Registered number: 07059991

STANLEY BLACK & DECKER UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M Smiley

E Brennan

Company Secretary

Mitre Secretaries Limited

Registered number

07059991

Registered office

270 Bath Road

Slough Berkshire SL1 4DX

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP Bridgewater Place Water Lane

Leeds LS11 5QR

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STRATEGIC REPORT For the year ended 31 December 2019

Business review

The directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory and reflective of current economic conditions in the UK.

The company's key performance indicators during the year were as follows;

	2019	2018
	0003	£000
Turnover	319,623	304,502
Operating profit	8,655	7,989
Profit after tax	9,028	6,333

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as competitive, liquidity and refinancing, market and interest rate risks. The company's principal financial instruments comprise intercompany balances between fellow group undertakings, the main purpose of which is to provide finance for its normal operations. In addition, and in common with the vast majority of the world's economy, the company and the group to which it belongs could be affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The directors' consideration of the risks and uncertainties in this respect are outlined below.

Competitive risks

The market comprises of a large number of branded and non-branded competitors. Management continually assesses Stanley Black & Decker's competitive position and takes appropriate action to ensure that the company considers its customer needs and the changing requirements in the market place.

Liquidity and refinancing risk

The company's operations and loans are financed by short term debt instruments. Management regularly reviews the funding position to ensure that adequate facilities are in place.

Market and interest rate risk

The company does not use hedging instruments to hedge interest rate risk as the directors consider that they will be able to renegotiate the company's loan portfolio within an acceptable timescale so as to minimize the impact of any significant change in interest rates.

Brexit

The directors have carefully considered the potential impact of the proposed withdrawal of the UK from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit" and the directors do not expect any significant negative impact on the activities of the company or its subsidiary undertakings.

Covid-19

While the impact on this individual business from Covid-19 could be considered to be limited the directors are mindful that the company is part of a large multinational group where subsidiaries are subject to the continuing support of the ultimate holding company. With this in mind the directors have considered the ability of the ultimate parent company, and the group in its entirety, to navigate the current extremely difficult period. This consideration can be found in the Directors' Report.

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

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the company

This statement by the Board of Directors describes how they have approached their responsibilities under S172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the financial period ending 31 December 2019.

The directors promote the success of the company for the benefit of the sole shareholder and that of the shareholders of its ultimate parent (Stanley Black & Decker Inc) whilst taking into account, amongst other matters, the items headed up below.

Consequences of any decision in the long term

During the year the company continued to perform its principal activities there being no long term decisions affecting its operations. The directors did declare a dividend during the year, as detailed above, however, the directors were satisfied that this had no impact on operations and was likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole whilst considering all the stakeholders of the company.

In making decisions to pay dividends the directors consider the last set of audited accounts along with management accounts up to the date of the dividend in order to ensure that that company has distributable reserves to make the distribution. The directors consider the company's cashflow position for a period of 12 months from the date of the dividend to ensure all liabilities of the company can be met. Only when these criteria are satisfied will the directors approve a dividend distribution.

Interests of the company's employees

Employees are the company's main asset and their health and safety is the company's number 1 priority. This entails strict Health and Safety policies tailored with suitable and regular training programs.

The company also strives to build and nurture a culture where inclusiveness is a reflex, not an initiative – where there is a deep sense of pride, passion and belonging that transcends any role, business unit, language or country. And where all employees feel valued, heard and positioned to do their best work every day.

There are also further details regarding employee interest in the sections "Employee Involvement" and "Disabled employees" in the Directors' Report.

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

We recognise the importance that stakeholders outside the business such as customers and suppliers add to our business and we work ethically together to ensure that our goals are met in a mutually beneficial fashion by negotiating contracts, agreeing payment terms in advance and maintaining an open dialogue with suppliers and customers.

The impact of company's operations on the community and the environment

As an affiliate of Stanley Black & Decker Inc, the directors continue to promote the Organisation's Global Social Responsibility Goals to inspire makers and innovators to create a more sustainable world in alignment with the Stanley Black & Decker Group's purpose.

