

RAPALLO LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

RAPALLO LIMITED

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RAPALLO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M J Collecott D P Levy
Registered number	02543518
Registered office	1st Floor 7-10 Chandos Street London W1G 9DQ
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 1st Floor 7 - 10 Chandos Street London W1G 9DQ

REGISTERED NUMBER:02543518

RAPALLO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	4	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Net assets		1	1
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	2,419	2,419
Share premium account	6	-	209,748
Capital redemption reserve	6	-	589
Profit and loss account	6	(2,418)	(212,755)
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

.....
M J Collecott
Director

1. General information

Rapallo Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 1st Floor, 7-10 Chandos Street, London, W1G 9DQ.
The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

RAPALLO LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.5 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.

2.6 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 -2).

4. Fixed asset investments

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2019	1
At 31 December 2019	<u>1</u>

Net book value

At 31 December 2019	<u>1</u>
<i>At 31 December 2018</i>	<u>1</u>

5. Share capital

	2019 £	<i>2018 £</i>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,419 (2018 -2,419) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2,419</u>	<u>2,419</u>

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

6. Reserves

Profit and loss account

On 14 November 2019, the Company cancelled £209,748 of share premium and £589 of capital redemption reserve by way of a capital reduction. Amounts totalling £210,337 were credited to retained earnings.

7. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 1 June 2020 by Richard Churchill (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP.