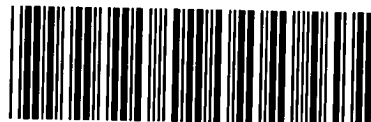


Univar Solutions UK Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2020

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Company Information

Registered Number of Incorporation

00139876

Directors

S Duyfjes

R Hayes

P Bryant

N Perkins (appointed with effect from 17 February 2020)

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

1 Bridgewater Place

Water Lane

Leeds

LS11 5QR

Registered Office

Aquarius House

6 Mid Point Business Park

Thornbury

Bradford

BD3 7AY

Bankers

Bank of America Merrill Lynch

5 Canada Square

London

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review and principal activities

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Univar UK Limited; an immediate holding company in the Univar Solutions Inc group. Univar Solutions Inc is the ultimate parent undertaking, a company registered on the NYSE.

The company's principal activities are the involvement in the sales, marketing and distribution of chemicals with the wider Univar Group. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the year under review. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the company's activities in the next year.

The company operates a product distribution agreement with Univar Solutions B.V., a fellow group company, whereby Univar Solutions B.V. undertakes the product procurement and sales transactions on behalf of the company, and the company acts as the distribution principal in the agreement and retains responsibility for maintaining customer relationships and arranging sales transactions.

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £9,569,000 (2019 – £26,754,000). The directors have not recommended a final dividend for the year. No interim dividend was paid.

Operating profit increased by £499,000 comparative to the prior year, as a result of further cost efficiencies achieved in the year.

Key performance indicators

The company's key financial indicators in the year were:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Turnover	35,495	35,239
Operating profit	11,140	10,641
Profit after tax	9,569	26,754
Net assets/Shareholder's funds	103,788	100,317
Current assets as % current liabilities	80.2%	47.3%

The increase in the Shareholder's funds during the year reflects the total comprehensive income of £3,436,000 (2019: £30,374,000) and the capital contribution of £35,000 (2019: £51,000) relating to share-based payments. The actuarial loss within other comprehensive income of £7,932,000 (2019: gain of £4,361,000) relates to the company's pension scheme, being the return on scheme assets being less than the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Average headcount in the year was 463 (2019: 528).

At Univar our commitment to the health and safety of our employees, contractors and visitors is unwavering. We have a safety record that we are proud of as we focus on keeping health, safety, security and environmental issues at the heart of our planning for all existing and new operations, products, processes and facilities. Through our implementation and maintenance of appropriate health and safety management systems and our strong, supportive safety culture, we will continue to improve in all aspects of our health, safety and wellbeing aspects.

2020 continued the theme of great safety performances in recent years. The TCIR of 0.12 (2019: 0.69) was comparable to the best of our peer organisations.

Note- Total Case Incident Rate (TCIR) is the U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) standardized methodology for calculating the rate of recordable injuries per 200,000 hours worked.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company's trading activities arise through the long term decline of the UK manufacturing base, new sourcing territories and price volatility of products for resale.

With the manufacturing sector under continued pressure there are still many examples of companies deciding to relocate to lower cost economies. This has the effect of increasing competition in the market, and ultimately increasing pressure on selling prices and service demands. Part of the response to this is to offer alternative, cost competitive products from new suppliers and striving for service excellence. The company continues to utilise the facilities of the Univar Group to access a wide range of product sources. Univar Solutions UK Limited also values its commercial relationships with market leaders in chemical manufacturing throughout the world allowing an unrivalled portfolio of products for all applications.

Internal organisation structures ensure key staff have early access to market information and exposure to price and supply issues allowing informed purchasing decisions to be made to both protect the company and obtain further competitive advantage.

Internal communication structures allow the dissemination of this information to those requiring it.

The company is a member of the Univar Company Pension Scheme (1978) ("the Scheme"); a multi-employer defined benefit and defined contribution plan. The inherent risks associated with the ongoing funding of this scheme are outlined in note 20 to the financial statements.

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020 and as a result has had a global impact on many companies, however Univar Solutions UK Limited has been able to maintain the same level of management services throughout, adapting to the new working environment. The sales performance of the wider group has continued to be strong in 2020. Management is continuously evaluating the efficacy of the COVID-19 virus and has concluded that it is possible the virus may have a negative impact on the results of future operations, but management believes that the company's impact of COVID-19 is limited.

Risk Management

Currency Risk

Management regularly monitor the company's currency positions and exchange rate movements and make currency decisions as appropriate. The group may take on forward exchange contracts to mitigate any material currency risks brought about by its trading activities.

Price Risk

The company constantly reviews both its own and supplier prices and, where appropriate, will use a range of suppliers to ensure that market prices for purchases are achieved.

Liquidity

Management control and monitor the company's cash flow on a regular basis, including forecasting future cash flows.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that party by failing to discharge an obligation. Group policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)

The Board of Directors' Statement on s172(1)

Under section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006 ('Section 172') directors must act in the way that they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of their company. In doing so, our directors must have regard to stakeholders and the other matters set out in Section 172. The information presented below comprises the Section 172 statement, which describes how the directors have had regard to these matters when performing their duties.

We have identified the stakeholder groups below as key to the success of the Company. In light of our objectives and strategies, our directors take steps to understand the needs and priorities of each stakeholder group and do so through a variety of mediums and channels.

The Board of directors ('the Board') is comprised of S Duyfjes, P Bryant and N Perkins. The Board meets as and when required. The directors communicate within their functional teams and cross functionally with the wider EMEA senior management team on a regular basis. Information from various business areas, with particular feedback on specific stakeholder groups, is relayed to the Board. The outcome of stakeholder engagement influences the formulation and ongoing review of the long-term strategy and financial planning to ensure that our approach continues to deliver sustainable returns and promotes reputational reward.

