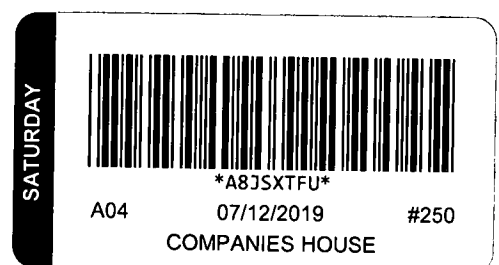


Company number 00096097

**Renold International Holdings Limited**  
**Annual report and financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 March 2019**



# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

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## Strategic Report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for a number of overseas subsidiaries. The principal activity of the Company's subsidiaries is the manufacture and sale of industrial chain and power transmission products.

The ultimate parent company is Renold plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

### Review of the business

The Company generated no revenue in the year. The loss after tax of £0.4m relates to dividend income net of investment impairment and foreign exchange losses.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors of Renold plc manage the Group's risks at a Group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. The Company's directors consider that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate or necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of Renold International Holdings Limited. The principal risks and uncertainties of Renold plc, which include those of the Company, are discussed on page 32 of the Group's annual report, which is available from Trident 2, Trident Business Park, Styal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester, M22 5XB and at renold.com.

In Europe, the Brexit process creates uncertainty for Renold plc and for the Group's customers. However, as a holding company with no subsidiary revenues generated in the UK the directors do not believe that the Company is overly exposed to risk in this area.

### Key performance indicators

The Company considers (loss)/profit after tax, detailed above, to be the key performance indicator.

### Future developments

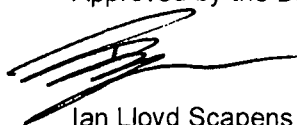
The directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with 2019 in the forthcoming year.

### Events after the balance sheet date

The Company disposed of its beneficial holding in Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited in September 2019 for nominal consideration and recorded £nil gain/loss on disposal following impairment of its investment in the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company's subsidiary, Renold Chain India Private Limited, purchased the remaining 25% minority interest of Renold Chain India Private Limited in November 2019 as a share buy-back of its own shares.

### Approval

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Ian Lloyd Scapens  
Director

2 December 2019

Trident 2, Trident Business Park  
Styal Road, Wythenshawe  
Manchester  
M22 5XB

## Directors' Report

### Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Philip Mark Robinson  
Lynne Joan Rosser  
Ian Lloyd Scapens  
Antony Kenneth Edwards  
Michael Peter Wallwork

Qualifying third party indemnity provision (as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) has remained in force for the directors for the year ended 31 March 2019 and, as at the date of this report, remains in force for the benefit of the current directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which they may incur (or have incurred) to third parties in the course of their duties.

### Company secretary

Oakwood Corporate Secretary Limited

### Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

Details of future developments, principal activities, business review, research and development, financial risk management objectives and policies and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in Note 1.

### Dividends

The directors propose and recommend a final dividend of £nil (2018: £nil).

### Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms 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 they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements will be made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Ian Lloyd Scapens  
Director

2 December 2019

Trident 2, Trident Business Park  
Styal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5XB

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

## Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Renold International Holdings Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Renold International Holdings Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### 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 Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### 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 respect of these matters.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Renold International Holdings Limited

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### 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 the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### 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.

Simon Manning FCA (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Leeds, United Kingdom



# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
<b>Revenue</b>		-	-
Operating expenses	3	(0.1)	0.1
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		(0.4)	-
Investment revenues	3	0.1	0.3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>	3	(0.4)	0.4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on (loss)/profit	4	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total (loss)/profit and comprehensive (expense)/income for the year</b>		(0.4)	0.4
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

All results are derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income or expense in either year other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.



# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	6	33.8	34.2
Trade and other receivables	7	62.6	62.5
		<u>96.4</u>	<u>96.7</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		-	0.3
		<u>-</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>96.4</u>	<u>97.0</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings		(0.5)	-
Trade and other payables	8	-	(0.7)
		<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	(68.0)	(68.0)
		<u>(68.5)</u>	<u>(68.7)</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>(68.5)</u>	<u>(68.7)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>27.9</u>	<u>28.3</u>
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>			
Share capital	9	22.0	22.0
Retained earnings		5.9	6.3
		<u>27.9</u>	<u>28.3</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>27.9</u>	<u>28.3</u>

The financial statements of Renold International Holdings Limited (registered number 00096097) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 December 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:



Ian Lloyd Scapens  
Director

2 December 2019

Trident 2, Trident Business Park  
Styal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5XB

# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	22.0	5.9	27.9
Profit for the year	-	0.4	0.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	0.4	0.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	22.0	6.3	28.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss for the year	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

#### Basis of accounting

Renold International Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares registered and incorporated in England and Wales, within the United Kingdom, under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 2.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements because it is included in the group annual report and financial statements of Renold plc which can be obtained from the Group's registered office at Trident 2, Trident Business Park, Styal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester, M22 5XB or at renold.com.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share-based payment, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements of Renold plc.

