

Registered number: 01447145

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2016



RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

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RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J M Pfab J P Steinbeck
Registered number	01447145
Registered office	Waterside Way Wimbledon SW17 0HB
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:01447145

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	22,031	-
Tangible assets	5	1,119,257	1,191,684
Investments	6	82	82
		<u>1,141,370</u>	<u>1,191,766</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		935,402	981,474
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	607,308	985,694
Cash at bank and in hand		4,095,781	4,921,896
		<u>5,638,491</u>	<u>6,889,064</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(243,690)	(673,541)
Net current assets		<u>5,394,801</u>	<u>6,215,523</u>
Net assets		<u><u>6,536,171</u></u>	<u><u>7,407,289</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		6,436,171	7,307,289
Total equity		<u><u>6,536,171</u></u>	<u><u>7,407,289</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account and directors' report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


J M Pfab
Director


J P Steinbeck
Director

Date: 02.06.2017

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	100,000	7,604,236	7,704,236
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(296,947)	(296,947)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(296,947)	(296,947)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	100,000	7,307,289	7,407,289
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(871,118)	(871,118)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(871,118)	(871,118)
At 31 December 2016	100,000	6,436,171	6,536,171

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Richard Wolf UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office and principal place of business is Waterside Way, Wimbledon, London, SW17 0HB.

The financial statements are presented in sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year that the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software	-	5 years
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2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.6 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the company has retained significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognises a financial liability for the consideration received. The asset and liability are not offset. In subsequent periods, the company recognises any income on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income or interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other external charges'.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 24 (2015: 24).

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015: £NIL).

During the year, key management personnel received emoluments £84,010 (2015: £73,672).

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
Additions	22,031
At 31 December 2016	<u>22,031</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>22,031</u></u>

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	1,350,355	504,885	1,855,240
Additions	-	29,205	29,205
Disposals	-	(38,396)	(38,396)
At 31 December 2016	<u>1,350,355</u>	<u>495,694</u>	<u>1,846,049</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	390,403	273,153	663,556
Charge for the year	19,007	77,478	96,485
Disposals	-	(33,249)	(33,249)
At 31 December 2016	<u>409,410</u>	<u>317,382</u>	<u>726,792</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>940,945</u></u>	<u><u>178,312</u></u>	<u><u>1,119,257</u></u>
At 31 December 2015	<u><u>959,952</u></u>	<u><u>231,732</u></u>	<u><u>1,191,684</u></u>

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Freehold	940,945	959,952
	<u>940,945</u>	<u>959,952</u>

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in associates £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 and at 31 December 2016	82
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>82</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>82</u>

In the opinion of the director, the aggregate value of the company's investment in a fellow subsidiary undertaking is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

7. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	578,453	950,860
Other debtors	4,104	8,832
Prepayments and accrued income	24,751	26,002
	<u>607,308</u>	<u>985,694</u>

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	28,700	198,744
Other taxation and social security	144,200	203,653
Other creditors	13,941	39,791
Accruals and deferred income	56,849	231,353
	<u>243,690</u>	<u>673,541</u>

Included in creditors less than one year is £830 (2015: £666) in relation to unpaid pensions liabilities.

9. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

10. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	594	338
	<u>594</u>	<u>338</u>

12. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Richard Wolf GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany. No group financial statements are drawn up by Richard Wolf GmbH.

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.

RICHARD WOLF UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

14. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the company's full financial statements was unqualified. Those financial statements were audited by Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP and the auditor's report thereon was signed by Christopher Shepherd (senior statutory auditor).