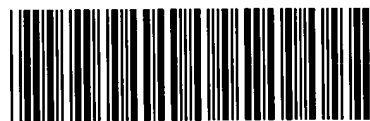


Registered number: 03011001

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03011001

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

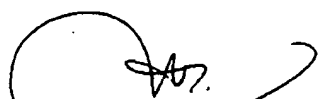
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	24,019	24,537
		<u>24,019</u>	<u>24,537</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		299,515	418,011
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,023,042	1,373,786
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,410,632	462,543
		<u>2,733,189</u>	<u>2,254,340</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,686,482)	(2,295,502)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>46,707</u>	<u>(41,162)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>70,726</u>	<u>(16,625)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>70,726</u>	<u>(16,625)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		60,726	(26,625)
		<u>70,726</u>	<u>(16,625)</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 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:



Mr M. Dessolis

Director

Date: 17 DECEMBER 2021

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

De Rigo (UK) Limited is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England. The registered office is Ground Floor, Unit 4, Anglo Office Park, White Lion Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, HP7 9FB.

The principal activity of the company is the distribution of premium optical frames, sunglasses and accessories.

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 financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements.

Furthermore, the directors consider the company to be able to withstand potential impacts on operations due to the Group's continued support. As such, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.9 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	20% to 33%
Fixtures and fittings	-	10%

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 profit or loss.

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 weighted average 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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 profit or loss 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.

2.15 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 ordinary shares.

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

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

3. Employees

The company subcontracts all of its human resource requirements from an affiliated company and therefore has no employees apart from the directors, who did not receive any remuneration for their services.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 3).

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	93,883	44,958	138,841
Additions	9,065	341	9,406
At 31 December 2020	<u>102,948</u>	<u>45,299</u>	<u>148,247</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	90,773	23,531	114,304
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,973	3,951	9,924
At 31 December 2020	<u>96,746</u>	<u>27,482</u>	<u>124,228</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	<u>6,202</u>	<u>17,817</u>	<u>24,019</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,110</u>	<u>21,427</u>	<u>24,537</u>

5. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 21 December 2021 by Neil Cundale BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Hillier Hopkins LLP.

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	738,183	1,268,453
Amounts owed by group undertakings	253,479	-
Other debtors	18,619	18,618
Prepayments and accrued income	2,280	67,406
Deferred taxation	10,481	19,309
	<u>1,023,042</u>	<u>1,373,786</u>

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,410,632	462,543
	<u>1,410,632</u>	<u>462,543</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	164,332	262,713
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,254,186	1,818,558
Corporation tax	6,051	-
Other taxation and social security	147,181	34,534
Accruals and deferred income	114,732	179,697
	<u>2,686,482</u>	<u>2,295,502</u>

9. Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,410,632</u>	<u>462,543</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprises of cash at bank and in hand.

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	19,309
Charged to profit or loss	(8,828)
At end of year	<u>10,481</u>

DE RIGO (UK) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,623	1,280
Tax losses carried forward	-	13,304
General provision adjustments	8,858	4,725
	<u>10,481</u>	<u>19,309</u>

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the Group as consolidated financial statements are available from the address below.

12. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of De Rigo Vision S.p.A.

The ultimate controlling party and holding company is De Rigo S.p.A., a company incorporated in Italy. The smallest and largest group in which the company is included within the group financial statements is that of De Rigo S.p.A., copies of which can be obtained from Zona Industriale Villanova, 12, 32013 Longarone (BL), Italy.