The company believes corporations have a broader role to play in society building on our historical, deep focus on environment, health and safety, sustainability and community engagement. This role relates to helping solve the world's challenges, such as climate change, income inequality and workforce development. In short, we're working to be a force for good.

Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The company also supports bringing together the best of the best to create practical, meaningful products and services that make life easier empowering people to do better, safer, more significant work. Innovation and excellence have powered Stanley Black & Decker, Inc's success, but equally knows there's more the organisation can do for the world and those who make it. Across our businesses, we're investing in breakthrough innovation and digital excellence, striving for outperformance and increasing our focus on social responsibility.

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

This report was approved by the board on 18 December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

E Brennan

Director

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.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the company are the marketing, sale and distribution of hand tools, power tools and related accessories through third party distribution.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £9,028,000 (2018: £6,333,000).

Dividends

A dividend of £15,000,000 was paid during the year (2018: £ Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M Smiley E Brennan

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain current management policies.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the Strategic Report.

Employee involvement

The company places great value on its employees and their involvement in aspects of the company's business. The company has continued its established practice of keeping employees fully informed on matters which affect them, including the performance of the company. This is achieved through a variety of regular formal and informal meetings, briefings and newsletters. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. Further involvement is being encouraged through the continuing development of cross functional working groups.

Disabled employees

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidate's particular qualifications, aptitudes and abilities are consistent with adequately meeting the requirements of the job. Opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or alternative positions and to provide reasonable adjustments and appropriate training to achieve this aim.

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

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company benefits from a global indemnity policy which protects its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The ultimate parent undertaking has confirmed its intention to provide continued support for at least a year from the date of signing these financial statements as the company currently has net current liabilities.

The pandemic Covid-19 has given rise to considerable volatility in the world economy. However, Stanley Black & Decker believes that it is in a strong financial position and has sufficient flexibility to navigate the current difficulties. The conclusion is supported by the following factors relating to the ultimate holding company and group:

- maintains strong investment grade credit ratings,
- possess substantial cash-on-hand and manages a robust and highly rated commercial paper programme,
- carries \$3 billion of revolving credit facilities backed by a well-capitalised, diversified banking group,

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

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.

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

Post balance sheet events

In the light of Covid-19 the directors have considered whether any adjustments are required to the amounts reported in the financial statements. As at 31 December 2019 no global pandemic had been declared and there were only two confirmed cases of Covid-19 in the UK. There were a few hundred cases in China at that date, but few deaths. Subsequent of the balance sheet date the World health Organisation declared a pandemic on 11 March and the UK government announced social distancing measures on 16 march and a "lockdown" on 23 March.

At the balance sheet date there was no disruption to the company and the subsequent impact of Covid-19, both in terms of the virus itself and the government actions was unprecedented and could not have been reasonably predicted. The directors consider it to be a non-adjusting event and have concluded that no adjustments are therefore required in the financial statements. The directors recognise that the impact on the future profitability of underlying investments is difficult to estimate and have obtained a letter of support from the ultimate parent.

In addition to any Government requirements, the Company has followed guidance from it's parent Company in order to assist in protecting it's employees from Covid-19. The steps taken varied depending on each employees role for example desk based employees were assisted to work from home where possible, marketing and sales teams were halted from doing Customer meetings in person and also assisted to work from home utilising telepresence for meetings and precautions taken for those employees in our distribution centres included providing and enforcing the mandatory wearing of PPE, re-organising work spaces to maintain social distancing and health screening all staff including temperature monitoring and quarantining of any potentially affected staff.

The Company also took advantage of the Governments Furlough scheme for a number of employees which will have the impact of reducing the salary costs for the company during 2020.

While the pandemic continues to impact the economy it is difficult to assess the eventual impact on the business. However, despite this unexpected pressure, the directors are confident that the business is well placed to recover from this challenging period and remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

This report was approved by the board on 18 December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

E Brennan

Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT For the year ended 31 December 2019

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STANLEY BLACK & DECKER UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanley Black & Decker UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income statement, Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 26, 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 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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 below. 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.

