	(314)	—	(314)
Other expenses		(937)	—	(937)	(692)	—	(692)
Net impact of commodity derivatives		—	10	10	—	7	7
Development costs capitalised	2	259	—	259	218	—	218
Other income		96	—	96	51	—	51
Depreciation and amortisation		(216)	—	(216)	(119)	—	(119)
Foreign exchange loss	3	47	—	47	4	—	4
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	3	—	26	26	—	63	63
Finance income	4	9	—	9	8	—	8
Finance expense (net)	4	(13)	—	(13)	(11)	—	(11)
Share of loss from joint venture		(8)	—	(8)	—	—	—
Net income before tax		632	36	668	361	70	431
Income tax expense		(156)	(5)	(161)	(109)	(17)	(126)
Net income attributable to shareholders . .		476	31	507	252	53	305

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
For the six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)

	Note	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)			Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)		
		Trading result	Non- operating result	Total	Trading result	Non- operating result	Total
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue		8,709	—	8,709	6,927	—	6,927
Material and other cost of sales		(5,317)	—	(5,317)	(4,425)	—	(4,425)
Employee cost		(751)	—	(751)	(615)	—	(615)
Other expenses		(1,744)	—	(1,744)	(1,367)	—	(1,367)
Net impact of commodity derivatives		—	(9)	(9)	—	—	—
Development costs capitalised	2	501	—	501	433	—	433
Other income		109	—	109	60	—	60
Depreciation and amortisation		(418)	—	(418)	(240)	—	(240)
Foreign exchange loss	3	5	—	5	(9)	—	(9)
MTM on derivatives not hedge accounted	3	—	38	38	—	8	8
Finance income	4	18	—	18	16	—	16
Finance expense (net)	4	(46)	—	(46)	(25)	—	(25)
Share of loss from joint venture		(12)	—	(12)	—	—	—
Net income before tax		1,054	29	1,083	755	8	763
Income tax expense		(265)	(7)	(272)	(220)	(2)	(222)
Net income attributable to shareholders . .		789	22	811	535	6	541

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Three months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net income	507	305	811	541
Other comprehensive income:				
Cash flow hedges: effective portion of change in fair value of derivative instruments	657	(16)	817	(24)
Cash flow hedges: recognised in foreign exchange in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	(1)	353	(47)	277
Actuarial losses	(160)	(27)	(278)	(48)
Total comprehensive income before tax impact . .	1,003	615	1,303	746
Taxation impact	(138)	(79)	(137)	(54)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to shareholders	<u>865</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>692</u>

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Note	30 September 2013 (unaudited) £m	31 March 2013 (audited) £m
Non-current assets			
Equity accounted investees		48	60
Other financial assets		468	195
Property, plant and equipment		2,708	2,335
Intangible assets		3,854	3,522
Other assets		10	8
Deferred income taxes		279	508
Total non-current assets		7,367	6,628
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,975	2,072
Short term deposits		670	775
Trade receivables		817	927
Other financial assets	6	346	176
Inventories	7	2,084	1,794
Other current assets	8	123	435
Current income tax assets		26	30
Total current assets		6,041	6,209
Total assets		13,408	12,837
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		4,088	4,227
Short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt	14	273	328
Other financial liabilities	11	273	433
Provisions	12	370	335
Other current liabilities	13	328	482
Current income tax liabilities		74	192
Total current liabilities		5,406	5,997
Non-current liabilities			
Long term debt	14	1,790	1,839
Other financial liabilities	11	72	227
Deferred tax		106	86
Other liabilities		52	24
Provisions	12	1,427	1,125
Total non-current liabilities		3,447	3,301
Total liabilities		8,853	9,298
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Ordinary shares		1,501	1,501
Capital redemption reserve		167	167
Reserves	15	2,887	1,871
Equity attributable to shareholders		4,555	3,539
Total liabilities and equity		13,408	12,837

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the board of directors.

Company registered number: 6477691

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2013 (audited)	1,501	167	1,871	3,539
Income for the period	—	—	811	811
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	355	355
Total comprehensive income	—	—	1,166	1,166
Dividend paid	—	—	(150)	(150)
Balance at 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	<u>1,501</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>2,887</u>	<u>4,555</u>

	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Reserves	Total Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 31 March 2012 (audited)	1,501	167	1,257	2,925
Income for the period	—	—	541	541
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	151	151
Total comprehensive income	—	—	692	692
Dividend paid	—	—	(150)	(150)
Balance at 30 September 2012 (unaudited)	<u>1,501</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>1,799</u>	<u>3,467</u>