As part of the Board of directors' ('the Board') decision-making process, the Board considers the potential impact of decisions on relevant stakeholders whilst also having regard to a number of broader factors, including the impact of the Company's responsible business practices and the likely consequences of decisions in the long term.

The summary below details the interests of each of the relevant stakeholder groups and the approaches taken to engage them.

Investors – Our ultimate parent, Univar Solutions Inc.

As the owner of the Company, our ultimate parent's priorities are critical to us and their support allows us to implement our strategy and to achieve our long-term plans.

Key topics of engagement	How we engaged in 2020	Considerations and outcomes
<p>Key areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with all regulations; • Compliance with internal US Group policies; • Operating in an ethical manner; • Performance against the strategic and financial plan; and • Effective leadership to ensure the Company's long-term sustainability and ultimately deliver a return on investment. 	<p>We have open, frequent dialogue with our parent company senior leadership team through one-to-one meetings, function meetings and board meetings. A matrix reporting structure is in place with our parent company.</p> <p>Key parent company senior leadership members are directors of the UK Group holding companies.</p>	<p>Company enters into central procurement agreements on behalf of the UK group including leased assets, utilities etc to benefit from economies of scale, cost savings and efficiencies created for the Company and the Group.</p>

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)**The Board of Directors' Statement on s172(1) (continued)***Employees*

Our employees are critical to the delivery of our strategy and the future growth of the business.

Key topics of engagement	How we engaged in 2020	Considerations and outcomes
<p>Key areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of employees; • Encourage problem solving; • Offer wide range of training and development programmes; • Internal promotions to support long term and fulfilled careers. 	<p>Formal and informal communication including regular management communication, town hall presentations and daily morning operations meetings.</p> <p>The directors meet sector specific operating committees on a regular basis and will frequently take the opportunity to engage with the employees on site visits.</p>	<p>This process has allowed the company to keep employees informed on a timely basis of the revised working arrangements due to COVID-19,</p>

Customers

The company operates a product distribution agreement with Univar Solutions B.V., a fellow group company, whereby Univar Solutions B.V. undertakes the product procurement and sales transactions on behalf of the company, and the company acts as the distribution principal in the agreement and retains responsibility for maintaining customer relationships and arranging sales transactions.

Key topics of engagement	How we engaged in 2020	Considerations and outcomes
<p>Key areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on future, new and existing customer base. • Strive to develop enduring partnerships, drive continuous improvement and innovation into operations to drive long term relationships. 	<p>The directors take the time to understand the real and perceived needs of our customers, which they do through actively maintaining close relationships and engaging in regular customer surveys and feedback programmes.</p>	<p>Continuous improvement is at the heart of our operations, driving out waste and improving efficiencies for our customers.</p>

Suppliers

The core of Univar Solutions UK Limited's business is managing complex supply chain solutions for our customers and therefore it is essential to work with our suppliers in an ethical manner.

Key topics of engagement	How we engaged in 2020	Considerations and outcomes
<p>Key areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on suppliers to provide us with products and services which meet our stringent quality and performance requirements, which in turn allows us to fulfil our commitments to our customers. 	<p>On an operational level on a day-to-day basis we engage to ensure that our expectations are met from a quality and delivery perspective or at director level in relation to more strategic discussions.</p> <p>Agreements are entered into with key suppliers where appropriate and performance targets are regularly agreed with suppliers to align with our drive for continuous improvement.</p>	<p>The Company has instilled a culture of ensuring we pay suppliers in line with commercially agreed payment terms.</p> <p>We have strong codes of conduct in relation to anti-bribery and corruption, criminal finances, human trafficking and modern slavery legislation, this zero-tolerance culture being driven by the Board of Directors.</p>

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)**The Board of Directors' Statement on s172(1) (continued)***Our community and the environment*

We recognise that the business has an important role to play in its local community. We also acknowledge the impact of our business on the wider society.

Regulatory bodies

Key topics of engagement	How we engaged in 2020	Considerations and outcomes
<p>Key areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the highest standards of conduct; • Adopt principled and moral long term business practices, rather than aggressive policies focused on short term gains. 	<p>Number of our policies are published on our shareholders' websites, including our zero tolerance to ethical matters such as bribery and corruption, along with maintaining transparent and fair policies with each of our stakeholders.</p> <p>We maintain a regular dialogue with government bodies and regulators, and actively participate in various industry working groups and trade representative bodies.</p>	<p>Engaging in discussions regarding future policy development and planned regulatory changes, and to identify potential opportunities and risks for the business.</p>

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)**Energy and carbon report 2020 Univar Solutions UK Limited**

This report is provided to comply with the UK government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting.

GHG emissions and energy data for Univar Solutions UK Ltd	
	Year to
	31-Dec-20
ENERGY CONSUMPTION TO CALCULATE EMISSIONS	
Gas combustion Kilowatt Hours ('kWh')	947,770
Purchased electricity kWh	2,793,063
Commercial Vehicle fuel kWh	17,397,112
Transport fuel* kWh	49,625
Total energy consumption kWh	21,187,570
EMISSIONS	
Gas combustion tonnes CO ₂ equivalent ('tCO ₂ e') (Scope 1)	174
Purchased electricity tCO ₂ e (Scope 2, location-based)	651
Commercial Vehicle fuel tCO ₂ e	4,272
Business travel in employee-owned vehicles where the company is responsible for purchasing the fuel* tCO ₂ e (Scope 3) 1,710	12
Total gross emissions tCO₂e	5,109
Total product despatched (tonnes)	170,250
INTENSITY RATIO	
tCO ₂ e per 1,000 tonne product despatched	30.01

* Represents fuel used in personal cars on business use for which the company reimburses its employees following claims for business mileage.

