

Registration number: 08010218

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2019



Thomas Quinn
Statutory Auditors
The Station House
15 Station Road
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 5BH

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 to 7
Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	8
Consolidated Balance Sheet	9
Balance Sheet	10
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 to 25
Detailed Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	26 to 28

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Company Information

Directors Mr G Alexander
Mr J G J Alexander
Company secretary Mr J G J Alexander

Registered office 9 Marlin Park
Central Way
Feltham
Middlesex
TW14 0AN

Auditors Thomas Quinn
Statutory Auditors
The Station House
15 Station Road
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 5BH

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of marketing industrial laundry and dry cleaning equipment, conveying and packaging equipment, together with air quality monitoring equipment. The company also provides management services to companies within the group

Fair review of the business

The Directors' are pleased to present to present the financial statements of the year.

Turnover has increased in the year to £2.9m (2018 increased to £2.6m) as customers placed orders for projects that had previously been delayed.

Projects are continuing to be developed and the directors are expecting their hard work to be reflected in increasing the turnover in 2019/20.

We look to the following year in a positive light, and to continue to build on our reputation for quality products, honesty and excellent customer service.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group's principal financial instruments consists of bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purposes of these instruments is to raise funds to finance the group's operations. Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the group there is no exposure to price risk.

Approved by the Board on 16/09/19 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J G J Alexander
Director

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report and the for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors of the group

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr G Alexander

Mr J G J Alexander

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The group's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is as follows:

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and a return on its funds using a combination of business current and deposit accounts.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding from both time and credit limits.

Trade creditor liquidity risks are managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet payments as they become due using appropriate cash flow modelling techniques.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 16/09/19 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J G J Alexander
Director

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Renzacci UK Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

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


.....
Anthony Wright (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Thomas Quinn, Statutory Auditor

The Station House
15 Station Road
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 5BH

Date:.....16/9/19.....

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	2,922,828	2,572,974
Cost of sales		<u>(1,847,191)</u>	<u>(1,524,999)</u>
Gross profit		1,075,637	1,047,975
Administrative expenses		<u>(946,052)</u>	<u>(926,254)</u>
Operating profit	5	<u>129,585</u>	<u>121,721</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	346	264
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	<u>(3,096)</u>	<u>(6,957)</u>
		<u>(2,750)</u>	<u>(6,693)</u>
Profit before tax		126,835	115,028
Taxation	11	<u>1,342</u>	<u>(25,558)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>128,177</u>	<u>89,470</u>
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		<u>128,177</u>	<u>89,470</u>

The group has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

(Registration number: 08010218) Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	1,019,687	1,059,025
Current assets			
Stocks	14	103,823	203,115
Debtors	15	234,008	200,255
Cash at bank and in hand		284,167	193,917
		621,998	597,287
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(550,115)	(541,590)
Net current assets		71,883	55,697
Total assets less current liabilities		1,091,570	1,114,722
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(43,426)	(66,668)
Provisions for liabilities		(3,755)	(4,944)
Net assets		1,044,389	1,043,110
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	2,004	2,003
Capital redemption reserve		20	20
Revaluation reserve		96,820	96,820
Other reserves		49,544	49,544
Profit and loss account		896,001	894,723
Equity attributable to owners of the company		1,044,389	1,043,110
Total equity		1,044,389	1,043,110

Approved and authorised by the Board on 16/09/19 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J G J Alexander
Director

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited
(Registration number: 08010218)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	56,465	75,286
Investments	13	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,111</u>
		<u>57,576</u>	<u>76,397</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	887,089	892,714
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,956</u>	<u>7,956</u>
		895,045	900,670
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(45,943)</u>	<u>(44,819)</u>
Net current assets		<u>849,102</u>	<u>855,851</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		906,678	932,248
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	<u>(43,426)</u>	<u>(66,668)</u>
Net assets		<u>863,252</u>	<u>865,580</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2,002	2,002
Capital redemption reserve		20	20
Profit and loss account		<u>861,230</u>	<u>863,558</u>
Total equity		<u>863,252</u>	<u>865,580</u>

The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £124,570 (2018 - profit of £87,384).

Approved and authorised by the Board on 16/09/19 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J G J Alexander
Director

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		128,177	89,470
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	5	39,338	44,279
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	4	-	(1,430)
Finance income	6	(346)	(264)
Finance costs	7	2,904	5,128
Income tax expense	11	(1,342)	25,558
		168,731	162,741
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease in stocks	14	99,292	5,414
Increase in trade debtors	15	(33,702)	(21,598)
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	17	15,912	(5,925)
Cash generated from operations		250,233	140,632
Income taxes paid	11	(7,930)	(6,226)
Net cash flow from operating activities		242,303	134,406
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		346	264
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of other borrowing		(25,499)	(54,147)
Dividends paid		(126,900)	(114,016)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(152,399)	(168,163)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		90,250	(33,493)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		193,917	227,410
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		284,167	193,917

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		124,570	87,384
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	5	18,821	25,096
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	4	-	(1,430)
Finance income		(55,000)	(30,000)
Finance costs	7	2,904	5,128
Income tax expense	11	13,619	18,677
		104,914	104,855
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease in trade debtors	15	5,625	8,223
(Decrease)/increase in trade creditors	17	(36)	288
Cash generated from operations		110,503	113,366
Income taxes paid	11	(13,154)	(1)
Net cash flow from operating activities		97,349	113,365
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		55,000	30,000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments to finance lease creditors		(25,449)	(23,446)
Dividends paid		(126,900)	(114,016)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(152,349)	(137,462)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	5,903
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		7,956	2,053
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		7,956	7,956

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in UK.