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited) £m	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited) £m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to shareholders	811	541
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	418	240
Loss on sale of assets	—	1
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss on loans	(52)	(8)
Income tax expense	272	222
Gain on embedded derivative	3	—
Finance expense (net of capitalised interest)	43	25
Finance income	(18)	(16)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss on derivatives	(38)	(8)
Loss received from associates	12	—
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities .	1,451	997
Trade receivables	110	116
Other financial assets	283	(26)
Other current assets	312	150
Inventories	(290)	(157)
Other non-current assets	(4)	(2)
Accounts payable	(132)	(18)
Other current liabilities	(153)	(20)
Other financial liabilities	(285)	8
Other non-current liabilities	41	5
Provisions	44	114
Cash generated from operations	1,377	1,167
Income tax paid	(266)	(157)
Net cash from operating activities	1,111	1,010
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Investment in associate	—	(1)
Movements in other restricted deposits	61	19
Investment in short term deposits	105	(375)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(570)	(350)
Cash paid for intangible assets	(533)	(471)
Finance income received	20	14
Net cash used in investing activities	(917)	(1,164)

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
(Continued)

	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	<u>£m</u>	<u>£m</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance expenses and fees paid	(84)	(92)
Proceeds from issuance of short term debt	47	4
Repayment of short term debt	(101)	(235)
Payments of lease liabilities	(3)	(2)
Dividends paid	(150)	(150)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(291)</u>	<u>(475)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(97)</u>	<u>(629)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,072	2,430
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>1,975</u>	<u>1,801</u>

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Notes
(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The information for the six months ended 30 September 2013 is unaudited and does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in Section 435 of the Companies Act 2006. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” as IFRS as adopted by the European Union (‘EU’). There were no difference between these accounts and the accounts for the group prepared under IFRS as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments held at fair value.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. There were no difference between those accounts and the accounts for the group prepared under IFRS as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as set out within the directors’ statement of responsibility section of the group’s annual report for the year ended 31 March 2013.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013, as described in those financial statements.

2 Research and development

	Three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Three months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total R&D costs	321	269	613	531
R&D expensed	(62)	(51)	(112)	(98)
Development costs capitalised	259	218	501	433
Interest capitalised	22	32	47	60
R&D tax credit	(23)	—	(23)	—
Total internally developed intangible additions . .	281	250	548	493

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc
(formerly Jaguar Land Rover PLC)
Notes (Continued)
(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

3 Foreign exchange

	Three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Three months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Trading foreign exchange loss	(2)	(17)	(47)	(16)
Foreign exchange gain on foreign currency denominated borrowings	49	21	52	7
Foreign exchange before mark to market	47	4	5	(9)
Gain on mark to market of foreign exchange derivative instruments not designated in hedge relationship	26	63	38	8
Total foreign exchange loss	<u>73</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>(1)</u>

Mark to market on foreign exchange derivative instruments represents economic hedges. These instruments, however do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under IFRS.

4 Finance income and expense

Recognised in net income

	Three months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Three months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Finance income	9	8	18	16
Total finance income	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(53)	(43)	(99)	(84)
Unwind of discount on provisions	4	—	4	(1)
Interest capitalised	27	32	52	60
Finance expense	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(25)</u>
Embedded derivative value movement	9	—	(3)	—
Total finance expense (net)	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(46)</u>	<u>(25)</u>

The capitalisation rate used to calculate borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 7.5% (six months to 30 September 2012: 8.1%)

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Notes (Continued)
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5 Allowances for trade and other receivables

Changes in the allowances for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
At beginning of period	10	13
Allowance made during the period	—	(1)
Written off	—	(2)
At end of period	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

6 Other financial assets—current

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Advances and other receivables recoverable in cash	9	24
Derivative financial instruments	252	31
Restricted cash	68	110
Other	17	11
	<u>346</u>	<u>176</u>

7 Inventories

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Raw materials and consumables	68	51
Work in progress	229	197
Finished goods	1,787	1,546
	<u>2,084</u>	<u>1,794</u>

8 Other current assets

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Recoverable VAT	64	378
Prepaid expenses	59	57
	<u>123</u>	<u>435</u>

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Notes (Continued)
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9 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

The income tax for the 3 and 6 month periods are charged at the best estimate of the effective annual rate expected to apply for the full year at each subsidiary undertaking.

10 Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in the period was £558 million (6 month period to 30 September 2012: £570 million) on fixed assets and £588 million (6 month period to 30 September 2012: £531 million) was capitalised as intangible engineering assets (excluding the R&D tax credit). There were no impairments, material disposals or changes in use of assets.

