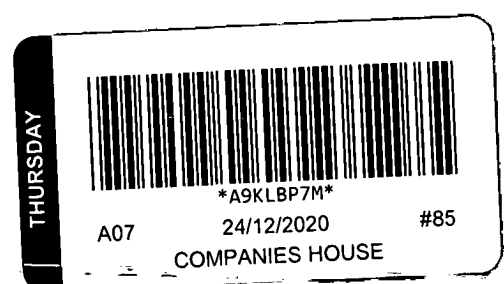


Registered number: 06488993

RIWAL UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



RIWAL UK LIMITED

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RIWAL UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Timmers P Michelena
Registered number	06488993
Registered office	Moorcrofts LLP Thames House Mere Park Dedmere Road Marlow SL7 1PB
Independent auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 400 Capability Green Luton LU1 3LU
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland 2 Stephenson Place Chesterfield S40 1XL

RIWAL UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31st December 2019.

Business review

The company is principally engaged in providing aerial powered access equipment and solutions to a variety of business sectors including construction, film and television and maintenance companies. The company is involved in both hiring and selling the equipment to business customers.

Principal risks and uncertainties

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	10,415,178	10,980,198
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(2,707,711)	(1,101,785)

The decrease in turnover in 2019 of 5% is due to general market conditions and within company expectations. The increase in loss is mainly due to the one off costs of consolidating the business and relocating the operational head offices.

COVID-19 and Going Concern

Since the balance sheet date the Covid -19 pandemic has spread across the world but there has been a limited affect on the Riwal UK trading results through in 2020. A number of our customers are involved in the building and construction business sector, which has largely kept active throughout 2020. During Q2 and Q3 the company managed to benefit from the governments UK Corona Virus Retention Scheme by placing some staff on furlough. Rent/rates payment deferrals were agreed with landlords and local authorities and HMRC payment deferrals agreed. Payments from Customers continued in line with expectations across Q2 and Q3, although some extended terms were agreed to ensure cash collections remained healthy over the period.

Whilst Riwal UK remain in line with their parent company's financial performance expectation, the company have received a letter from its parent company indicating that it will receive the financial support and other support necessary for the company to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

After making due enquiries and considering the impact of Covid-19 and the support of the parent company described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. These considerations include the impact of Covid-19, the trading relationship with the group and current performance and forecasts. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The company uses Financial instruments comprising cash and other liquid resources and various other items such as trade receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to provide finance for the company's operations. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The policies remain unchanged from previous periods.

Liquidity Risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitability. The full Covid 19 impact cannot yet be known but the directors are confident they have put measures in place to insure the impact is mitigated as much as possible, ensuring significant cash levels to support the business.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk.

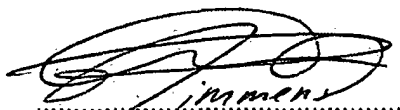
Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade receivables. The directors recognise the credit risk associated with bank balances. This is mitigated by relationships with UK bank counterparties that have high credit ratings assigned by International credit-rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises therefore from its receivables, in order to manage the credit risk the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis in conjunction with debt aging and collection history.

Future Developments

The company continues to aim in increasing its UK market share by providing its high quality solutions to a wide range of industries.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



R Timmers
Director

Date: 22 - 12 - 2020

RIWAL UK LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,707,711 (2018 - loss £1,101,785).

No dividends were declared in either year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R Timmers
P Michelena
S Rosenkrands (resigned 1 June 2020)
M Ledden (resigned 1 March 2020)

Future developments

Future developments have been referred to in the Strategic Report.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

COVID-19 and Going Concern

Since the balance sheet date the Covid -19 pandemic has spread across the world but there has been a limited effect on the Rival UK trading results through in 2020. A number of our customers are involved in the building and construction business sector, which has largely kept active throughout 2020. During Q2 and Q3 the company managed to benefit from the governments UK Corona Virus Retention Scheme by placing some staff on furlough. Rent/rates payment deferrals were agreed with landlords and local authorities and HMRC payment deferrals agreed. Payments from Customers continued in line with expectations across Q2 and Q3, although some extended terms were agreed to ensure cash collections remained healthy over the period.

Whilst Rival UK remain in line with their parent company's financial performance expectation, the company have received a letter from its parent company indicating that it will receive the financial support and other support necessary for the company to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

After making due enquiries and considering the impact of Covid-19 and the support of the parent company described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. These considerations include the impact of Covid-19, the trading relationship with the group and current performance and forecasts. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

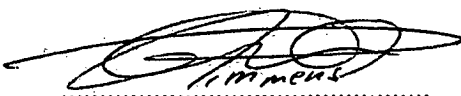
Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date, the Covid-19 pandemic has spread across the world. This is considered a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and any impact on the company will be reported in the 2020 financial statements.

Auditor

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



R Timmers
Director

Date: 22-12-2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RIWAL UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Riwal UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RIWAL UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 the 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 the 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.

RIWAL UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RIWAL UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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.

