Rucoline UK Limited
Financial statements
31 December 2011

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Financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

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Chantrey Vellacott DFKLLP

Rucoline UK Limited

Officers and professional advisers

The director

M Santucci

Company secretary

Temple Secretarial Limited

Registered office

16 Old Bailey London EC4M 7EG

Auditor

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Russell Square House 10-12 Russell Square London WC1B 5LF

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc Pall Mall St James' 8-10 Waterloo Place

London SW1Y 48E

Solicitors

Withers LLP 16 Old Bailey London EC4M 7EG

Director's report

Year ended 31 December 2011

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2011

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity during the year was that of a footwear retailer

The director believes that the company has adequate resources available to it through the support of its parent company and accordingly, is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Therefore the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Business review

Turnover has decreased in the year, however due to the reduction in purchase costs gross profit has increased by £25,913 to £208,208. The increase in gross profit is offset by a small increase in overheads, resulting in a smaller loss than that incurred in the prior year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As the retail outlet for a premium brand the key business risks arise in respect of sales performance where the company benefits from a healthy London trading environment and by the influx of tourists. Due to the current depressed financial climate the company has suffered from lower foot traffic but reasonably expects this trend to be reversed in the current year.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

Because of the way in which the business operates within the overall group structure, the director is of the opinion that judging business performance by the use of conventional financial analysis ratios is not appropriate in this context and other internal criteria apply

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £70,682. The director has not recommended a dividend

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows

M Santucci

Policy on the payment of creditors

In view of the company's purchasing arrangements it is not appropriate to state a creditor payment policy or amount of creditor days. However, every endeavour is made to pay third party suppliers in accordance with their terms.

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to

Director's report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2011

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Insofar as the director is aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Auditor

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

Signed by

M Santucci Director

Approved by the director on 2 May 2012

Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of Rucoline UK Limited

Year ended 31 December 2011

We have audited the financial statements of Rucoline UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on pages 2 to 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

However, the evidence available to us was limited because the director has not performed an impairment review on tangible fixed assets included in the balance sheet with a net book value of £44,694, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 11, 'Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill'. Due to losses an impairment review is required, and in absence of this review there were no practicable audit procedures that we could follow to ascertain whether or not an impairment loss had been incurred.

Qualified opinion

Except for the financial effect of not making the adjustments, if any, referred to in the preceding paragraph, in our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

In respect solely of the limitation on our audit work relating to impairment we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit

Emphasis of matter - Going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern including the continuation of support to the company by the ultimate parent company, for at least 12 months following the date of signing of these financial statements. The company incurred a net loss of £70,682 during the year ended 31 December 2011 and incurred further losses post year end. It also had a net deficiency of shareholder's funds of £16,665 at the balance sheet date. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern, which would include impairment of fixed assets.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of Rucoline UK Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2011

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

DAVID JAMES (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of CHANTREY VELLACOTT DFK LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London

21.8.12.

Profit and loss account

Year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Turnover	2	311,143	379,728
Cost of sales		102,935	197,433
Gross profit		208,208	182,295
Administrative expenses		279,170	265,682
Operating loss	3	(70,962)	(83,387)
Interest receivable		280	(1,144)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(70,682)	(84,531)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(70,682)	(84,531)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Fixed assets	_		
Tangible assets	6	44,694	52,842
Current assets			
Stocks	7	44,708	59,458
Debtors due within one year	8	49,832	46,568
Debtors due after one year	8	77,088	76,808
Cash at bank and in hand		9,868	9,611
		181,496	192,445
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	242,855	191,270
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(61,359)	1,175
Total assets less current liabilities		(16,665)	54,017
Capital and reserves			
Called up equity share capital	13	464,381	464,381
Profit and loss account	14	(481,046)	(410,364)
(Deficit)/shareholder's funds	15	(16,665)	54,017

These financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 May 2012

M Santucci

Company Registration Number 03943186

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards

Going concern

The company incurred a net loss of £70,682 during the year ended 31 December 2011 and incurred further losses post year end. It also had a deficiency of shareholder's funds amounting to £16,665 on the same date. Notwithstanding this, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and assume that the company continues to receive the support of its parent company, Rucoline S.P.A. Confirmation of their continued support has been received by our auditors and confirms that the parent company will continue to provide support for at least one year after the date these financial statements are signed.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking where 90 percent or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable for goods and services excluding VAT arising wholly within the United Kingdom

