

Registered number: 10104250

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.
Directors' Report and Financial
Statements
For the year ended 31 October 2020

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 October 2020

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

Results and dividends

The (loss)/ profit for the year after taxation amounted to (£34,000) (2019: £13,725).

The directors did not pay a dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors

Mr. Scott Borovich resigned as a Director on April 4th 2021. Current Directors are Mr. Hans Vorstenbosch and Mr. Kamil Szafarczyk.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 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 statement;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Post balance sheet events

The ultimate parent company of the Company was Shiloh Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation based in Valley City, Ohio, USA. Shiloh Industries, Inc. has been acquired by Grouper Acquisition Company on November 30th 2020.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 October 2020

On April 12th 2021 Grouper Acquisition Company, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company sold the global CastLight business to Aludyne, a lightweighting solutions and components supplier to the mobility industry.

Going concern

As explained in Note 2.3 Going Concern, following a group restructure plan the trade is to be transferred to another company in the Group in the next 12 months and the Company is planned to be dormant or dissolved. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a breakup basis. Where appropriate, and unless otherwise disclosed, Accounts continue to be drawn up on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies.

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.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 28/10/2021 and signed on its behalf

Kamil Szafarczyk

K Szafarczyk

Hans Vorstenbosch

H Vorstenbosch



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shiloh Industries UK Ltd. for the year ended 31 October 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 2020 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 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.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the Company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD (CONTINUED)

Emphasis of matter - basis of preparation of the financial statements

We draw your attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation of the financial statements. As described in that note, the company's trade will be transferred to another company within the group in the next 12 months, following which the company will be dormant or dissolved and accordingly the directors have prepared the financial statements on a break-up basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

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.

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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Directors' report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of small company exemptions in preparing directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD (CONTINUED)

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Michael Lowe
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Manchester

28/10/2021

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 October 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Administrative expenses		(224)	(350)
Other operating income	4	<u>190</u>	<u>367</u>
Operating (loss) profit		(34)	17
Interest and other similar charges		<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	(36)	17
Tax on (loss) profit on ordinary activities	7	2	(3)
(Loss) profit for the financial year		<u>(34)</u>	<u>14</u>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: £Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.
BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 October 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	80	455
Cash at bank and in hand	9	444	30
		<u>524</u>	<u>485</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
Net current assets		<u>411</u>	<u>445</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>411</u>	<u>445</u>
Net assets		<u><u>411</u></u>	<u><u>445</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Other reserve	12	399	399
Profit and loss account	12	11	45
		<u>411</u>	<u>445</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28/10/2021

Signed on behalf of the board of directors:

Kamil Szafarczyk

K Szafarczyk

Hans Vorstenbosch

H Vorstenbosch

Registered number: 10104250

The notes on page 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For year ended 31 October 2020

	Called-up share capital £ '000	Other reserve £ '000	Profit and loss account £ '000	Total £ '000
At 31 October 2018	1	399	31	431
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	14	14
Shareholder contribution		-	-	-
At 31 October 2019	1	399	45	445
(Loss) profit and total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(34)	(34)
At 31 October 2020	1	399	11	411

The notes on page 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For year ended 31 October 2020

1 Company information

Shiloh Industries UK Ltd. (The Company) is a private Company limited by shares incorporated in England. The registered office is Suite 1, 3rd Floor, 11-12 St. James's Square, SW1Y 4LB, London, England. The Company was incorporated on 5th April 2016 and is acting as a marketing office for the Shiloh Group. The Company is wholly owned by Shiloh Holdings Netherlands B.V. with a registered office in Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101 BA, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The ultimate parent company of the Company was Shiloh Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation based in Valley City, Ohio, USA. Shiloh Industries, Inc. has been acquired by Grouper Acquisition Company on November 30th 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102), and with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS102 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).

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.1 Financial reporting 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 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 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;

As explained in Note 2.3 Going Concern, following a group restructure plan the trade is to be transferred to another company in the Group in the next 12 months and the Company is planned to be dormant or dissolved. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a breakup basis. Where appropriate, and unless otherwise disclosed, Accounts continue to be drawn up on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies.

