AGRIVER (UK) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Slaven Jeffcote LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditor
1 Lumley Street

Mayfair London W1K 6TT





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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

H Hadad

(Appointed 21 February 2017)

Secretary

S B Moshe

Company number

06407287

Registered office

c/o CH Hausmann & Co 5 de Walden Court 85 New Cavendish Street

London W1W 6XD

Auditor

Slaven Jeffcote LLP

5th Floor, 1 Lumley Street

Mayfair London W1K 6TT

Business address

Hasharon Packing House

P.O. Box 023 Tel Mond Israel 4,065,001

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of selling and buying of flowers and other agricultural products.

The company ceased to trade during the year.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

P Halevy (Resigned 21 February 2017) S Shapk (Resigned 21 February 2017) H Hadad (Appointed 21 February 2017)

Auditor

The auditor, Slaven Jeffcote LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going Concern

The company ceased to trade during the year. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to recover all the assets stated in the financial statements. An impairment review was carried out to ensure all assets were written down to the Net Realisable Value. The financial statements have been prepared on a break up basis.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

S B Moshe)

Secretary 1

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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 AGRIVER (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Agriver (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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 Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Director's Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Nicholas John Paling FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Slaven Jeffcote LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

26/06/2017

5th Floor, 1 Lumley Street Mayfair London

W1K 6TT

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	ILS	ILS
Turnover		66,137,643	102,058,808
Cost of sales		(63,902,762)	(99,397,135)
Gross profit		2,234,881	2,661,673
Administrative expenses		(1,588,356)	(1,974,473)
Operating profit	2	646,525	687,200
Interest payable and similar expenses		(476,464)	(431,535)
Profit before taxation		170,061	255,665
Taxation		(34,012)	(51,133)
Profit for the financial year		136,049	204,532

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	ILS	ILS	ILS	ILS
Current assets					
Debtors	3	4,745,483		22,866,955	
Cash at bank and in hand		83,203		233,345	
		4,828,686		23,100,300	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(3,237,164)		(20,684,485)	
Net current assets			1,591,522		2,415,815
				•	
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	5		6		6
Other reserves			284,108		1,244,449
Profit and loss reserves			1,307,408		1,171,360
Total equity			1,591,522		2,415,815

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{22.06}{300}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

HHadad Director

Company Registration No. 06407287

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Agriver (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o CH Hausmann & Co, 5 de Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6XD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in shekels, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest ILS.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company ceased to trade during the year. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to recover all the assets stated in the financial statements. An impairment review was carried out to ensure all assets were written down to the Net Realisable Value. The financial statements have been prepared on a break up basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than Israeli Shekels are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Operating profit

	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 ILS	2015 ILS
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	28,353	28,898
3	Debtors		
		2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	ILS	ILS
	Trade debtors	4,170,016	12,805,619
	Other debtors	61,924	10,061,336
		4,231,940	22,866,955

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	j	2016	2015
		ILS	ILS
	Trade creditors	1,575,430	4,473,048
	Amounts due to group undertakings	1,498,319	4,806,798
	Corporation tax	5,078	14,318
	Other taxation and social security	154,243	974,611
	Other creditors	4,094	10,415,710
		3,237,164	20,684,485
5	Called up share capital		
		2016	2015
		ILS	ILS
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	_	
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each (£1 equivalent of £6.0335)	. 6 ======	6

6 Parent company

The company's immediate parent company is Agriver Agriculture Limited, and the ultimate parent undertaking at the balance sheet date is Tal Holding B.V., a company registered in the Netherlands. The company director Mr H Hadad, is also a director of Tal Holding B.V., and Tal Holding B.V. owns 52% of the issued share capital of the company and therefore he is the ultimate controlling party.