Emphasis of Matter – impact of COVID-19

We draw attention to note 1.1 and note 25 of the financial statements, which describes the directors' considerations of the economic and social impact of COVID-19 on the company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 6, 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 https://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, 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.

Eddie Diamond (Executive director)

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

Leeds

18 December 2020

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	. 3	319,623	304,502
Cost of sales		(277,332)	(261,710)
Gross profit		42,291	42,792
Distribution costs		(29,028)	(28,807)
Administrative expenses		(4,608)	(5,996)
Operating profit	4	8,655	7,989
Interest receivable and similar income	8	172	46
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(9)	(11)
Profit before tax		8,818	8,024
Tax on profit	10	210	(1,691)
Profit for the financial year		9,028	6,333
STATEMENT OF COMPREHE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 D			
		2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit for the financial year		9,028	6,333
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,028	6,333

The notes on pages 14 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

STANLEY BLACK & DECKER UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07059991

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £000		2018 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		5,791		7,467
Tangible assets	13		30,298		26,247
Investments	14		2,626		2,626
		_	38,715	_	36,340
Current assets					
Stocks	15	166		200	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than					
one year	16	1,186		1,396	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	123,600		141,120	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	7,413		7,948	
	,	132,365	-	150,664	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(159,253)		(169,205)	
Net current liabilities			(26,888)		(18,541)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	11,827	_	17,799
Net assets		_	11,827	_	17,799
Capital and reserves		-		_	
Called up share capital	20		4,646		4,646
Profit and loss account	21		7,181		13,153
		_	11,827	_	17,799

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

Erica Brennas

E Brennan Director

Date: 18 December 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
£000	£000	£000
4,646	13,153	17,799
-	9,028	9,028
-	9,028	9,028
-	(15,000)	(15,000)
4,646	7,181	11,827
	share capital £000 4,646 - - - - -	share capital loss account £000 £000 4,646 13,153 - 9,028 - 9,028 - (15,000)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018	4,646	6,820	11,466
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	6,333	6,333
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,333	6,333
At 31 December 2018	4,646	13,153	17,799

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

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is 270 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4DX, United Kingdom. The financial statements are prepared in Pound Sterling which is the presentational currency of the company and rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

In line with section 33.1A of FRS 102, disclosures are not given of transactions with fellow wholly owned group companies.

In accordance with s401 of the Companies Act 2006, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare and deliver group accounts. Financial information is presented about the company as an individual and not about its group. Details of the ultimate parent undertaking which draws up group accounts are disclosed in note 26.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The ultimate parent undertaking has confirmed its intention to provide continued support for at least a year from the date of signing these financial statements as the company currently has net current liabilities.

The pandemic Covid-19 has given rise to considerable volatility in the world economy. However, Stanley Black & Decker believes that it is in a strong financial position and has sufficient flexibility to navigate the current difficulties. The conclusion is supported by the following factors relating to the ultimate holding company and group:

- maintains strong investment grade credit ratings,
- possess substantial cash-on-hand and manages a robust and highly rated commercial paper programme,
- carries \$3 billion of revolving credit facilities backed by a well-capitalised, diversified banking group.

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 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);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Stanley Black & Decker Inc. as at 28 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Stanley Black & Decker, Inc., 1000 Stanley Drive, New Britain, CT 06053, United States.

1.3 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

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

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

1.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

1.5 Interest payable

Finance costs are charged to the Income Statement 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.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

1.7 Leases

Operating leases: lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Hire purchase agreements: lessor

Stock sold under hire purchase agreements is deemed to be sold at normal end user selling prices, the value of which is included in turnover at the inception of the agreement. Finance income received from hire purchase rentals is recognised over the contractual period of the agreement at a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligation and is based on the consideration expected to be received.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at year end.

1.9 Goodwill

The purchased goodwill acquired in relation to the sales and distribution trade is capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

1.10 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 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:

Long leasehold buildings - 3 - 9 years
Machinery & equipment - 2 - 22 years
Motor vehicles - 3 years
Fixtures & fittings - 10 - 13 years
Computer equipment - 1 - 5 years

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 Income Statement.

