

Registered number: 00345931

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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28/09/2018

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COMPANIES HOUSE

LUBBOCK FINE
Chartered Accountants
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London EC4M 8AB

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		23,850		28,489
Investments	5		1,034		1,034
			<u>24,884</u>		<u>29,523</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	6	995,364		1,286,243	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,951,238		2,269,663	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	69,618		139,648	
		<u>3,016,220</u>		<u>3,695,554</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,593,536)		(1,812,030)	
Net current assets			<u>1,422,684</u>		<u>1,883,524</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,447,568</u>		<u>1,913,047</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,447,568</u></u>		<u><u>1,913,047</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,234		10,234
Capital redemption reserve			2,800		2,800
Profit and loss account			<u>1,434,534</u>		<u>1,900,013</u>
			<u><u>1,447,568</u></u>		<u><u>1,913,047</u></u>

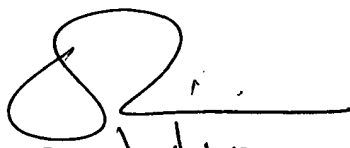
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 statement of comprehensive income 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:

C V Rimini
Director
Date:


20/4/18

The notes on pages 2 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is Premier House, 309 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, London, N12 8L Y. The registered office is 3rd Floor Paternoster House, 65 St Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AB.

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

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements with the financial support of its directors. The directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis on the basis of the Company's plans and the continued support of the directors. This assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

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

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

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation rates are as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line
Other fixed assets	- 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 Stocks

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

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company enters into both basic and non-basic financial instruments transactions. Basic financial instruments transactions 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 the 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.

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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.10 Creditors

Short term 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.

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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'.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

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

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Interest income

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

2.16 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was 8 (2016: 9).

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2017	33,162	23,848	13,481	92,039	-	162,530
Additions	-	-	-	-	8,136	8,136
Disposals	-	-	(720)	-	-	(720)
At 31 December 2017	33,162	23,848	12,761	92,039	8,136	169,946
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2017	17,684	23,848	6,123	86,386	-	134,041
Charge for the year	6,633	-	2,908	2,895	339	12,775
Disposals	-	-	(720)	-	-	(720)
At 31 December 2017	24,317	23,848	8,311	89,281	339	146,096
Net book value						
At 31 December 2017	8,845	-	4,450	2,758	7,797	23,850
At 31 December 2016	15,478	-	7,358	5,653	-	28,489

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	1,034
At 31 December 2017	1,034
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	1,034
At 31 December 2016	1,034

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017****6. Stocks**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	995,364	1,286,243

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	238,717	495,951
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,676,851	1,632,706
Other debtors	35,670	141,006
	1,951,238	2,269,663

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	69,618	139,648
Less: bank overdrafts	(20,131)	(260,972)
	49,487	(121,324)

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	20,131	260,972
Bank loans	732,662	553,961
Trade creditors	444,728	804,522
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	7,835
Corporation tax	-	52,206
Other creditors	396,015	77,359
Financial instruments	-	55,175
	<u>1,593,536</u>	<u>1,812,030</u>

Secured Creditors

Bank loans and overdrafts totalling £752,793 (2016 - £814,933) are held with HSBC Bank Plc, and are secured through several guarantees and charges:

- An unlimited composite guarantee given by the Company and its subsidiary, Bruno Rimini Corp, to secure all liabilities of each other
- Fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Company
- A personal guarantee given by a director of the Company, amounting to £400,000 (2016: £400,000).

BRUNO RIMINI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

10. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	49,487	-
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss held as part of a trading portfolio	-	(55,175)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	(121,324)
	-	(176,499)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents, consisting of cash at bank.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents, consisting of cash at bank and overdraft facilities.

Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise foreign currency forward contracts, unsettled at the balance sheet date. All such forward contracts were taken out in the three months prior to the balance sheet date. The final loss or gain on these contracts is dependent on the relevant foreign exchange rate at the date of maturity, which in all cases is within three months of the balance sheet date.

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,101 (2016 - £nil). Contributions totalling £96 (2016 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Auditors' information

These financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of filing with Companies House, and no Statement of Income and Retained Earnings is included within this set of financial statements.

The auditors' report on the full financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified, and there were no modifications to this report.

The audit report was signed by Lee Facey (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Lubbock Fine.