Where relevant, emissions are reported on a 'Gross Calorific Value' basis.

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency in the period of the report

During 2020 information technology improvements enabled efficient remote team working, reducing the need to travel. Sustainability assessments were introduced to enable sites to benchmark best practice energy and carbon emission reduction measures.

Methodology

The emissions and energy data noted above has been collated, calculated and presented using the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard


Univar Solutions UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)

Future developments

The directors believe that the company is well positioned for growth, and continue to investigate all opportunities to improve the profitability of the business.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

C2BCDE7A34F047C...
P Bryant - Director
September 28, 2021

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Registered No. 00139876

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

S Duyffes

R Hayes

P Bryant

J Carr (resigned with effect from 17 February 2020)

N Perkins (appointed with effect from 17 February 2020)

Dividends

The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend this year (2019: nil).

Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of £6,861,000 (2019: £18,565,000). A letter of support has been obtained from the ultimate parent. In assessing the ability of the ultimate parent to support the company if needed the directors have received and reviewed a copy of the group managements going concern assessments which are produced as each set of quarterly results are released to the US market in accordance with ASC 205-40-50. The directors note that the US parent has considerable net current assets and very high levels of liquidity due to a combination of cash reserves and access to undrawn but committed facilities. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to 30 September 2022. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provision

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Strategic Report

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (strategic report and directors' report) Regulations 2013, the company has prepared a strategic report, which includes information that previously would have been included in the directors' report.

Disabled persons

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

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

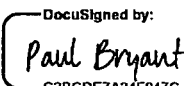
The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, each of the directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

C2BCDE7A34F047C...
P Bryant - Director
September 28, 2021

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, Strategic Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK 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 including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Univar Solutions UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Univar Solutions UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 24, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its 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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period from when the financial statements are authorised for issue until 30 September 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the 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 the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent auditor's report

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework, FRS 101, The Companies Act 2006 and the relevant direct and indirect tax laws and regulations in the UK. In addition, we conclude that there are certain significant laws and regulations which may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements relating to health & safety, employee laws and regulation and data protection.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through reading the board minutes and correspondence with UK tax authorities to identify if there are matters where there is a risk of breach of such frameworks that could have a material impact on the company.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering previous our experience with the company, inquiring with management and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and what entity level controls are in place. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how management monitors those controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk relating to revenue and management override of control.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations and framework identified above and to respond to the assessed risks. Our procedures included: journal entry testing where we leveraged our data analytics platform to review the entire population of journals to assist in identifying specific transactions to test being those that did not meet certain criteria, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions, enquires of company management and those charged with governance; and challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management by agreeing to supporting third party evidence wherever possible.

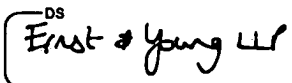
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

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.



Peter Buckler (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Leeds

September 29, 2021

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2019</i> <i>£000</i>
Turnover	3	35,495	35,239
Cost of sales		<u>(710)</u>	<u>(460)</u>
Gross profit		34,785	34,779
Distribution costs		-	-
Administrative expenses		<u>(23,645)</u>	<u>(24,138)</u>
Operating profit	4	11,140	10,641
Past service credit in pension scheme	20	-	18,880
Interest receivable and similar income	7	8,184	9,968
Impairment of investments	12	(192)	(3,679)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(5,409)	(7,502)
Dividend received		<u>185</u>	<u>3,856</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		13,908	32,164
Tax	8	<u>(4,339)</u>	<u>(5,410)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>9,569</u>	<u>26,754</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 43 are integral part of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Statement of other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£000	£000
Profit for the financial year		9,569	26,754
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain / (loss) on retirement benefit scheme	20	(7,932)	4,361
Deferred tax effect on retirement benefit scheme – current year	8	1,799	(741)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(6,133)	3,620
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>3,436</u>	<u>30,374</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 43 are integral part of these financial statements.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Balance sheet

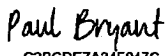
at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	13,524	14,109
Tangible assets	10	16,265	14,664
Right-of-use Assets	11	9,829	8,890
Investments	12	4,565	4,757
		<u>44,183</u>	<u>42,420</u>
Current assets			
Inventory	13	12	100
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	8,474	6,332
Cash at bank in hand		<u>19,318</u>	<u>10,215</u>
		27,804	16,647
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(34,665)</u>	<u>(35,212)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(6,861)</u>	<u>(18,565)</u>
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>28,974</u>	<u>28,471</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>66,296</u>	<u>52,326</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	<u>(8,448)</u>	<u>(7,562)</u>
Provisions for liabilities	16	<u>(15,096)</u>	<u>(12,554)</u>
Pension asset	20	<u>61,036</u>	<u>68,107</u>
Net assets		<u>103,788</u>	<u>100,317</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	25,000	25,000
Share premium account		826	826
Capital contribution		441	406
Profit and loss account		<u>77,521</u>	<u>74,085</u>
Total equity		<u>103,788</u>	<u>100,317</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 43 are integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Univar Solutions UK Limited (registered number 00139876) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on September 28, 2021

They were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 C2BCDE7A34F047C...
 P Bryant
 Director
 September 28, 2021

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Statement of changes in equity

at 31 December 2020

	<i>Called-up share capital</i>	<i>Share premium account</i>	<i>Capital contribution</i>	<i>Profit and loss account</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Balance as at 1 January 2019	25,000	826	355	43,711	69,892
Profit for the year	-	-	-	26,754	26,754
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,620	3,620
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	30,374	30,374
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	51	-	51
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>25,000</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>74,085</u>	<u>100,317</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2020	25,000	826	406	74,085	100,317
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,569	9,569
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(6,133)	(6,133)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,436	3,436
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	35	-	35
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>25,000</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>77,521</u>	<u>103,788</u>

Reserves of the company represent the following:

Share premium

Consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Capital contribution

This relates to share options issued by the parent undertaking to employees of the company and reflects the value of that contribution by the parent.

Profit and loss account

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101.

The financial statements of Univar Solutions UK Limited (the “company”) for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on September 28, 2021 and the balance sheet was signed on the board’s behalf by P Bryant. The company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The company’s registered office is disclosed in the company information on page 1.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and under the historical cost convention. The company’s financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounting policies that follow set out the policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 ‘Application of Financial Reporting Requirements’. Accordingly, as permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based payment*;
- (b) IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- (c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
- (e) the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;
- (g) the requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member and the compensation of key management personnel;
- (h) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of assets*.
- (i) The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.
- (j) The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 *Leases*.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Univar Solutions Inc. The group accounts of Univar Solutions Inc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 24.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Incremental borrowing rate used to measure lease liabilities

Where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, lease liabilities are discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. This is the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. This involves assumptions and estimates, which would affect the carrying value of the lease liabilities (note 17) and the corresponding right-of-use assets (note 11). To determine the incremental borrowing rate the company uses group determined rates, which in turn are based on recent third-party financing as a starting point, adjusted for conditions specific to the lease such as its term and security.

Taxation

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 8.

Decommissioning costs capitalisation

The company is required to recognise a provision in relation to costs of dismantling or removing an asset at the end of its useful life and restoring the site on which it has been located. Such expenses are capitalised as part of the cost of the item and depreciated prospectively over the remaining life of the item to which they relate. The company recognises the present value of the liability based on an estimate of the costs to decommission the assets. Given the nature of the costs there is an uncertainty over the timing and amount of the liability.

Share based payments

The company has equity-settled share options granted to its employees by its parent company and recognises the fair value of the services received in the income statement and a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of employee services received is measured using a recognised valuation model. The fair value is based on a number of assumptions and as such is a judgmental calculation.

Estimated impairment of goodwill

The recoverable amount of goodwill is based on value in use which requires estimates in respect of the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The key inputs to the value in use calculations are the discount rate and the future earnings growth.

Defined benefit pension scheme

The company is a member of the Univar Company Pension Scheme (1978) ("the Scheme"); a multi-employer defined benefit and defined contribution plan. The key financial and actuarial assumptions associated with the scheme liabilities are outlined in note 20 to the financial statements.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)***Significant accounting policies******a) Foreign currency translation***

The company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the company's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

b) Intangible assets

The definition of a group reconstruction is the transfer of the business of one group entity to another. Group reorganisations are accounted for using merger accounting. Under merger accounting, the carrying values of the assets and liabilities of the parties to the combination are not required to be adjusted to fair value on consolidation. Any difference between the nominal value of the shares issued and the fair value of any other consideration given, and the book value of the assets received is posted to a merger reserve and adjusted in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Expenses incurred to enable the group reconstruction to take place are not to be included as part of this adjustment, but are charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as part of profit or loss of the combined entity at the effective date of the group reconstruction.

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis over a period chosen by the directors, its useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the company does not amortise goodwill, but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment. The company is therefore invoking a 'true and fair view override' to overcome the requirement to amortise goodwill over its useful economic life in the Companies Act. If Goodwill were to be amortised over 20 years the annual charge would have been £1,019,000.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest (and where the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree) over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated shall represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not be larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Other intangible assets are capitalised at cost and amortised on a straight line basis of their useful economic lives. The carrying value of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Intangible assets (continued)

Amortisation is provided on all intangible fixed assets (excluding goodwill), on a straight line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Customer relations – 5 to 13 years

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end.

Amortisation expense is disclosed within administrative expenses in the income statement.

c) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, except land, on a straight line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Freehold buildings	–	1% to 15%
Leasehold properties	–	the unexpired period of the lease or such shorter period as is considered appropriate.
Plant and equipment	–	4% to 25%

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

d) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land & buildings: 3 to 52 years
- Plant & equipment: 3 to 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment and are reviewed if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

ii) Lease liabilities

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

The company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits and trade and other receivables. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance revenue in the income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, using the FIFO basis. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)***Significant accounting policies (continued)******g) Cash at bank and in hand***

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

h) Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

i) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The company participates in a multi-employer defined benefit and defined contribution plan, the Univar company Pension Scheme (1978) ("the Scheme").

The defined benefit section of the plan is operated on a basis which means that it cannot enable individual companies to identify their share of the underlying assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis so the company recognises the net asset of the pension scheme on the balance sheet (net of tax) as the sponsoring employer of the scheme. The service cost of providing retirement benefits to employees during the year is charged to the profit and loss account. The full cost of providing amendments to benefits in respect of past service is also charged to the profit and loss account. The expected return on assets of the scheme during the year based on the market value of scheme assets at the start of the financial year is included within interest payable and similar charges. This also includes a charge representing the increase in liabilities of the scheme being one year closer to payment. The difference between actual and expected returns on assets during the year are recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income together with expensed gains or losses on liabilities and changes in actuarial assumptions.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are payable.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services, excluding value added tax and other sales taxes.