2.2 Cash flow exemption

The financial statement do not include a Cash flow statement because the Company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Financial Reporting Standard 102.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

2.3 Going concern

On April 12th 2021 Grouper Acquisition Company, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company sold the global CastLight business to Aludyne, a lightweighting solutions and components supplier to the mobility industry.

The sale has impacted Shiloh Industries UK Ltd as the employees have moved to the new owner. By November 2021 it is expected that all other costs will also have moved across resulting in no costs and no recharges, therefore no trade. The company is planned to be dormant or dissolved. The Company has therefore ceased to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements have been prepared using the most appropriate accounting policy to present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position whilst, where possible following the Financial Reporting Standards FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and the Companies Act 2006. No adjustments to book values have been made as a result of this change in basis of preparation.

2.4 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.

2.5 Creditors

Short term trade 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.

2.6 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is recognised when income or expenses from a subsidiary or associate have been recognised, and will be assessed for tax in a future period, except where:

- the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference; and
- it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

2.7 Taxation (continued)

A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid or avoided in respect of assets and liabilities that are recognised in a business combination. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if:

- the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

2.10 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.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

3 Significant judgements and estimates

No significant judgements and estimates have been made in the preparation of these financial statements.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

4 Other operating income

Other operating income, analysed geographically between markets, was as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
For services rendered to Shiloh Industries, Sp.z.o.o.	119	368
For services rendered to Shiloh Holdings Netherlands BV	71	-
	<u>190</u>	<u>368</u>

5 (Loss) profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The (loss) profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Foreign exchange losses	-	-
Other operating lease rentals	4	8
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	17	13
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of other services	2	2
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of taxation compliance	3	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

6 Employees

Staff costs during the year were as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	148	248
Social security costs	17	25
Pension contributions	5	3
	<u>170</u>	<u>276</u>

The average number of employees of the group during the year was:

	2020	2019
Sales and trading	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Directors are not remunerated from this Company.

7 Tax on (loss) profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is based on the (loss) profit for the year and represents:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
UK Corporation Tax	1	3
Deferred Tax	(3)	-
Total current tax	<u>(2)</u>	<u>3</u>
Taxation on (loss) profit on ordinary activities	<u>(2)</u>	<u>3</u>
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(36)</u>	<u>17</u>
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2019: 19%)	(7)	3
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
Deferred tax not recognised	4	-
	<u>(2)</u>	<u>3</u>

Factors that may effect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

8 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings	71	455
Other debtors	9	9
	<u>80</u>	<u>464</u>

9 Cash at bank

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash at bank	<u>444</u>	<u>30</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade creditors	21	15
Amounts owed to group undertakings	83	0
Taxation and social security	-	2
Corporation tax	2	12
Accruals	7	20
	<u>113</u>	<u>49</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

11 Called up share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Allotted and fully paid: 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

SHILOH INDUSTRIES UK LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 October 2020

12 Reserves

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Other reserve – includes capital contributions from fellow group companies.

13 Commitments under operating leases

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Land & buildings		
Not later than 1 year	3	3
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	12
	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>

14 Transactions with related parties

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Other operating income from Shiloh Industries Sp.z.o.o.	<u>119</u>	<u>368</u>
Other operating income from Shiloh Holdings Netherlands BV	<u>71</u>	<u>0</u>
Trade (creditor) / debtor amounts due from Shiloh Industries Sp.z.o.o.	<u>(83)</u>	<u>455</u>
Trade debtor amounts due from Shiloh Holdings Netherlands BV	<u>71</u>	<u>0</u>

15 Controlling party

As of November 30, 2020, the ultimate controlling party of the company is Grouper Holdings, LLC with a registered office at 1501 Oxford Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903, United States. Consolidated accounts for the whole Grouper entity have not been prepared by Grouper Holdings, LLC.

16 Contingent liabilities

The directors have confirmed that there were no contingent liabilities which should be disclosed at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019.