

Company Registration No. 02610309 (England and Wales)

VIVANCO UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
FILLETED ACCOUNTS

Faulkner House
Victoria Street
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AL1 3SE

Rayner Essex LLP
Chartered Accountants

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

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VIVANCO UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		4,093		2,786
Current assets					
Stocks		365,971		82,812	
Debtors	6	411,131		578,284	
Cash at bank and in hand		119,321		153,028	
		<u>896,423</u>		<u>814,124</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(737,005)</u>		<u>(530,798)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>159,418</u>		<u>283,326</u>
Net assets			<u><u>163,511</u></u>		<u><u>286,112</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			300,000		300,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(136,489)</u>		<u>(13,888)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>163,511</u></u>		<u><u>286,112</u></u>

The director of the company has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 February 2022

Mr P Gerding
Director

Company Registration No. 02610309

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Vivanco UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 960 Capability Green, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU1 3PE.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under 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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In adopting the going concern basis for preparing the financial statements, the directors have considered the business activities and the company's principle risks and uncertainties, including those arising from the current Covid-19 pandemic and the government's response to it. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through use of its cash and banking facilities. The group in which the company is a subsidiary has loans in place to financially support the company and other subsidiaries should it be needed. Additionally the company has also taken advantage of government backed initiatives such as the furlough scheme to assist with its day to day cash management.

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the directors have prepared detailed cash flow forecasts for the company. In the modelled forecast scenarios the directors are satisfied that the company can continue to operate within its current cash and other facilities. However, the directors acknowledge that the environment is continuously changing and, as such, projecting the impacts of COVID-19 is challenging.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts

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.

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33 1/3% per annum on cost
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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.

1.5 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions are translated at a standard monthly rate. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date or the rate of relevant forward exchange contracts. Any exchange differences arising are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down assets to their residual value at the end of their useful economic life to the company. The rates are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are an accurate estimation.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2020 - 8).

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	88,383
Additions	3,906
	<u>92,289</u>
At 31 December 2021	
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	85,597
Depreciation charged in the year	2,599
	<u>88,196</u>
At 31 December 2021	
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,093</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,786</u>

5 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss before taxation	<u>(122,601)</u>	<u>(65,203)</u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(23,294)	(12,389)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	61	311
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	24,200	12,260
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	<u>(967)</u>	<u>(182)</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	403,081	567,771
Other debtors	8,050	10,513
	<u>411,131</u>	<u>578,284</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,130	14,030
Amounts owed to group undertakings	539,903	312,471
Taxation and social security	69,193	170,034
Other creditors	111,779	34,263
	<u>737,005</u>	<u>530,798</u>

8 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 senior statutory auditor was Antony Federer FCA FCCA CF and the auditor was Rayner Essex LLP.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A charge is registered in favour of the company's bankers secured against the assets of the company.

VIVANCO UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	16,230	39,762
Between two and five years	9,260	21,256
In over five years	2,167	4,531
	<u>27,657</u>	<u>65,549</u>

11 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Vivanco GmbH.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Ningbo Ship Investment Group Limited by virtue of their shareholding in Vivanco GmbH. The consolidated accounts of the group are published on their website at www.vivanco.de

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.