Amounts receivable by the company under the product distribution agreement with Univar Solutions B.V., are recognised when the underlying sales transaction is complete, and are presented as turnover in the income statement.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)***Significant accounting policies (continued)******k) Provisions***

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the income statement in the period it arises.

l) Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of £6,861,000 (2019: £18,565,000). A letter of support has been obtained from the ultimate parent. In assessing the ability of the ultimate parent to support the company if needed the directors have received and reviewed a copy of the group managements going concern assessments which are produced as each set of quarterly results are released to the US market in accordance with ASC 205-40-50. The directors note that the US parent has considerable net current assets and very high levels of liquidity due to a combination of cash reserves and access to undrawn but committed facilities. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to 30 September 2022. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

m) Share based payments: share options

The company participates in a group share-based payment arrangement where the ultimate parent undertaking grants share options to certain employees of the company. Therefore the company measures the services received from its employees in accordance with the requirements applicable to equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on directors' best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity as a capital contribution. Where share-based payment award vests in instalments, each instalment is accounted for as a separate arrangement ("graded vesting").

At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions (the "original fair value") and under the modified terms and conditions (the "modified fair value") are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the balance sheet at cost less any provisions for impairment. The carrying value of investments is reviewed on an annual basis for any signs of impairment. When a provision for impairment is deemed necessary the resulting expense is charged to the profit and loss account.

o) Group financial statements

The company has not prepared group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a company which itself prepares group financial statements and so is exempt by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

3. Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, and is wholly attributable to the company's continuing principal activity.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Europe	35,495	35,239
	<u>35,495</u>	<u>35,239</u>

4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Audit of the financial statements	30	30
Depreciation of owned assets	1,701	1,692
Depreciation of leased assets	3,225	3,025
Amortisation of intangibles	586	586
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	44	17
Exchange rate loss/(gain)	(712)	2,238

5. Directors' remuneration

No remuneration was paid to the directors in the current year or preceding year for their services to the company. No directors accrued benefits under money purchase or defined benefit schemes.

The directors of the company are also directors of the holding company and/or fellow subsidiaries. The directors received remuneration for the year of £358,000 (2019 – £341,000) in relation to qualifying services as directors of this company, all of which was paid by Univar Solutions Inc, Univar Solutions AG and Univar Europe Limited.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

6. Staff costs

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Wages and salaries	16,299	17,031
Social security costs	1,586	1,647
Defined benefit pension costs	-	-
Defined contribution pension costs	1,362	1,591
Redundancy costs	118	-
Share based payments	35	51
Furlough credit received	(166)	-
	<u>19,234</u>	<u>22,320</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	No.	No.
Administrative	27	32
Sales and distribution	436	496
	<u>463</u>	<u>528</u>

7. Interest

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Interest receivable and similar income:</i>		
Group interest received	2,044	1,968
Bank interest received	6	15
Other finance income	6,134	7,985
	<u>8,184</u>	<u>9,968</u>

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Interest payable and similar charges:</i>		
Bank interest payable	1	5
Capital lease interest payable	558	631
Other interest payable	4,818	6,858
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	32	8
	<u>5,409</u>	<u>7,502</u>

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

8. Tax

(a) Tax charged in the income statement

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	926	239
Adjustments in respect of prior years	50	–
Total current tax	976	239
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,777	5,856
Change in tax rate	1,285	(616)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	301	(69)
Total deferred tax (note 8 (c))	3,363	5,171
Tax expense in the income statement	4,339	5,410

Tax charged to other comprehensive income

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,799)	741
Total deferred tax (note 8 (c))	(1,799)	741
Tax charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	(1,799)	741

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the income statement for the year is different to that at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 – 19.00%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	13,908	32,164
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 – 19.00%)	2,642	6,111
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	114	770
Income not taxable	(35)	(733)
Transfer pricing adjustments	(30)	(54)
Deferred tax rate changes	1,285	(616)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	351	(69)
Share options	12	1
Total tax expense reported in the income statement	4,339	5,410

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

8. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	(275)	(543)
Losses	(1,349)	(2,849)
Other timing differences	(8,082)	(4,750)
	<u>(9,706)</u>	<u>(8,142)</u>
Disclosed on the balance sheet		
Deferred tax liability (note 16)	<u>(9,706)</u>	<u>(8,142)</u>
The movement in deferred tax is summarised as follows	2020	
	£000	
Deferred tax provision at 1 January 2020	(8,142)	
Charge in the income statement	(3,062)	
Charge in other comprehensive income	1,799	
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(301)	
Deferred tax provision at 31 December 2020	<u>(9,706)</u>	
Deferred tax included in the profit and loss account	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	395	390
Losses	1,322	288
Pension	164	5,254
Other timing differences	(104)	(83)
RDEC	-	7
Change in tax rates	1,285	(616)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	301	(69)
Deferred tax expenses	<u>3,363</u>	<u>5,171</u>
Deferred tax included in other comprehensive income	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Pension	(1,799)	741
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	<u>(1,799)</u>	<u>741</u>

A deferred tax asset totalling £15,000 (2019 – £13,000) in respect of capital losses has not been recognised due to uncertainty over the future utilisation.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

8. Tax (continued)

(d) Factors that may affect future tax

The 2021 Budget included an announcement to increase the standard rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. It is expected this will be substantively enacted during Summer 2021. Since the rate increase was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, it has not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the balance sheet date. Had the 25% rate increase been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, the impact on the closing deferred tax balance at 31 December 2020 would have been to increase the deferred tax liability by £3,065,000.

