

Registration number: NI025520

J.B. Plant Hire Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022



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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The director presents their strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company was the hire of plant and tools to both the business and domestic market. As explained below, the Company became dormant on 31 March 2022.

Review of the business

The Company operates in a competitive environment within a distinct geographic area of the UK and offers a local service that matches the needs of the plant and tool hire customer base that it supports.

Customers are able to either hire plant, access equipment, welfare units and tools on a short-term hire basis or purchase outright.

On 31 March 2022, the trade, assets and liabilities of the Company were transferred to Balloo Hire Centre Limited and the Company became dormant.

Turnover for the twelve months to 31 December 2022 was £547,853 compared to £2,057,420 for the ten months to 31 December 2021. Profit before tax for the twelve months to 31 December 2022 was £237,810 compared to £667,456 for the ten months to 31 December 2021.

The immediate parent company, Briggs Equipment UK Limited, has taken advantage of the exemption set out in Section 479C (Audit Exemption) of the Companies Act 2006 and adopted to file unaudited accounts.

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks which include foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The procedures implemented to effectively manage these risks are detailed below.

Liquidity risk

Appropriate cash flow forecasts are prepared to assess the Company's cash requirements. The Company proactively assesses and manages its cash requirements and its available facilities to ensure sufficient funds are available at all times.

Credit risk

The effects of credit risk are controlled as the Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is proactively monitored and is subject to a limit, which is regularly reassessed. The Board receives regular reports on amounts due and amounts significantly overdue and takes appropriate actions as required.

Approved and authorised by the director on 18 September 2023

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The director presents their report and the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Director of the Company

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements, was as follows:

P B Jones

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and the applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The company maintains a policy of regular consultation and discussion with its employees by means of periodic meetings and newsletters on a wide range of issues that are likely to affect their interests and ensure that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of the Company.

Director's liabilities

The Company maintained throughout the period, and at the date of approval of the financial statements, liability insurance for its director and officers. This is a qualifying provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 the financial statements, the director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the director on 18 September 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

| | Note | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|--|------|--|--|
| _ | | | _ |
| Turnover | 5 | 547,853 | 2,057,420 |
| Cost of sales | | (225,867) | (604,676) |
| Gross profit | | 321,986 | 1,452,744 |
| Administrative expenses | | (104,258) | (837,384) |
| Other operating income | 6 | 20,082 | 50,183 |
| Operating profit | 7 | 237,810 | 665,543 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 10 | | 1,913 |
| Profit before tax | | 237,810 | 667,456 |
| Tax on profit | . 11 | 101,923 | 40,035 |
| Profit for the financial year | | 339,733 | 707,491 |

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31 December 2021 has been restated for the classification of rental equipment depreciation. This was previously included in administrative expenses but has been reclassified to cost of sales in line with the immediate parent company's accounting policies.

(Registration number: NI025520)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

| | | Year ended 31 December 2022 | Period ended 31 December 2021 |
|--|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Note | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 12 | - | 3,015,772 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year | 13 | 6,487,589 | 462,206 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | | 2,258,325 |
| | | 6,487,589 | 2,720,531 |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year | 14 | (132,006) | (284,003) |
| Net current assets | | 6,355,583 | 2,436,528 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 6,355,583 | 5,452,300 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 15 | | (163,132) |
| Net assets | | 6,355,583 | 5,289,168 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| Retained earnings | | 6,355,581 | 5,289,166 |
| Total equity | | 6,355,583 | 5,289,168 |

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved and authorised by the director on 18 September 2023

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

| At 1 March 2021 | Share capital £ | Revaluation reserve £ | Retained earnings £ 4,581,675 | Total £ 4,581,677 |
|--|--------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| | | <u>·</u> | 4,361,073 | 4,301,077 |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | - | | 707,491 | 707,491 |
| At 31 December 2021 | 2 | - | 5,289,166 | 5,289,168 |
| | | Davidontian | D.A.C. | |
| | Share capital £ | Revaluation reserve £ | Retained earnings £ | Total £ |
| At 1 January 2022 | Share capital £ | *************************************** | | Total £ 5,289,168 |
| At 1 January 2022 Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | £ | *************************************** | earnings £ | £ |
| Profit and total comprehensive | £ | *************************************** | earnings £ 5,289,166 | £ 5,289,168 |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | £ | reserve £ | earnings £ 5,289,166 | 5,289,168 339,733 |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The principal activity of J.B. Plant Hire Limited ("the Company") was the hire of plant and tools to both the business and domestic market. The Comapny became dormant on 31 March 2022.