1.11 Valuation of investments

The directors undertake a review of the investments held each year. The recoverable amount is estimated based on the fair value less the costs to sell or a value in use calculation. Valuation in use is based on a discounted cash flow model.

1.12 Stocks

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

At each reporting 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.

1.13 Debtors

Amounts owed by group companies due within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received. All other debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.14 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.

1.15 Creditors

Amounts owed to group companies due within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid. All other creditors are measured at transaction price.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.17 Rebates

Rebates are recognised once the company has a reasonable expectation that a liability exists. Once recognised, rebates are recorded as a reduction to turnover. Rebates that have not been settled by the year end are either recorded as credit note provision netting against trade debtors for those rebates that will be settled by way of credit note or an accrual for those rebates that will be settled by way of a cash refund. Customer rebates are calculated based on volumes purchased by individual customers and they are non-complex in nature.

1.18 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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Group defined benefit pension plan

Certain employees of the company participate in The Stanley Black & Decker UK Pension Plan – Stanley Section, which is a group defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control and which requires contributions to be made to separately administered funds. As there is no agreed policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the defined benefit plan to individual entities, the defined benefit cost is recognised in the individual financial statements of the group entity which is legally responsible for the plan, which is The Stanley Works Limited.

The company therefore only recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period. These contributions are affected by the surplus/deficit in the plan. The latest available information relating to the plan and the implications to the company is detailed in note 22 in the financial statements.

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

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position 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 (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised. Such calculations are sensitive to the likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

Goodwill

The company establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill arising on business combinations. This estimate is sensitive to a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business and any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of discounts and value added tax.

The company's principal area of activity is the marketing, sale and distribution of hand tools, power tools and related accessories through third party distribution.

	£000	£000
United Kingdom	319,272	304,179
Rest of Europe	275	234
Rest of the world	76	89
	319,623	304,502
		=

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

4.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	(66)	(26)
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,044	2,476
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	1,676	1,676
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	123	(14)
	Defined contribution pension cost	837	763 ————
5.	Auditor's remuneration	2019 £000	2018 £000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
	the company's annual financial statements	48	48
	the company's annual financial statements Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		48
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect		48 ————————————————————————————————————

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

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	17,006	15,666
Social security costs	1,664	1,626
Cost of defined contribution scheme	837	763
	19,507	18,055

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

2019	2018
No.	No.
404	408

The average monthly employees in the company during the year consists of 346 sales and marketing employees (2018: 347) and 58 service and administration employees (2018: 61).

7. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration was paid by fellow group companies as the directors of the company are also directors of other group undertakings.

Although they carried out qualifying services for each company, the directors do not believe that it is practical to apportion their remuneration between companies.

Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services for the year were £625,000 (2018: £539,000).

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2018: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes. The highest paid director received remuneration of £411,000 (2018: £347,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £16,000 (2018: £34,000).

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

8.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Interest receivable from group companies	172	46
		172	46
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Interest payable to group companies	9	11
		9	11

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

10.	Taxation		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Corporation tax prior year adjustment	(406)	1,584
		(406)	1,584
		(406)	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	196	107
	Total deferred tax	196	107
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	(210)	1,691

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

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	8,818	8,024
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%) Effects of:	1,675	1,524
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	318	319
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	357	243
Prior year adjustment	(316)	1,555
Group relief claimed for nil consideration	(2,232)	(1,935)
Rate change	(12)	(15)
Total tax charge for the year	(210)	1,691

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In March 2020 the UK government utilised the Provision Collection of Taxes Act 1968 to maintain the corporation tax rate at 19% (previously 17%) which was substantially enacted on 17 March 2020.

Deferred tax

The company has recognised a deferred tax asset of £447,000 (2018: £643,000) which has been calculated at 17% being the corporation tax rate that was substantively enacted at the year end date.