9. Intangible fixed assets

	<i>Goodwill</i> £000	<i>Customer relations</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2020	9,836	5,870	15,706
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 December 2020	<u>9,836</u>	<u>5,870</u>	<u>15,706</u>
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2020	–	1,597	1,597
Charge for the year	–	585	585
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 December 2020	<u>–</u>	<u>2,182</u>	<u>2,182</u>
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2020	<u>9,836</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>13,524</u>
At 1 January 2020	<u>9,836</u>	<u>4,273</u>	<u>14,109</u>

The company carried out the impairment test of goodwill for the year ended 31 December 2020 and has not made an adjustment for this in the period.

The directors believe that, for goodwill allocation purposes, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets is the company as a whole.

The recoverable amount of the company is based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors covering a five-year period.

The carrying amount of the company's non-current assets and non-group working capital assets and liabilities is £30,966,000. This is less than its recoverable amount of £74,247,000, which was calculated using a discount rate of 9.78%. Therefore no impairment has been recognised.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

10. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Land & Buildings £000</i>	<i>Plant and equipment £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2020	11,831	27,982	39,813
Additions	385	2,908	3,293
Transfer from subsidiary	-	57	57
Disposals	(238)	(133)	(371)
Reclassification	-	2,469	2,469
At 31 December 2020	11,978	33,283	45,261
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2020	8,053	17,096	25,149
Charge for the year	494	1,207	1,701
Disposals	(193)	(130)	(323)
Reclassification	-	(2,469)	(2,469)
At 31 December 2020	8,354	20,642	28,996
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2020	3,624	12,641	16,265
At 1 January 2020	3,778	10,886	14,664

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

11. Right-of-use assets

	<i>Land & Buildings £000</i>	<i>Plant and equipment £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2020	7,889	7,935	15,824
Additions	401	3,987	4,388
Disposals	(5)	(4,250)	(4,255)
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,285</u>	<u>7,672</u>	<u>15,957</u>
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2020	1,519	5,415	6,934
Charge for the year	1,656	1,569	3,225
Disposals	-	(4,031)	(4,031)
At 31 December 2020	<u>3,175</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>6,128</u>
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,110</u>	<u>4,719</u>	<u>9,829</u>
At 1 January 2020	<u>6,370</u>	<u>2,520</u>	<u>8,890</u>

Leased assets and assets under hire purchase contracts are pledged as security for the related lease and hire purchase liabilities.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

12. Investments

*Shares in
subsidiary
undertakings
£000*

Cost:

At 1 January 2020	14,621
Disposal during the year	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>14,621</u>

Allowance for impairment:

At 1 January 2020	9,864
Provision for impairment during year	192
Disposal during the year	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>10,056</u>

Net book value:

At 31 December 2020	<u>4,565</u>
At 1 January 2020	<u>4,757</u>

The company has disposed of the investment held in Earthoil Plantations Limited post year end as the liquidation of Earthoil Plantations Limited was finalised on 30 March 2021

The investments the company holds, all of which are unlisted, are as follows:

<i>Name of company</i>	<i>Holding</i>	<i>Proportion of voting rights and shares held</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>
Univar Europe Limited	Ordinary shares	99.96%	Management company
Univar Specialty Consumables Limited*	Ordinary shares	100%	Consumables distribution
Earthoil Plantations Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	Sales and Distribution

*Investment held by subsidiary undertaking.

All of the above subsidiaries were incorporated in the United Kingdom and are registered at Aquarius House, 6 Mid Point Business Park, Thornbury, Bradford, BD3 7AY.

13. Inventory

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Inventory held for resale	<u>12</u>	<u>100</u>

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the replacement cost of inventory and the amounts stated above.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

14. Debtors

	2020	2019
<i>Amounts due within one year:</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	1,769	213
Corporation tax	383	287
VAT	644	559
Other debtors	21	24
Prepayments and accrued income	5,657	5,249
	<u>8,474</u>	<u>6,332</u>
	2020	2019
<i>Amounts due after one year:</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	<u>28,974</u>	<u>28,471</u>

Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings due after more than one year includes an interest bearing loan with the company's ultimate UK parent company, Ulixes Limited, in the sum of £28,974,000 (2019: £28,471,000). Interest is charged at a rate of 7% and the loan has a maturity date of 31 December 2021.

Other intercompany balances are interest free, unsecured, have no fixed repayment terms and are repayable on demand.

15. Creditors

	2020	2019
<i>Amounts falling due within one year:</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Trade creditors	2,835	2,807
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	26,681	26,939
Capital lease obligations	2,417	2,481
Other creditors	410	1,482
Accruals and deferred income	2,322	1,503
	<u>34,665</u>	<u>35,212</u>

The amounts owed to fellow group undertakings includes an interest-free loan of £26,600,000 (2019: £26,600,000) due to Distrupol Limited, the maturity date is flexible by mutual agreement. Other intercompany balances are interest free, unsecured, have no fixed repayment terms and are payable on demand.

	2020	2019
<i>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Capital lease obligations	7,706	6,698
Accruals and deferred income	742	864
	<u>8,448</u>	<u>7,562</u>

The company's obligations under capital leases are secured by the lessors' charges over the leased assets.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

16. Provisions for liabilities

	<i>Environmental costs</i>	<i>Reorganisation costs</i>	<i>Dilapidations</i>	<i>Decommissioning costs</i>	<i>Deferred Tax (note 8c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
At 1 January 2020	49	185	879	3,299	8,142	12,554
Increase to provision during the year	9	710	134	786	1,564	3,203
Utilised during the year	(11)	(593)	(57)	–	–	(661)
At 31 December 2020	<u>47</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>4,085</u>	<u>9,706</u>	<u>15,096</u>

The environmental provision relates to the cost of reducing the impact of the company's activities on the environment at certain sites. The provision is based upon reports prepared by third party environmental consultants and is reviewed on a regular basis by local management.

