

Rolfe & Nolan Group Limited

Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

Rolfe & Nolan Group Limited

Registered No 4641157

Directors

R N Freeman K Grehan (appointed 19 October 2011) S Harrison (resigned 8 November 2011)

Secretary

L Asaa

Auditors

Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, Ernst & Young Building, Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

Registered office

120 Leman Street, London E1 8EU

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc, 39 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8AU

Solicitors

Simmons & Simmons, CityPoint, One Ropemaker Street, London EC2Y 9SS

Directors' report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

Results and dividends

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year ended 31 December 2011 amounted to £594,147 (2010 £2,049,318) After deducting a tax charge of £nil (2010 £383,666), an amount of £594,147 (2010 £1,665,652) is available for dividend and retention. No dividends were declared or paid during the year

Principal activity and review of the business

During the year the company has been acting as an intermediate holding company lts main source of income is interest receivable

Future developments

The company will continue to act as an intermediate holding company

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties which the company faces are

• The company is an intermediate holding company and currently holds a single equity investment and provides finance to group undertakings, which together represent its total assets. An impairment of the carrying value of its investments could be detrimental to the ability of the company to continue in operation.

Events since the balance sheet date

There were no significant events since the balance sheet date

Directors

The Directors who served the company during the year were as follows

R N Freeman

K Grehan (appointed 19 October 2011) S Harrison (resigned 8 November 2011)

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006

Going concern

The group intends to restructure certain assets and liabilities due within the group and consequently the directors are satisfied the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditors, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information

Directors' report (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors 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 directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgments 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, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are 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 to enable them ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 They are 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

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting

On behalf of the board

Date 74

16. VI. 2012



to the members of Rolfe & Nolan Group Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Rolfe & Nolan Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 13 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 members, 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 members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are 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 the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' 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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' 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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records, 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

Patrick O'Neill (Senior statutory anditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young,

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Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor

Dublin

Date

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2011

		2011	2010
	Notes	£	£
Administrative expenses – foreign exchange gain		6,327	706,705
Operating profit	2	6,327	706,705
Interest receivable	4	587,820	1,342,613
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		594,147	2,049,318
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	(383,666)
Profit for the financial year		594,147	1,665,652

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the company

Balance sheet at 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
Assets employed			
Fixed assets	_		25.000.000
Financial assets	6	25,000,000	25,000,000
Current assets	8	10.005.000	10.027.457
Debtors - due within one year	7	10,235,232	10,927,456
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	8	(20,923,451)	(22,209,822)
Net current liabilities		(10,688,219)	(11,282,366)
Total net assets		14,311,781	13,717,634
Financed by			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	19,222	19,222
Share premium	10	107,549	•
Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	10 10	7,848,780	
From and loss account	10	6,336,230	5,742,083
Total shareholders' funds	10	14,311,781	13,717,634

Date 16. VI. 2012

Company registered number 4641157

31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial fixed assets and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in the United Kingdom (UK GAAP)

These financial statements present information about the company, and not its group. The company has used the exemption conferred under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements as its intermediate parent undertaking, a company established under the law of a member state of the European Union, prepares consolidated financial statements. Details in respect of this intermediate parent undertaking are set out in note 11. Consequently these financial statements deal with the results and state of affairs of the company as a single entity.

The company will continue operating as an intermediate holding company. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the group intends to restructure certain assets and liabilities due within the group.

Statement of cash flows

Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised 1996) 'Cash Flow Statements' exempts subsidiary undertakings from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled by a group that prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in which the subsidiary undertaking's results are included. The company has availed of this exemption

Taxation

Current corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted for the financial year

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax in the future, with the exception that deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Timing differences are differences between profit as computed for taxation purposes and taxation as stated in the financial statements which arise because certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements are dealt with in different periods for taxation purposes

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are expressed in pounds sterling (£), the functional currency of the company Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account

Financial fixed assets

Financial fixed assets represent investments in subsidiary undertakings and are stated at valuation less any provision for diminution in value. Income from financial assets is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it is receivable.

31 December 2011

2. Operating profit

Auditors' remuneration during the year was £5,782 (2010 £7,000), which has been borne by another group company

3. Staff costs

The company had no employees during the year (2010 nil) The directors did not receive any remuneration

4. Interest receivable

	2011 £	2010 £
Interest receivable from other group companies	587,820	1,342,613

5. Taxation

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2011 £	2010 £
Current tax Corporation tax at 26 5% (2010 28%)	-	383,666
Total current tax (note 5 (b))		383,666

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The current tax charge for the year differs from that calculated using the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK

The differences are explained below		
	2011	2010
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	594,147	2,049,318
Profit on ordinary activities at standard UK rate of corporation tax 26 5% (2010 28%)	157,449	573,809
Effects of Group relief claimed	(157,449)	(190,143)
Total current tax (note 5 (a))		383,666

31 December 2011

Taxation (Continued)

(c) Factors affecting future tax charge

A number of changes to the UK corporation tax system were announced in the June 2010 Budget Statement and in the Budget of 23 March 2011 A reduction in the UK tax rate from 28% to 26% was substantively enacted in March 2011 and is effective from 1 April 2011. A further reduction from 26% to 25% was substantively enacted in July 2011 and will be effective from 1 April 2012

In addition, the Government announced its intention to further reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 24% from 1 April 2013 and to 23% from 1 April 2014

Financial fixed assets

Shares in subsidiary Valuation 25,000,000 At 1 January 2011 and at 31 December 2011

The directors are of the view that the net realisable value of the financial fixed assets is not less than the valuation stated above

At 31 December 2011 the company had the following wholly (100%) owned subsidiary undertaking The shareholding is in Ordinary Shares

	Name Rolfe & Nolan Limited	Nature of Business Intermediate holding company	Registered Office 120 Leman Street,	
7.	Debtors		London, E1 8EU, 2011	2010
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year Amounts owed by other group compan Prepayments Corporation tax	ies	10,234,898 - 334 10,235,232	10,922,042 5,414 - 10,927,456
8.	Creditors		2011 £	2010 £
	Amounts falling due within one year Amounts owed to other group compani Corporation tax	ies	20,923,451	21,826,156 383,666
			20,923,451	22,209,822

31 December 2011

9. Share capital

	201	2010		
Authorised	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of 1p each	1,966,550	19,666	1,966,550	19,666
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	1,922,150	19,222	1,922,150	19,222

10. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total share- holders' funds £
At 1 January 2010 Profit for the year	19,222 -	107,549 -	7,848,780 —	4,076,431 1,665,652	12,051,982 1,665,652
At 31 December 2010 Profit for the year	19,222	107,549	7,848,780	5,742,083 594,147	13,717,634 594,147
At 31 December 2011	19,222	107,549	7,848,780	6,336,230	14,311,781

11. Controlling parties and parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Rolfe & Nolan Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and of which the company is a member is ION Trading Limited and ION Investment Group Limited respectively, companies incorporated in the Republic of Ireland Copies of these consolidated financial statements are available from the Companies Registration Office, Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is ITT S àr l (formerly ITT SA), a company incorporated in Luxembourg At the year end, Mr A Pignataro owned indirectly 96 42% of ITT S àr l

12. Related party transactions

The parent company has availed of the exemption provided in Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 "Related Party Transactions" for wholly owned subsidiary undertakings from the requirements to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group, qualifying as related parties

13. Board approval

The Board of Directors approved and authorised for issue the financial statements in respect of the year ended 31 December 2011 on 26. vi. 2012