Registrar of Companies Company Registration No. 02588081 (England and Wales)

# ITALIA NEL MONDO (UK) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

HERN & COMPANY
Chartered Certified Accountants
3 Buckingham Court
Rectory Lane
Loughton, Essex
IG10 2QZ



413 21/05/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #201

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

A.V. Bevacqua

S.G. Evans

F. Zibetti

Secretary

S.G. Evans

Company number

02588081

Registered office

3 Buckingham Court

Rectory Lane Loughton Essex IG10 2QZ

~Auditor

Hern & Company

**Chartered Certified Accountants** 

3 Buckingham Court

Rectory Lane Loughton Essex IG10 2QZ

## CONTENTS

	Page	
Balance sheet	· 1	
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6	

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		201	2019		2018	
• .	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		3,310		4,202	
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	163,007 177,488		98,881 183,914		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	340,495 (237,921)		282,795 (171,035)		
Net current assets			102,574		111,760	
Total assets less current liabilities			105,884		115,962	
Provisions for liabilities	6		(629)		(798)	
Net assets			105,255		115,164	
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	7		50,000		50,000	
Profit and loss reserves			55,255 		65,164 ———	
Total equity			105,255		115,164	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 13 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

F. Zibetti Director

Company Registration No. 02588081

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Italia Nel Mondo (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Buckingham Court, Rectory Lane, Loughton, Essex, IG10 2QZ.

#### 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 sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services 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.

Revenue is recognised on the customer's departure date.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer

10% on cost

Fixtures and fittings

10% on written down value.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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 OCTOBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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 trade and other 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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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 OCTOBER 2019

#### 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.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	
	Cost		£
	At 1 November 2018 and 31 October 2019		12,012
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2018 Depreciation charged in the year		7,810 892
	Depreciation charged in the year		
	At 31 October 2019		8,702
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2019		3,310
	At 31 October 2018		4,202
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	L	L
	Trade debtors Other debtors	155,465	91,111
	Other debtors	7,542 ———	7,770 ———
		163,007	98,881
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•••	
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade anditare	204.455	442.020
	Trade creditors  Amounts due to group undertakings	201,155 658	142,029 658
	Corporation tax	1,807	1,740
	Other taxation and social security	6,086	4,962
	Other creditors	28,215	21,646
		237,921	171,035
6	Provisions for liabilities		
		2019 £	2018 £
			2
	Deferred tax liabilities	629 =======	798
	·	<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

7	Called up share capital		
	osassa ap osassa saptus	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
		50,000	50,000
			=====

#### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018	
£	£	
14,170	29,629	

#### 9 Related party transactions

Dividends totalling £16,800 (2018 - £17,600) were paid in the year.

#### 10 Parent company

The company was under the joint control of S.G. Evans and F. Zibetti, who are directors and shareholders of The Italian Experience Limited, the ultimate parent company, a company registered in England and Wales

#### 11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The statutory auditor was Philip Robert Hern FCCA
The auditor was Hern & Company.