The reorganisation costs relate to various restructuring projects that are currently ongoing throughout the business. These include the ongoing costs in relation to a, now unused, Bradford head office carpark.

The dilapidation costs relate to a contractual obligation as a result of a past event made in anticipation of future expenditure on the repair following the vacation of the leasehold properties.

The decommissioning costs relate to the dismantling of the tank farms. The net present value of the costs in relation to the decommissioning have been recognised as a liability within the financial statements.

17. Leases

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Capital lease liability brought forward	9,179	3,176
Arising on adoption of IFRS 16	-	8,381
Additions	4,387	832
Accretion of interest	558	631
Payments	(3,779)	(3,841)
Disposals	(222)	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>10,123</u>	<u>9,179</u>
Amounts falling due:		
Within one year	2,484	2,481
Within two to five years	5,916	4,693
After more than five years	1,723	2,005
	<u>10,123</u>	<u>9,179</u>

Univar Solutions UK Limited

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18. Issued share capital

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>2019</i>
		<i>£000</i>		<i>£000</i>
Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000,000	<u>25,000</u>	25,000,000	<u>25,000</u>

19. Capital commitments

Capital commitments at the end of the year for which no provision has been made:

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Contracted	<u>33</u>	<u>49</u>

20. Pensions

The company is a member of the Univar Company Pension Scheme (1978) ("the Scheme"). The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit and defined contribution plan. The plan is accounted for in the financial statements, as the company is legally the sponsoring employer for the plan, in accordance with IAS 19. There is no policy for charging the net defined benefit cost to individual group entities. The details of the surplus for the Scheme are provided in this note.

The assets of the Scheme are held separate to the assets of the company in separate independently administered funds.

The ongoing funding arrangements of the Scheme, in place to meet its long term pension liabilities, are governed by the Scheme documentation and national legislation. The accounting and disclosure requirements of IAS 19 do not affect these funding requirements.

In the prior year the principal employer of the Univar Company Pension Scheme (1978), Univar UK Limited had appointed Pinsent Masons to proceed with obtaining a High Court Judgement to seek the rectification of two rules in the definitive deed and rules of the scheme. On 19 June 2020 the Final Court Judgement was found in favour of the Claimant on all counts thus allowing the Trustees to amend the definitive deed and rules of the scheme to change the provision for increases to pensions in payment and increases to pensions in deferment from RPI to CPI in the defined benefits section of the scheme. The impact was to reduce the scheme liabilities by £18,880,000 which was reflected in the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2019.

The risks of the Scheme are as follows:

Longevity risk

Any increase in the Scheme participants' life expectancy will increase the Scheme's obligations.

Investment risk

If the actual return on the Scheme assets is below the discount rate used in calculating the defined benefit plan obligation, a Scheme deficit will arise; however, the composition of plan assets is balanced enough not to expose the company to significant concentrations of investment risk

Interest rate risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the Scheme obligations (however, partially counterbalanced by an increase in the return on the Scheme's debt investments).

Inflation risk

The pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher obligations. The majority of the Scheme's assets are either unaffected by or loosely correlated with inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will also increase the deficit.

Univar Solutions UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

20. Pensions (continued)

The overall expected rate of return on assets is established by combining the proportions held in each major asset class with expected returns for each class derived from market yields and consideration of inflation and economic growth expectations.

The defined benefit section was closed to future accrual on 30 November 2010. All active members of the section transferred to the defined contribution section of the Scheme at this date for future service.

The key financial assumptions, actuarial method and results of these valuations at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are set out below:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Scheme assets at fair value:		
Equities	15,465	16,967
Bonds	334,618	314,608
Other	1,056	1,755
Fair value of scheme assets	351,139	333,330
Present value of scheme liabilities	(290,103)	(265,223)
Defined benefit pension plan surplus	61,036	68,107

The Scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by the company.

	2020	2019
	Projected Unit	Projected Unit
	%	%
Actuarial method used		
Main assumptions:		
Discount rate	% 1.30	1.90
Wages and salaries increases p.a.	% n/a	n/a
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	% 2.00-3.45	1.80-3.30
Rate of increase in pensions in deferment	% 2.75-3.10	2.30-3.20
Return on assets	% 1.30	1.90
RPI inflation p.a.	% 3.10	3.20
CPI inflation p.a.	% 2.75	2.30

	2020	2019
Average life expectancy:		
Current female pensioners	23.8	23.6
Current male pensioners	22.3	22.1
Future female pensioners	25.0	24.8
Future male pensioners	23.2	23.1

Univar Solutions UK Limited

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20. Pensions (continued)

Sensitivity of the Scheme's liabilities to the assumptions chosen:

Change in assumption	Impact on Scheme liabilities £'000
Increase the discount rate by 1%	(5,365)
Decrease the discount rate by 1%	5,735
Increase the inflation rate by 1%	3,692
Decrease the inflation rate by 1%	(3,285)
Increase life expectancy of all members by 1 year	11,854
Decrease life expectancy of all members by 1 year	(11,441)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

Pension increases have been allowed for as appropriate under the Scheme rules. Pension increases on benefits from service before April 1997 for the Scheme are discretionary. No advance allowance for future discretionary increases has been made in the liabilities.

