

Registered number: 00934271

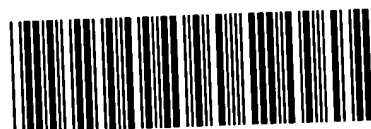
R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

WEDNESDAY



A20 *A89FHGRK* #109
10/07/2019
COMPANIES HOUSE

R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00934271

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	304,630	314,380
Current assets			
Stocks		796,591	810,733
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,333,398	1,548,216
Cash at bank and in hand	8	961,062	653,064
		<u>3,091,051</u>	<u>3,012,013</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(1,049,529)</u>	<u>(913,009)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,041,522</u>	<u>2,099,004</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,346,152</u>	<u>2,413,384</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	<u>(5,981)</u>	<u>(4,678)</u>
		<u>(5,981)</u>	<u>(4,678)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,340,171</u>	<u>2,408,706</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital allotted and fully paid		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>2,340,071</u>	<u>2,408,606</u>
		<u>2,340,171</u>	<u>2,408,706</u>

R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00934271


BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 income and retained earnings 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:


.....
Luke Barnett
Director

Date: 29 MAY 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. General information

R. A. Rodriguez (U.K.) Limited is a private company incorporated in England.

The registered office address and principal place of business is 28 Campus Five, Letchworth Business Park, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, SG6 2JF.

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 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of RARUK Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 Income and Retained Earnings 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 Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Turnover

The turnover shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the amounts due during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Commissions receivable are shown separately as other operating income and relate to monies due to the company for sales their suppliers make directly to customers that would usually be sales made by the company.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.8 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 Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

2.10 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	- over the remaining period of the lease
Motor vehicles	- over 5 years based on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- over 4 years based on cost
Website costs	- over 4 years based on cost

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that 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 Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

2.17 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.

R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3. Auditors' remuneration

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2017 - 16).

5. Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Dividends paid	<u>1,065,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvement £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Website costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2018	60,989	373,775	141,020	10,451	586,235
Additions	-	80,170	12,380	-	92,550
Disposals	-	(29,945)	(3,746)	-	(33,691)
At 31 December 2018	<u>60,989</u>	<u>424,000</u>	<u>149,654</u>	<u>10,451</u>	<u>645,094</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	60,989	86,542	115,226	9,098	271,855
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	78,994	11,260	1,353	91,607
Disposals	-	(19,464)	(3,534)	-	(22,998)
At 31 December 2018	<u>60,989</u>	<u>146,072</u>	<u>122,952</u>	<u>10,451</u>	<u>340,464</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>277,928</u>	<u>26,702</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>304,630</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>287,233</u>	<u>25,794</u>	<u>1,353</u>	<u>314,380</u>

R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,069,238	966,430
Amounts owed by group undertakings	221,146	450,678
Other debtors	-	87,946
Prepayments and accrued income	43,014	43,162
	<u>1,333,398</u>	<u>1,548,216</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>961,062</u>	<u>653,064</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	425,362	359,737
Amounts owed to group undertakings	156,377	107,728
Corporation tax	74,416	112,763
Other taxation and social security	323,123	212,173
Other creditors	7,702	10,367
Accruals and deferred income	62,549	110,241
	<u>1,049,529</u>	<u>913,009</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	4,678
Charged to profit or loss	1,303
At end of year	<u>5,981</u>

R.A. RODRIGUEZ (U.K.) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

10. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,981	4,678
	<u>5,981</u>	<u>4,678</u>

11. Contingent liabilities

A cross composite guarantee agreement exists between the Company, RARUK Holdings Limited and RARUK Automation Limited whereby each company has guaranteed the bank accounts of the others held at Barclays Bank PLC.

12. Pension commitments

The total contributions for the year were £49,490 (2017: £39,008). There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at the year end (2017: £Nil).

13. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent entity is RARUK Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The immediate and ultimate parent entity of RARUK Holdings Limited is R.A.Rodriguez International Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Robert A Rodriguez and Peter M Rodriguez hold the controlling interest equally in R.A.Rodriguez International Inc.

Copies of the ultimate parent undertaking's financial statements are not publicly available.

14. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on ^{slh} by Andrew J Moyser FCCA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.