The address of its registered office is:

9 Marlin Park
Central Way
Feltham
Middlesex
TW14 0AN

The accounts were authorised for issue on the date shown on the Auditors report.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March 2019.

The company has claimed exemption from presenting its individual profit and loss account as conferred by s408 Companies Act 2006.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the group's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The group recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities.

Tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Freehold land

Freehold property

Plant and machinery

Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

No depreciation is provided as the directors feel that the cost reflects the open market value

2% straight line

10% reducing balance

25% straight line

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

3 Revenue

The analysis of the group's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Sale of goods	<u>2,922,828</u>	<u>2,572,974</u>

The analysis of the group's turnover for the year by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Laundry equipment	2,882,828	2,572,974
Class 3	<u>40,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,922,828</u>	<u>2,572,974</u>

The analysis of the group's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
UK	2,882,828	2,571,660
Rest of world	<u>40,000</u>	<u>1,314</u>
	<u>2,922,828</u>	<u>2,572,974</u>

4 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the group's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>1,430</u>

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	39,338	44,279
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,430)</u>

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income on bank deposits	<u>346</u>	<u>264</u>

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,904	5,128
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	192	1,829
	<u>3,096</u>	<u>6,957</u>

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	380,063	377,693
Social security costs	40,688	39,722
Other short-term employee benefits	15,609	17,929
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	19,191	19,191
	<u>455,551</u>	<u>454,535</u>

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Administration and support	6	6
Sales	7	7
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration	7,500	7,500
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	18,000	18,000
	<u>25,500</u>	<u>25,500</u>

10 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of these financial statements	7,500	7,500
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>5,236</u>	<u>8,267</u>

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

11 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(153)	24,450
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>(1,189)</u>	<u>1,108</u>
Tax (receipt)/expense in the income statement	<u><u>(1,342)</u></u>	<u><u>25,558</u></u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	<u>126,835</u>	<u>115,028</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	24,099	21,855
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	6,754	2,319
Tax decrease from effect of adjustment in research and development tax credit	(32,195)	-
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,384</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	<u><u>(1,342)</u></u>	<u><u>25,558</u></u>

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

12 Tangible assets

Group

	Land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	950,000	169,871	161,525	1,281,396
At 31 March 2019	950,000	169,871	161,525	1,281,396
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	42,000	74,167	106,204	222,371
Charge for the year	6,000	26,583	6,755	39,338
At 31 March 2019	48,000	100,750	112,959	261,709
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	902,000	69,121	48,566	1,019,687
At 31 March 2018	908,000	95,704	55,321	1,059,025

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £902,000 (2018 - £908,000) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Company

	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2018	100,590	100,590
At 31 March 2019	100,590	100,590
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2018	25,304	25,304
Charge for the year	18,821	18,821
At 31 March 2019	44,125	44,125
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	56,465	56,465
At 31 March 2018	75,286	75,286

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

13 Investments

Group

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the group holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2019	2018
Subsidiary undertakings				
Renzacci (UK) Plc*	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Renzacci (UK) Logistics Limited*		Ordinary	100%	100%
	UK			

* indicates direct investment of the company

Subsidiary undertakings

The principal activity of Renzacci (UK) Plc is Marketing industrial laundry and dry cleaning equipment

The principal activity of Renzacci (UK) Logistics Limited is Investment company

Company

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,111</u>
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2018		<u>1,111</u>
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019		<u>1,111</u>
At 31 March 2018		<u>1,111</u>

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

14 Stocks

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Other inventories	<u>103,823</u>	<u>203,115</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Group

15 Debtors

		Group		Company	
	Note	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		205,502	149,281	-	-
Amounts owed by related parties		-	-	885,213	890,838
Other debtors		14,349	19,509	1,876	1,876
Prepayments		<u>14,157</u>	<u>31,465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		234,008	200,255	887,089	892,714
Less non-current portion		<u>-</u>	<u>(6,127)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current trade and other debtors		<u>234,008</u>	<u>194,128</u>	<u>887,089</u>	<u>892,714</u>

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

Group

£Nil (2018 - £6,127) of Finance leases is classified as non current.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank	<u>284,167</u>	<u>193,917</u>	<u>7,956</u>	<u>7,956</u>

17 Creditors

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

		Group		Company	
	Note	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year					
Loans and borrowings	20	23,242	22,546	23,242	22,546
Trade creditors		358,885	365,312	276	276
Social security and other taxes		132,146	112,088	721	758
Other payables		6,848	4,567	2,501	2,501
Accrued expenses		9,825	9,825	34	34
Corporation tax liability	11	19,169	27,252	19,169	18,704
		<u>550,115</u>	<u>541,590</u>	<u>45,943</u>	<u>44,819</u>
Due after one year					
Loans and borrowings	20	<u>43,426</u>	<u>66,668</u>	<u>43,426</u>	<u>66,668</u>

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £19,191 (2018 - £19,191).

19 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	15,800	1,580.00	15,800	1,580.00
A Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	2,222	22.22	2,222	22.22
B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	4,000	400.00	4,000	400.00
	<u>22,022</u>	<u>2,002</u>	<u>22,022</u>	<u>2,002</u>

20 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings				
Finance lease liabilities	<u>43,426</u>	<u>66,668</u>	<u>43,426</u>	<u>66,668</u>

Renzacci UK Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Current loans and borrowings				
Finance lease liabilities	<u>23,242</u>	<u>22,546</u>	<u>23,242</u>	<u>22,546</u>

21 Dividends

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interim dividend of £Nil (2018 - £28.50) per ordinary share	<u>126,900</u>	<u>114,016</u>

22 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is G Alexander.