11 Other financial liabilities

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Current		
Finance lease obligations	5	5
Interest accrued	40	39
Financial instruments	48	206
Liability for vehicles sold under a repurchase arrangement	180	183
	<u>273</u>	<u>433</u>
Non-current		
Finance lease obligations	16	18
Other payables	—	1
Long term derivatives	56	208
	<u>72</u>	<u>227</u>

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12 Provisions

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Current		
Product warranty	352	317
Product liability	16	16
Provisions for residual risk	2	2
Other employee benefits obligations	—	—
Total current	<u>370</u>	<u>335</u>
Non-current		
Defined benefit obligations	946	658
Other employee benefits obligations	6	7
Product warranty	439	425
Provision for residual risk	14	13
Provision for environmental liability	22	22
Total non-current	<u>1,427</u>	<u>1,125</u>

Product warranty

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Opening balance	742	569
Provision made during the period	242	462
Provision used during the period	(189)	(287)
Impact of discounting	(4)	(2)
Closing balance	<u>791</u>	<u>742</u>

Product liability

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Opening balance	16	16
Provision made during the period	1	6
Provision used during the period	(1)	(6)
Closing balance	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

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12 Provisions (Continued)

Residual risk

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Opening balance	15	16
Provision made during the period	3	—
Provision used during the period	(2)	(1)
Closing balance	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>

Environmental liability

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Opening balance	22	20
Provision made during the period	1	3
Provision used during the period	(1)	(1)
Closing balance	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>

Product warranty provision

The group offers warranty cover in respect of manufacturing defects, which become apparent within a year and up to five years after purchase, dependent on the market in which the purchase occurred.

Product liability provision

A product liability provision is maintained in respect of known litigation which the group is party to. In the main these claims pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints.

Residual risk provision

In certain markets, the group is responsible for the residual risk arising on vehicles sold by dealers on leasing arrangements. The provision is based on the latest available market expectations of future residual value trends. The timing of the outflows will be at the end of the lease arrangements—being typically up to three years.

Environmental risk provision

This provision relates to various environmental remediation costs such as asbestos removal and land clean up. The timing of when these costs will be incurred is not known with certainty.

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13 Other current liabilities

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Current		
Liabilities for advances received	244	185
VAT	57	261
Others	27	36
	<u>328</u>	<u>482</u>

14 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
EURO MTF listed bond	1,790	1,839
Loans from banks	273	328
Finance lease liabilities	21	23
	<u>2,084</u>	<u>2,190</u>
Less:		
Current bank loan	(273)	(328)
Total short term borrowings and current portion of long term debt	<u>(273)</u>	<u>(328)</u>
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	(5)	(5)
Long term debt	<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,857</u>
Presented as long term debt	1,790	1,839
Presented as long term finance leases in non-current other financial liabilities . .	16	18

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15 Other reserves

The movement of reserves and accumulated deficit is as follows:

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension reserve	Profit & loss reserve	Total reserves
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2013	(383)	(197)	(800)	3,251	1,871
Net profit for the period	—	—	—	811	811
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(278)	—	(278)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity	—	817	—	—	817
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement	—	(47)	—	—	(47)
Tax recorded in other comprehensive income	—	(171)	24	—	(147)
Tax impact of items reclassified from other comprehensive income	—	10	—	—	10
Dividend paid	—	—	—	(150)	(150)
Balance at 30 September 2013	<u>(383)</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>(1,054)</u>	<u>3,912</u>	<u>2,887</u>

	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Pension reserve	Profit & loss reserve	Total reserves
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2012	(383)	(20)	(526)	2,186	1,257
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	236	236
Movements in employee benefit plan	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Cash flow hedges booked in equity	—	(118)	—	—	(118)
Cash flow hedges moved from equity and recognised in the income statement	—	21	—	—	21
Tax recorded in other comprehensive income	—	28	—	—	28
Tax impact of items reclassified from other comprehensive income	—	(5)	2	—	(3)
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>(383)</u>	<u>(94)</u>	<u>(531)</u>	<u>2,422</u>	<u>1,414</u>

16 Dividends

During the quarter ended 30 September 2013 no dividend was paid (quarter ended 30 September 2012: £150 million).

17 Employee benefits

Jaguar Land Rover Limited and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited (previously Land Rover), have pension arrangements providing employees with defined benefits related to pay and service as set out in the rules of each fund. The following table sets out the disclosure pertaining to employee

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17 Employee benefits (Continued)

benefits of Jaguar Land Rover Limited, Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited, UK and overseas subsidiaries which operate defined benefit pension plans.