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom and domiciled in Northern Ireland. The address of its registered office is 31 Sydenham Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT3 9DH.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 18 September 2023.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of J.B. Plant Hire Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

Disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

Under FRS102 paragraph 1.12(b), the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its immediate parent company as at 31 December 2022, Briggs Equipment UK Limited, includes the Company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

Under FRS102 paragraph 33.1A, the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned by its immediate parent company as at 31 December 2022.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company 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.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting year. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

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 financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at revalued cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Leasehold improvements, plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and computer hardware are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Rental equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Rental equipment is transferred into tangible assets from inventories at the inception of the associated rental contract and transferred back to inventories at the conclusion of the contract.

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
Rental equipment
Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate 15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance

Freehold property is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Rental equipment is transferred into tangible assets from inventories at the inception of the associated rental contract and transferred back to inventories at the conclusion of the contract.

An amount equal to the difference between the net book value and the previous valuation is transferred from the revaluation reserve to profit and loss reserves.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Company management and the director make estimates and assumptions about the future. These estimates and assumptions impact recognised assets and liabilities, as well as revenue and expenses and other disclosures. These estimates are based on historical experience and on various assumptions considered reasonable under the prevailing conditions. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise. The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year include:

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

· Tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible assets are recognised at cost, less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and any impairments. Amortisation and depreciation take place over the estimated useful life, down to the assessed residual value. The carrying amount of the Company's fixed assets is tested as soon as changed conditions show that a need for impairment has arisen. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Leases

All customer leases are treated as operating leases however if a contract is larger and more complex, management considers the nature and criteria of the contract to determine the classification of the lease. The Company retains the right to change assets during the course of a lease. The repair and maintenance requirements are at the risk of the Company and there is no right to purchase the asset from the Company at the end of the lease period. Any extensions to leases are solely at the Company's discretion and at rates proposed by the Company at the end of the lease.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Depreciation (note 12)

Depreciation is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate cost to the assets' residual values over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

5 Turnover

The turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the Company being that of the hire of plant and tools to both the business and domestic market.

Analysis of turnover by geography:

| United Kingdom | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ 547,853 | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ 2,057,420 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | <u> </u> | 2,007,420 |
| Analysis of turnover by category: | | |
| • | Year ended | Period ended |
| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
| Services | £ 547,853 | £ 2,057,420 |
| OEI VICES | | |
| 6 Other operating income | | |
| The analysis of the Company's other operating income for the year i | s as follows: | |
| | Year ended 31 December 2022 | Period ended 31 December 2021 |
| | £ | £ |
| Other operating income | 20,082 | 50,183 |
| 7 Operating profit | | |
| Arrived at after charging/(crediting): | | |
| | Year ended 31 December 2022 | Period ended 31 December 2021 |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | £ 150,366 | £ 380,003 |
| Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets | (116,078) | (54,015) |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

8 Staff costs

| The aggregate payroli costs were as follows: | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| | | Period ended |
| | 31 December | 31 December |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | • | r |

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wages and salaries | 154,776 | 445,076 |
| Other pension costs | 7,262 | 133,188 |
| | 162,038 | 578,264 |

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £7,262 (2021: £133,188).