Employer contributions:

For the Defined Benefit section company contributions, prior to the closure of the Scheme, were as follows:

- 29.5% of pensionable salaries less member contributions for Senior Staff
- 20.0% of pensionable salaries less member contributions for other members

In addition, the company has paid deficit contributions of £425,000 during the year ending 31 December 2020 (2019: £7,650,000). These contributions relate to the reimbursement of scheme expenses in the year ending 31 December 2020.

For the Defined Contribution section:

- 20% of pensionable salaries for non-contributory Senior Staff
- 13-15% of pensionable salaries for contributory Senior Staff
- 6-12% of pensionable salaries for other members

Employee contributions:

For the Defined Benefit section:

- The members shall pay contributions monthly as required by the Rules of the Scheme.

For the Defined Contribution section:

- Nil for non-contributory Senior Staff
- 3-5% of pensionable salaries for contributory Senior Staff
- 3-6% of pensionable salaries for other members

The rates paid to the Scheme are subject to minimum rates imposed by the MFR legislation.

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Notes to the financial statements

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20. Pensions (continued)

Expected contributions to the Scheme for the year ending 31 December 2021 are £nil (2020: £nil).

Expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligations:

	Less than a year £000	Between 1-2 years £000	Between 2-5 years £000	Over 5 years £000	Total £000
At 31 December 2020					
Pension benefits	<u>6,875</u>	<u>7,739</u>	<u>24,031</u>	<u>45,857</u>	<u>84,502</u>

The latest formal valuation of the Scheme was as at 30 June 2018. The liabilities for the Scheme have been calculated based on the individual membership data at 30 June 2018, and rolled forward to 31 December 2020, taking account of benefits accruals and payments since the valuation date.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Total market value of assets	351,139	333,330
Present value of the scheme's liabilities	<u>(290,103)</u>	<u>(265,223)</u>
Total surplus in the scheme	61,036	68,107
Net defined benefit asset	<u>61,036</u>	<u>68,107</u>

The expected return on assets has been derived from the expected returns from each of the main asset classes (ie equities and bonds). The expected return for each asset class reflects a combination of historical performance analysis, the forward looking views of the financial markets (as suggested by the yields available), and the views of investment organisations. These have then been combined, based on the asset portfolio of the Scheme, to determine the overall asset return assumption. At 31 December 2020, this approach suggested an assumption of 1.30%pa (2019: 1.90%).

An analysis of the defined benefit cost for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	5,907	7,978
Interest on pension liabilities	<u>(4,816)</u>	<u>(6,858)</u>
Total income included in profit and loss	<u>1,091</u>	<u>1,120</u>

Analysis of movement in the Scheme's assets and liabilities for years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Return on scheme assets (excluding interest income)	35,592	35,087
(Gain) / loss on changes of assumptions	<u>(43,524)</u>	<u>(30,726)</u>
Total actuarial gain / (loss)	<u>(7,932)</u>	<u>4,361</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

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20. Pensions (continued)

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation during the year:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January	265,223	257,377
Movement in year:		
Past service cost/credit	200	(18,880)
Interest cost	4,816	6,858
Benefits paid	(23,660)	(10,858)
Effect of changes in assumptions	46,788	37,798
Experience adjustments	(3,264)	(7,072)
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December	<u>290,103</u>	<u>265,223</u>

Reconciliation of defined benefit assets during the year:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Scheme assets at 1 January	333,330	293,473
Movement in year:		
Interest income	6,107	7,978
Actuarial gains	35,592	35,087
Company contributions	425	7,650
Benefits paid	(23,660)	(10,858)
Expenses	(655)	-
Scheme assets at 31 December	<u>351,139</u>	<u>333,330</u>

21. Share based payments

The company participates in a group share-based payment arrangement where the ultimate parent undertaking grants share options to certain employees of the company.

Restricted stock allows employees to obtain legal title to the shares at the time of the grant, however the right to sell or otherwise dispose is restricted until a vesting date.

Share options are granted with a fixed exercise price, are exercisable one to four years after the date of the grant and expire ten years after the date of grant. Employees are required to remain in employment with the company until the options become exercisable. Share options are settled in equity. Share options are forfeited if an employee leaves the company before they become entitled to exercise the share options.

The company recognises share-based payment expense based on the fair value of the awards granted, and an equivalent credit directly in equity as a capital contribution.

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21. Share based payments (continued)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

	2020 Number of options	2020 Weighted average exercise price (£)	2019 Number of options	2019 Weighted average exercise price (£)
Outstanding at 1 January	8,350	17.96	5,980	19.84
Transfer during the year	(8,350)	17.96	(1,590)	19.33
Granted during the year	-	-	3,960	16.82
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at 31 December	-	-	8,350	17.96
Exercisable at 31 December	-	-	2,543	19.71

22. Related party transactions

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101, and have not disclosed related party transactions with parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings.

23. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year-end, the interest free loan due to Distrupol Limited, amounting to £26,600,000 was novated to Univar UK Limited, the immediate parent entity of the company.

24. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Univar UK Limited, which is registered in England and Wales.

Univar Solutions Inc is the ultimate parent undertaking.

Group financial statements, incorporating Univar Solutions UK Limited, for year ending 31 December 2020 were drawn up by Univar Solutions Inc, a company incorporated in the USA. The consolidated financial statements of Univar Solutions Inc. have been filed at Companies House in conjunction with the financial statements of the ultimate UK parent company, Ulixes Limited.