11. Dividends

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Dividend paid £3.23 per share	15,000	-
	15,000	-

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

12. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	16,757
At 31 December 2019	16,757
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	9,290
Charge for the year	1,676
At 31 December 2019	10,966
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	5,791
At 31 December 2018	7,467

Goodwill comprises two elements: acquisition of the sales and distribution business from Black & Decker, a fellow group company, on 12 March 2010 and the acquisition of the stock and assets of three entities: Newell Rubbermaid UK Limited, Newell Rubbermaid UK Services Limited, and Fine Writing Pens of London Limited on 9 March 2017.

Both elements are being amortised over the directors' estimate of its useful life of 10 years.

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

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Long leasehold buildings £000	Plant, equipment & computer equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures & fittings £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	19,948	4,693	6,049	184	67
Additions	-	1,555	298	-	
Transfers intra group	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(130)	(256)	-	(15)
Transfers between classes		4,125	999	•	
At 31 December 2019	19,948	10,243	7,090	184	52
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	903	2,229	1,723	161	40
Charge for the year on owned assets	872	1,272	892	-	8
Disposals	<u>-</u>	(130)	(207)		(12)
At 31 December 2019	1,775	3,371	2,408	161	36
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	18,173	6,872	4,682	23	16
At 31 December 2018	19,045	2,464	4,326	23	27

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

13. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	362	31,303
Additions	5,372	7,225
Transfers intra group	(5)	(5)
Disposals	(73)	(474)
Transfers between classes	(5,124)	-
At 31 December 2019	532	38,049
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	-	5,056
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	3,044
Disposals	-	(349)
At 31 December 2019	•	7,751
Net book value		
At 31 December 2019	532	30,298
At 31 December 2018	362	26,247

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

14. Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	2,626
At 31 December 2019	2,626
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	2,626
At 31 December 2018	2,626

On 26 March 2015 the company acquired Stanley Black & Decker UK Holdings Limited for consideration of £2,625,971 satisfied by the issue of 2,625,971 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The directors undertake a review of the investments held each year. The recoverable amount is estimated based on the fair value less the costs to sell or a value in use calculation. Valuation in use is based on a discounted cash flow model.

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Stanley Healthcare Solutions Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Stanley Black & Decker UK Holdings Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Stanley Black & Decker Deutschland GmbH*	Common	100 %	Distribution of tools
Name	Registered	office	
Stanley Healthcare Solutions Limited	3 Europa Co	ourt, Sheffie	ld Business Park, Sheffield S9 1XE
Stanley Black & Decker UK Holdings Limited	3 Europa Co	ourt, Sheffie	ld Business Park, Sheffield S9 1XE
Stanley Black & Decker Deutschland GmbH*	Strasse 40,	D65510, Ids	stein, Germany

^{*} Indicates indirect holding in subsidiary.

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

15.	Stocks		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Finished goods and goods for resale	166	200
		166	200

The difference between the purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

16. Debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Due after more than one year	2000	2000
Other debtors	1,186	1,396
	1,186	1,396
	2019 £000	2018 £000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	21,422	25,438
Amounts owed by group undertakings	101,103	114,340
Other debtors	628	699
Deferred taxation	447	643
	123,600	141,120

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

17.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	7,413	7,948
	Cash at bank and in riand		
		7,413 ====================================	7,948
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		0003	£000
	Trade creditors	1,665	6,259
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	150,037	154,625
	Corporation tax	-	679
	Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	238	1,111
	Accidais and deferred income	7,313 	6,531
		159,253	169,205
19.	Deferred taxation		
			2018 £000
	At beginning of year		643
	Charged to profit or loss		(196)
		_	447
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Deferred capital allowances	288	546
	Other timing differences	159	97

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

20. Share capital

Snare capital		
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4,645,972 (2018: 4,645,972) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	4,646	4,646

21. Reserves

Profit & loss account

This reserve records any accumulated distributable profits less dividends paid since the inception of the company.

22. Pension commitments

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees.

Pension costs for the company's defined contribution scheme are recognised within operating profit at an amount equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year. Any prepaid or outstanding contributions for the group at year end are recognised respectively as assets or liabilities within prepayments or accruals. The defined contribution pension charge for the year amounts to £837,000 (2018: £763,000) of which £389,000 (2018: £330,000) is included in accruals at year end.