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Leasehold property

- 6 67% straight line, being over the period of the lease

Fixtures & fittings

- 25% straight line

Stocks

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

The cost of stocks is determined on the first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the price at which stock can be realised in the normal course of business.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

2	Turnover		
	The turnover and loss before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of	of the company	
	An analysis of turnover is given below		
		2011 £	2010 £
	United Kingdom	311,143	379,728
•	On any hours		
3	Operating loss		
	Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting)		
		2011	2010
		£	£
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Operating lease costs	11,443	11,309
	- Other	125,018	110,230
	Net profit on foreign currency translation Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	(4,921) 4,575	(7,952) 4,300
	Auditor's remuneration - other fees	9,850	9,810
		2011	2010
		£	£
	Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	4,575	4,300
	Auditor's remuneration - other fees		
	- Taxation services	250	250
	- Accountancy	9,600	9,560

9,850

9,810

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

4 Particulars of employees

The average number of staff, including executive directors, employed by the company during the financial year can be analysed as follows

	2011 No	2010 No
Number of shop staff	4	_3
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were		
	2011 £	2010 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs	55,162 4,943	59,413 5,411
	60,105	64,824

5 Taxation on ordinary activities

No provision is required for corporation tax in view of losses brought forward from previous years. At 31 December 2011 losses of approximately £351,000 were available to set against future trading profits (2010 - £282,000).

Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is at a higher rate than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 25% (2010 - 21%)

	2011 £	2010 £
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(70,682)	(84,531)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by rate of tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Unrelieved tax losses	(14,313) (626) 1,042 13,897	(17,752) (665) 1,587 16,830
Total current tax	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

6	Tangıble fixed assets			
		Leasehold Property £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2011 Additions	163,422 —	72,117 3,295	235,539 3,295
	At 31 December 2011	163,422	75,412	238,834
	Depreciation At 1 January 2011 Charge for the year	111,084 10,900	71,613 543	182,697 11,443
	At 31 December 2011	121,984	72,156	194,140
	Net book value At 31 December 2011	41,438	3,256	44,694
	At 31 December 2010	52,338	504	52,842
7	Stocks			
			2011 £	2010 £
	Goods for resale		44,708	59,458
8	Debtors			
			2011	2010
			£	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors		4,134 77,088	5,633 76,808
	Prepayments and accrued income		45,698	40,935
			126,920	123,376
	The debtors above include the following amounts falling	due after more than o	one year	
			2011 £	2010 £
	Other debtors		77,088	76,808

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

9 Creditors amounts falling due within one year

	2011	2010
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,291	17,092
Amounts owed to group undertakings	229,312	154,069
PAYE and social security	238	1,953
VAT	1,430	3,494
Accruals and deferred income	6,584	14,662
	242,855	191,270

10 Deferred taxation

No provision has been made in the financial statements and the amounts unprovided at the end of the year are as follows

	2011 £	2010 £
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Tax losses available	1,751 70,178	3,047 59,275
	71,929	62,322

This potential deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the uncertainty concerning the timescale as to its recovery

11 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2011 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

	Land and bu	Land and buildings	
	2011	2011 2010	
	£	£	
Operating leases which expire			
Within two to five years	124,750	124,750	

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 8 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning transactions with other group companies

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

13 Share capital

14

15

Allotted, called up and fully paid					
	2011		2010	2010	
	No	£	No	£	
464,381 Ordinary shares of £1 each	464,381	464,381	464,381	464,381	
Profit and loss account					
			2011 £	2010 £	
Balance brought forward			(410,364)	(325,833)	
Loss for the financial year			(70,682)	(84,531)	
Balance carried forward			(481,046)	(410,364)	
Reconciliation of movements in sharehold	er's funds				
			2011 £	2010 £	
Loss for the financial year			(70,682)	(84,531)	
Opening shareholder's funds			54,017	138,548	

16 Ultimate parent company

Closing shareholder's (deficit)/funds

The ultimate parent company is Rucoline S p A, which is incorporated in Italy. Group financial statements are not prepared. The ultimate controlling party is the director, Mr M Santucci

(16,665)

54,017