Change in net pension liability

	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Year ended 31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Net pension liability at beginning of the period	(658)	(325)
Service cost	(88)	(118)
Interest cost	(131)	(253)
Actuarial loss	(276)	(462)
Expected return on assets	119	223
Employer contributions and other changes	90	168
Prior service costs	—	(6)
Change in restriction on asset and onerous obligation	(2)	115
Defined benefit obligation, at end of period	<u>(946)</u>	<u>(658)</u>

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (audited)
	£m	£m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(5,969)	(6,022)
Fair value of plan assets	5,026	5,365
Restriction on asset and onerous obligation	(3)	(1)
Net liability	<u>(946)</u>	<u>(658)</u>
Non-current assets	—	—
Non-current liabilities	(946)	(658)

The range of assumptions used in accounting for the pension plans in both periods is set out below:

	30 September 2013	31 March 2013
	%	%
Discount rate	5.0	4.4
Rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	4.0	3.9
Inflation increase	3.0	3.4
Expected rate of return on plan assets	5.0	4.7

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17 Employee benefits (Continued)

For the valuation at 30 September 2013 and 31 March 2013, the mortality assumptions used are the SAPS base table, in particular S1Nx A tables and the Light table for members of the Jaguar Executive Pension Plan. A scaling factor of 115% has been used for the Jaguar Pension Plan, 110% for the Land Rover Pension Scheme, and 90% for males and 115% for females for Jaguar Executive Pension Plan. There is an allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI (2012) projections and an allowance for long term improvements of 1.25% per annum.

IAS 19 (revised 2011) have impacted the accounting for the Group's defined benefit schemes, by replacing the interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest charge on the net defined benefit liability. The impact of retrospectively applying the accounting changes is not considered to have a material impact on the Group's Financial Statements and so the prior year results have not been restated. If the changes were applied retrospectively as at 31 March 2013, the Group's profit before tax would have decreased by £1 million.

18 Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course of business, the group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an on-going basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel wherever necessary. The group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the group provides a disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. Management believe that none of the contingencies described below, either individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the group's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Litigation

The group is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant and there are claims of £22 million (31 March 2013: £16 million) against the company which management have not recognised as they are not considered probable. The majority of these claims pertain to motor accident claims and consumer complaints. Some of the cases also relate to replacement of parts of vehicles and/or compensation for deficiency in the services by the group or its dealers.

Other claims

The Group had no significant tax matters in dispute as at 30 September 2013 or 31 March 2013.

Commitments

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature aggregating £455 million

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18 Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

(31 March 2013: £288 million) and £Nil (31 March 2013: £Nil) relating to the acquisition of intangible assets.

The group has entered into various contracts with vendors and contractors which include obligations aggregating £824 million (31 March 2013: £887 million) to purchase minimum or fixed quantities of material.

Inventory of £Nil (31 March 2013: £Nil) and trade receivables with a carrying amount of £211 million (31 March 2013: £242 million) and property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £Nil (31 March 2013: £Nil) and restricted cash with a carrying amount of £68 million (31 March 2013: £110 million) are pledged as collateral/security against the borrowings and commitments.

There are guarantees provided in the ordinary course of business of £1 million (31 March 2013: £Nil).

19 Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital are to create value for shareholders, to safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, convertible or non-convertible debt securities and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company's policy is aimed at a combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Total debt includes all long and short-term debts as disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements. Equity comprises all reserves.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	31 March 2013 (unaudited)
	£m	£m
Equity	4,555	3,539
Short term debt	278	333
Long term debt	1,806	1,857
Total debt	2,084	2,190
Total capital (debt and equity)	6,639	5,729

20 Related party transactions

The Company's related parties principally consist of Tata Sons Limited, subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited, associates and joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited (including Tata Motors Limited). The Company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

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20 Related party transactions (Continued)

The Company enters into transactions for the sale and purchase of products with its associates and joint ventures. Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

	Six months ended 30 September 2013		Six months ended 30 September 2012	
	With associates and joint ventures (unaudited)	With immediate or ultimate parent (unaudited)	With associates and joint ventures (unaudited)	With immediate or ultimate parent (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Sale of products	—	24	31	—
Services received	54	1	43	—
Services rendered	3	—	—	—

	30 September 2013		30 September 2012	
	With associates and joint ventures (unaudited)	With immediate or ultimate parent (unaudited)	With associates and joint ventures (unaudited)	With immediate or ultimate parent (unaudited)
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Trade and other receivables	17	2	1	—
Accounts payable	20	—	14	—
Dividend paid	—	150	—	150

	Six months ended 30 September 2013 (unaudited)	Six months ended 30 September 2012 (unaudited)
	£m	£m
Key management personnel remuneration	7	5

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Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

£400,000,000

5.000% Senior Notes due 2022

**Guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Jaguar Land Rover Limited
and Jaguar Land Rover Holdings Limited**

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4 February 2014