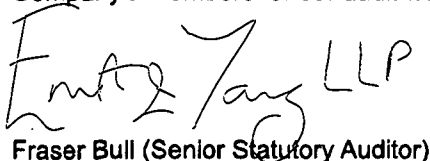
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members 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 for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Fraser Bull (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP

Statutory Auditor

400 Capability Green
Luton
LU1 3LU

Date: 22 December 2020

RIWAL UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	10,415,178	10,980,198
Cost of sales		(6,638,969)	(6,922,512)
Gross profit		3,776,209	4,057,686
Distribution costs		(1,080,719)	(903,674)
Administrative expenses	4	(5,396,751)	(4,242,870)
Operating loss		(2,701,261)	(1,088,858)
Interest payable and expenses	6	(6,450)	(12,927)
Loss before tax		(2,707,711)	(1,101,785)
Tax on loss		-	-
Loss after tax		(2,707,711)	(1,101,785)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(9,749,179)	(8,647,394)
Loss for the year		(2,707,711)	(1,101,785)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		(12,456,890)	(9,749,179)

RIWAL UK LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	987,445	513,566
		<u>987,445</u>	<u>513,566</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	8	96,919	115,275
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	4,044,259	3,048,769
Cash at bank and in hand	10	756,944	216,731
		<u>4,898,122</u>	<u>3,380,775</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,742,447)	(3,043,510)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(2,844,325)</u>	<u>337,265</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(1,856,880)</u>	<u>850,831</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(1,856,880)</u>	<u>850,831</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10	10
Capital contribution reserve		10,600,000	10,600,000
Profit and loss account		(12,456,890)	(9,749,179)
		<u>(1,856,880)</u>	<u>850,831</u>

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



R Timmers
Director

Date: 22-12-2020

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. General information

Riwal UK Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registered number 06488993. The registered office is at Moorcrofts LLP, Thames House Mere Park, Dedmere Road, Marlow, SL7 1PB.

The principal activity of the Company during the period was the rental of equipment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Riwal Holding B.V. as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Laan Van Londen 100, 3317DA, Dordrecht, Netherlands.

2.3 Going concern

Details of the impact of Covid-19 on the company and on the directors assessment of the going concern are included in the 'Covid-19 and going concern' section of the directors report and in the post balance sheet events.

As indicated in the directors report the company has received a letter from it's parent company, Riwal Holding Group BV, indicating that it will receive the financial and other support necessary for the company to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services in the form of rental machines is recognised over the period in which the services are provided providing that:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (1 January 2015) to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.7 Finance costs

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

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 8 - 9 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 years straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.10 Stocks

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

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

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

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Principal class of business	<u>10,415,178</u>	<u>10,980,198</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	<u>10,415,178</u>	<u>10,980,198</u>

RIWAL UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

4. Employees

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,158,709	1,946,283
Social security costs	242,865	209,926
Cost of defined contribution scheme	117,471	65,923
	<u>2,519,045</u>	<u>2,222,132</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 58 (2018 - 52).

5. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	<u>139,523</u>	<u>104,174</u>

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	6,062	12,927
Other interest payable	388	-
	<u>6,450</u>	<u>12,927</u>

RIWAL UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	969,083	94,841	232,514	1,296,438
Additions	-	-	702,989	702,989
Disposals	(56,402)	(44,328)	(79,638)	(180,368)
Transfers between classes	(37,138)	-	37,138	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>875,543</u>	<u>50,513</u>	<u>893,003</u>	<u>1,819,059</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	636,336	51,975	94,561	782,872
Charge for the year	93,855	21,874	61,242	176,971
Disposals	(52,558)	(29,956)	(45,715)	(128,229)
At 31 December 2019	<u>677,633</u>	<u>43,893</u>	<u>110,088</u>	<u>831,614</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	<u>197,910</u>	<u>6,620</u>	<u>782,915</u>	<u>987,445</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>332,747</u>	<u>42,866</u>	<u>137,953</u>	<u>513,566</u>

8. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>96,919</u>	<u>115,275</u>

RIWAL UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

9. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	3,016,681	2,366,822
Amounts owed by group undertakings	250,717	327,994
Other debtors	452,202	338,757
Prepayments and accrued income	324,659	15,196
	<u>4,044,259</u>	<u>3,048,769</u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>756,944</u>	<u>216,731</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	721,254	444,062
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,874,802	1,749,741
Other taxation and social security	346,959	321,619
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	13,815
Other creditors	1,682,648	401,943
Accruals and deferred income	116,784	112,330
	<u>7,742,447</u>	<u>3,043,510</u>

Obligations under finance lease contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

12. Finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>13,815</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

13. Deferred taxation

Due to uncertainties surrounding the company's ability to generate future taxable profits, no deferred tax asset has been included within the financial statements.

If deferred tax had been included it would have amounted to £2,335,239 (2018 - £1,611,248), being an asset of: 2,364,310 (2018 - £1,640,264) calculated at 19% (2018 - 17%) of the taxable losses carried forward of £12,443,738 (2018 - £9,648,611), an asset of £25,848 (2018 - £23,772) calculated at 19% (2018 - 17%) relating to short term timing differences and a liability of £54,919 (2018 - £139,836) calculated at 19% (2018 - 17%) of the timing differences between depreciation charged in the financial statements and the capital allowances claimed in calculating taxable profits.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	227,540	354,237
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	719,882	902,866
Later than 5 years	218,240	312,796
	<u>1,165,662</u>	<u>1,569,899</u>

15. Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of Riwal Holding Group BV and its under the control of D Livnat by virtue of their shareholdings in the parent company.

The ultimate parent company is Riwal Holding Group BV, a company registered in the Netherlands. The registered office of Riwal Holding Group BV is Wigenbos 2, 3311 JX Dordrecht, Netherlands.