#### Adoption of new and revised Standards

Except for the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, which have not had a material effect on the financial statements and consequently no transition adjustments are presented, no new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current year which are considered relevant to the Company.

#### Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on page 2.

The directors have assessed the future funding requirements of the Company and compared them to the level of available borrowing facilities. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility.

Having undertaken this work, the directors are of the opinion that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern assumption in preparing the statutory financial statements.

#### Investments

Except as stated below, fixed asset investments, including investments in subsidiaries, are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Investments in subsidiary companies are accounted for at cost and reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Where indicators of impairment are present, the cash flows of the underlying entities are reviewed to determine whether the investment value is recoverable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction or average rates where applicable. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

#### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

#### *Current tax and deferred tax for the year*

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### Investment revenue

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

#### Financial instruments

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2019

**1. Accounting policies (continued)*****Loans and receivables***

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

***Derecognition of financial assets***

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

***Financial liabilities and equity***

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

***Equity instruments***

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

***Financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at-FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

***Cash at bank and in hand***

Cash at bank and in hand is carried in the balance sheet at cost. Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

**2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the course of preparing the financial statements no judgements have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, other than those involving estimations (below), that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

***Critical judgements in the application of the company's accounting policies***

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

***Key sources of estimation and uncertainty***

The directors consider the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries to be a key source of estimation uncertainty. No other such areas, that have a potential risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, have been identified.

Investments in subsidiary companies are accounted for at cost and reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Where indicators of impairment are present, an estimation of the value in use of the underlying entities is reviewed to determine whether the investment value is recoverable. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the underlying entity and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries at the balance sheet date was £33.8m (2018: £34.2m), with further details given in note 6.

# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 3. (Loss)/profit before taxation

	2019 £m	2018 £m
(Loss)/profit for the year has been arrived at after (charging)/crediting:		
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(0.1)	0.1
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	(0.4)	-
Investment income		
Dividends received	0.1	0.3
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Fees of £7,000 (2018: £7,000) were payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the Company's annual report and financial statements have been borne by Renold plc. Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the Company were £nil (2018: £nil).

The average monthly number of employees was nil (2018: nil). Total employee costs were £nil (2018: £nil).

### 4. Taxation

There was no charge in respect of corporation tax or deferred tax during the year. The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit before tax as follows:

	2019 £m	2018 £m
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Tax on (loss)/profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(0.1)	0.1
Effects of:		
Group relief	-	(0.1)
Other timing differences	0.1	-
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The Company earns its profits primarily in the UK. The UK Government announced that it intends to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted in September 2016.

### 5. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The directors of the Company have wide ranging responsibilities for the management of other business units and subsidiaries of the Renold Group and, as such, their emoluments are paid by Renold Plc and other Group companies. It is not practicable to allocate the director's costs to Renold International Holdings Limited. No remuneration was paid by the Company during the current or prior financial year to the directors for their services.

#### Directors' transactions

There were no transactions with directors during the current or prior year.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2019

**6. Investments in subsidiaries****Subsidiary undertakings**

	<b>£m</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	42.4
<b>Provisions for impairment</b>	
At 31 March 2018	(8.2)
Impairment charge	(0.4)
At 31 March 2019	(8.6)
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2018	34.2
At 31 March 2019	33.8

Investments in subsidiary companies are accounted for at cost and reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Where indicators of impairment are present, the cashflows of the underlying entities are reviewed to determine whether the investment value is recoverable.

In the year ended 31 March 2019 the Company impaired its beneficial holding in Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited to its recoverable value of £nil (being fair value less costs to sell). The Company subsequently sold 100% of its beneficial ownership of Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited on 23 September 2019 for nominal consideration.

All companies are either direct or indirect subsidiaries of Renold International Holdings Limited and are principally concerned with the manufacture and distribution of chain, power transmission and mechanical handling products. The Company controls 100% of the voting rights in its subsidiaries, with the exception of Renold Chain India Private Limited (voting rights of 75%) at the balance sheet date (see note 14). All companies are trading companies. Details of the registered offices of the above investments can also be found in the Group financial statements for Renold plc.

# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 6. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The Company has the following investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled ventures:

Company	Country of incorporation	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights in ordinary shares held	
			2019	2018
Brampton Renold SAS***	France	100 rue du Courbillon, 59175, Vendeville, France	100%	100%
Renold Holding GmbH***	Germany	Juliusmühle, 37574, Einbeck, Germany	100%	100%
Renold Canada Limited***	Canada	622 rue De Hull, Montreal, Quebec, H8R 1V6, Canada	100%	100%
Renold Holdings Inc.***	USA	2307 Maden Drive, Morristown, TN 37813, US	100%	100%
Renold Australia (Proprietary) Limited***	Australia	508-520 Wellington Road, Mulgrave, Victoria 3170, Australia	100%	100%
Renold (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	No. 2, Jalan Anggerik Mokara 31/44, Kota Kemuning, Seksyen 31, 40460 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia	100%	100%
Renold New Zealand Limited***	New Zealand	594 Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand	100%	100%
Renold Transmission Limited (branch in Singapore)	United Kingdom	Trident 2, Trident Business Park Styal Road, Wythenshawe Manchester, M22 5XB, UK	100%	100%
Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited***	South Africa****	Cnr Liverpool Road and Bolton Street, Nestadt Industrial Sites, Benoni, 2007, Gauteng, South Africa	100%	100%
Renold Hi-Tec Couplings SA	Spain	C/ Antoni Gaudi 21, Bajos 2º, Gavà, Barcelona, Spain	100%	100%
Renold Hangzhou Company Limited	China	No.82 Dongfang Road, Yiqiao Town, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou Municipality Zhejiang Province, China	100%	90%
Renold Transmission (Shanghai) Company Limited	China	Section A, Floor 3 of Composite Building, No. 18 North Fute Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free-Trade Zone, Shanghai, China	100%	100%
Renold Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	China	Building 3, No. 385 Zheng Zhong Xin Road, Beicai Town, Pudong, Shanghai, China	100%	100%
Renold (Switzerland) GmbH *	Switzerland	Ringstrasse 16, CH-8600, Dübendorf 1, Switzerland	100%	100%
Jeffrey Chain LP **	USA	2307 Maden Drive, Morristown, TN 37813, US	100%	100%
Renold Inc. **	USA	100 Bourne Street, Suite 2, Westfield, NY 14787, US	100%	100%
Renold Chain India Private Limited	India	S.F No: 568/1A, 569/1&2, D. Gudalur (P.O), Vedasanthur (T.K), Dindigul (D.T), Tamil Nadu – 624 620	75%	75%
Renold (Thailand) Ltd	Thailand	399 Interchange Building, Unit 10, 24th Floor, Sukhumvit 21 Road, Klongtoey Nua Sub-District, Wattana District, Bangkok	100%	100%

\* Indirect subsidiary of Renold International Holdings Limited via Renold Holding GmbH

\*\* Indirect subsidiary of Renold International Holdings Limited via Renold Holdings Inc.

\*\*\* Direct subsidiary of Renold plc with 100% of the voting rights controlled by Renold International Holdings Limited due to beneficial ownership arrangements between the Company and Renold plc.

\*\*\*\* The Company disposed of its beneficial holding in Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited in September 2019, see Note 14 for further information.



# Renold International Holdings Limited

Company number 00096097

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 7. Trade and other receivables

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Amounts owed by other group companies	<u>62.6</u>	<u>62.5</u>

Non-current amounts owed by other group companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

### 8. Trade and other payables

	2019		2018	
	Current £m	Non-Current £m	Current £m	Non-Current £m
Amounts owed to other group companies	-	68.0	-	68.0
Contingent consideration	-	-	0.7	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>68.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>68.0</u>

The provision for the purchase of the minority shareholding in Renold (Hangzhou) Co Limited was utilised in the year ended 31 March 2019.

Non-current amounts owed to other group companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable in more than one year.

### 9. Called-up share capital

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
22 million ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>22.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on wind up) rights. The shares do not confer any rights on redemption.

### 10. Financial commitments

At the balance sheet date, the Company had no capital or lease commitments.

### 11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose related party transactions with other members of the Group under FRS 101 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 12. Contingent liabilities

Fixed and floating charges have been given on the undertaking and assets of the Company to the banking group which provides banking facilities to Renold plc and certain of its UK subsidiary companies.

Various UK group companies, including Renold International Holdings Limited, have given guarantees to the UK pension schemes (which equate to 105% of the Pension Protection Fund liabilities). These guarantees were extended once the schemes merged in June 2013, to cover the full cost of buying out the liabilities to the pension schemes. This guarantee would only be triggered if the scheme sponsoring employers, which include Renold plc, were unable to fulfil their obligations to fund the members' accrued benefits.

### 13. Ultimate parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Renold plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain. The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group, which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared, is Renold plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain. Copies of the group annual report and financial statements of Renold plc can be obtained from the Group's registered office at Trident 2, Trident Business Park, Styal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester, M22 5XB.

### 14. Post balance sheet events

The Company disposed of its beneficial holding in Renold Crofts (Proprietary) Limited in September 2019 for nominal consideration and recorded £nil gain/loss on disposal following impairment of its investment in the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company's subsidiary, Renold Chain India Private Limited, purchased the remaining 25% minority interest of Renold Chain India Private Limited in November 2019 as a share buy-back of its own shares.