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, was:

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 No. | Period ended 31 December 2021 No. |
|----------------|--|--|
| Operational | 8 | 18 |
| Administration | 1 | 3 |
| | 9 | 21 |

9 Director's remuneration

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:

| | Year ended | Period ended |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 31 December | 31 December |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | £ | £ |
| Remuneration | - | 113,000 |

10 Other interest receivable and similar income

| | Year ended | Period ended |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 31 December | 31 December |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | £ | £ |
| Interest on cash and cash equivalents | | 1,913 |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Taxation

(a) Tax expense included in the statement of comprehensive income

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|--|--|--|
| Current tax: | | |
| UK Corporation tax on profits for the period | 41,685 | 123,097 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | 19,524 | <u> </u> |
| Total current tax | 61,209 | 123,097 |
| Deferred tax: | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (219,729) | (163,132) |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | 56,597 | <u> </u> |
| Total deferred tax | (163,132) | (163,132) |
| Tax on profit | (101,923) | (40,035) |

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of tax in the UK (2021 - lower) of 19% (2021 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|--|--|--|
| Profit before tax | 237,810 | 667,456 |
| Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK | 45,184 | 126,834 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | (296) | - |
| UK deferred tax credit relating to changes in tax rates or laws | (163,132) | (163,132) |
| Movement in adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years | 19,524 | - |
| Other timing differences | (3,20 <u>3)</u> | (3,737) |
| Total tax credit for the year | (101,923) | (40,035) |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

12 Tangible assets

| | Freehold land and buildings £ | Rental equipment £ | Plant and machinery £ | Fixtures and fittings | Total £ |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Cost | • | • | | | |
| At 1 January 2022 | 88,688 | 7,016,991 | 371,243 | 35,768 | 7,512,690 |
| Additions | • | 49,000 | - | - | 49,000 |
| Disposals | • | (563,054) | - | - | (563,054) |
| Transferred to Balloo Hire Centre Limited | (88,688) | (6,438,411) | (371,243) | (35,768) | (6,934,110) |
| Fair value revaluations | <u>-</u> | (64,526) | | <u>.</u> | (64,526) |
| At 31 December 2022 | | | | | <u> </u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2022 | - | 4,266,781 | 207,110 | 23,925 | 4,496,916 |
| Charge for the year | | 143,818 | 6,079 | 469 | 150,366 |
| Disposals | • | (407,532) | | - | (407,532) |
| Transferred to Balloo Hire Centre Limited | • | (3,211,859) | (213,189) | (23,494) | (3,448,542) |
| Fair value revaluations | | (791,208) | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | (791,208) |
| At 31 December 2022 | <u> </u> | | <u>-</u> | <u> </u> | |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2022 | <u> </u> | | - | _ | |
| At 31 December 2021 | 88,686 | 2,750,210 | 164,133 | 12,743 | 3,015,772 |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

12 Tangible assets (continued)

Fixed assets are included at revalued cost to the Company.

13 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Trade debtors | - | 459,697 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 6,487,589 | - |
| Prepayments | <u> </u> | 2,509 |
| | 6,487,589 | 462,206 |

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Trade creditors | • | 21,121 |
| Social security and other taxes | 132,006 | 242,046 |
| Loans and borrowings | - | 2 |
| Accruals and deferred income | <u>-</u> _ | 20,834 |
| | 132,006 | 284,003 |

15 Provisions for liabilities

| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
|---|--|--|
| As at the start of the year/period | 163,132 | 310,416 |
| Credited to the statement of comprehensive income | (163,132) | (147,284) |
| As at the end of the year/period | | 163,132 |

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

16 Deferred tax

Deferred tax consists of the following deferred tax liabilities:

| Accelerated capital allowances | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ 163,132 |
|---|--|---|
| | Year ended 31 December 2022 £ | Period ended 31 December 2021 £ |
| As at the start of the year/period | 163,132 | 310,416 |
| Credited to the statement of comprehensive income | (163,132) | (147,284) |
| As at the end of the year/period | • | 163,132 |
| 17 Share capital | | |

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

| Allotton, oblice up and raily paid o | Year ended 31 December 2022 | | Period ended 31 December 2021 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| Allotted and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each of £1 each | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

There were no changes to share capital during the year.

18 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 102 and not disclosed transactions or balances with companies that are fellow wholly owned subsidiaries of Sammons Enterprises Inc.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

19 Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking is Briggs Equipment UK Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The smallest company to consolidate the results of the Company is Briggs Equipment UK Limited and the accounts are available from Briggs Equipment UK Limited, Orbital 7, Orbital Way, Cannock WS11 8XW

The largest company to consolidate the results of the Company is Sammons Enterprises Inc. however accounts are not publicly available.