Defined benefit pension schemes

The company participates in The Stanley Black & Decker UK Pension Plan.

The employees transferred from Stanley UK Sales Limited into Stanley Black & Decker UK Limited from 1 April 2012 and are either included within The Stanley Black & Decker UK Pension Plan or the company's defined contribution pension scheme.

It is not possible to identify the company's share of assets and liabilities in the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. Therefore, in accordance with Section 28.38 of FRS 102 paragraph (group plans) the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The defined benefit pension charge for the year amounts to £Nil (2018: £Nil) of which £Nil (2018: £Nil) is included in accruals at year end.

The valuation of The Stanley Black & Decker UK group defined benefit scheme shows a deficit of £10,200,000 (2018: deficit of £10,400,000). Full disclosure in relation to the pension scheme can be found in the accounts of the most significant participant - The Stanley Works Limited.

For the purposes of these financial statements, these figures are illustrative only and do not impact the results or Statement of Financial Position of the company. It should also be noted that these figures include a substantial proportion of pension assets and liabilities relating to other group companies which also participate in the scheme. It has not been possible to identify the share of the surplus/deficit which relates solely to Stanley Black & Decker UK Limited.

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

22. Pension commitments (continued)

The measurement basis required by Section 28 of FRS 102 is likely to give rise to significant fluctuations in the reported amounts of the defined benefit scheme's assets and liabilities from year to year, and do not necessarily give rise to a change in the contributions payable into the scheme which are recommended by the independent actuaries based on the expected long term rate of return on the scheme assets.

23. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Not later than 1 year	200	200
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	258	458
	458	658

In addition there are costs relating to certain operating lease expenses that are recharged from fellow group companies. The legal title of the majority of these leases are held by Black & Decker and The Stanley Works Limited and the associated commitments for these leases have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of these group companies.

24. Related party transactions

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Owed to other group companies	(150,037)	(154,625)
Owed by other group companies	101,103	114,340

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

25. Post balance sheet events

In the light of Covid-19 the directors have considered whether any adjustments are required to the amounts reported in the financial statements. As at 31 December 2019 no global pandemic had been declared and there were only two confirmed cases of Covid-19 in the UK. There were a few hundred cases in China at that date, but few deaths. Subsequent of the balance sheet date the World health Organisation declared a pandemic on 11 March and the UK government announced social distancing measures on 16 march and a "lockdown" on 23 March.

At the balance sheet date there was no disruption to the company and the subsequent impact of Covid-19, both in terms of the virus itself and the government actions was unprecedented and could not have been reasonably predicted. The directors consider it to be a non-adjusting event and have concluded that no adjustments are therefore required in the financial statements. The directors recognise that the impact on the future profitability of underlying investments is difficult to estimate and have obtained a letter of support from the ultimate parent.

In addition to any Government requirements, the Company has followed guidance from it's parent Company in order to assist in protecting it's employees from Covid-19. The steps taken varied depending on each employees role for example desk based employees were assisted to work from home where possible, marketing and sales teams were halted from doing Customer meetings in person and also assisted to work from home utilising telepresence for meetings and precautions taken for those employees in our distribution centres included providing and enforcing the mandatory wearing of PPE, reorganising work spaces to maintain social distancing and health screening all staff including temperature monitoring and quarantining of any potentially affected staff.

The Company also took advantage of the Governments Furlough scheme for a number of employees which will have the impact of reducing the salary costs for the company during 2020.

While the pandemic continues to impact the economy it is difficult to assess the eventual impact on the business. However, despite this unexpected pressure, the directors are confident that the business is well placed to recover from this challenging period and remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

26. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanley Black & Decker Holdings Sarl, a company incorporated in Luxembourg. The ultimate parent company is Stanley Black & Decker, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that of the Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. Consolidated accounts are available from Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. at the address below:

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. 1000 Stanley Drive New Britain CT 06053 United States.