# OVALGATE LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2012

SATURDAY

A05 28/09/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #418

Harrisons Chartered Accountants

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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#### THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2012

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the holding of freehold commercial property in Italy, and the letting thereof

#### DIRECTORS

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

D J Bull

N Fanellı

#### **AUDITOR**

Harrisons are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

#### SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

Registered office Fore Royal Gorley Road Ringwood Hampshire BH24 3LD Signed by order of the directors

CHRISTIE IRESON Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 23 September 2013

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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 year.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- 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 enable them to 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.

In so far as the directors are aware

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF OVALGATE LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

We have audited the financial statements of Ovalgate Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 on pages 5 to 12. 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 DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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 (APB'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 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.

# BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With respect to the freehold investment property having a carrying value of €168,066 the audit evidence available to us was limited. Whilst proof of ownership of the freehold investment property was obtained as at 14 September 2012, no similar evidence was available as at 31 December 2012. Accordingly we have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the ownership of the company's freehold investment property at the balance sheet date.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF OVALGATE LIMITED (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### **QUALIFIED OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 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 MATTERS 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

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to the ownership of the freehold investment property, described above, we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit

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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report

N DEPPER FCA (Senior Statutory

Auditor)

For and on behalf of

**HARRISONS** 

Chartered Accountants

& Statutory Auditor

4 Brackley Close
Bournemouth International Airport
Christchurch
Dorset
BH23 6SE
2 6 SEP 2013

# **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
TURNOVER	2	7,200	7,200
Administrative expenses		5,938	15,761
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	3	1,262	(8,561)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	-	1
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE			
TAXATION		1,262	(8,562)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	1,068	_
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		194	(8,562)

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

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **31 DECEMBER 2012**

	201			2011
	Note	€	€	€
FIXED ASSETS	_		1/0.0//	170.077
Tangible assets	7		168,066	168,066
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash at bank		12,281		2,378
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year	8	4,579		8,370
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<del></del>	7,702	(5,992)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	ES		175,768	162,074
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	10		218,500	205,000
Profit and loss account	11		(42,732)	(42,926)
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	12		175,768	162,074

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 23 September 2013 and are signed on their behalf by

D J BULL Director

Company Registration Number 05774225

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of accounting**

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

#### Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small

#### Turnover

Turnover represents gross rents receivable from tenants of the company's freehold investment property, exclusive of value added tax

#### Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

#### **Investment properties**

The company's freehold investment property is held for long term investment. The investment property is accounted for in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Policy No 19 as follows.

The freehold investment property is revalued by the directors annually on the basis of Open Market Value. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to a revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, is expected to be permanent in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for that period.

Investment properties are exempted from depreciation under Financial Reporting Standard No 15 and although the Companies Act would normally require the systematic annual depreciation of fixed assets, the directors believe that the policy of not providing for depreciation is necessary in order for the financial statements to give a true and fair view since the current value of the investment property and any change to that current value are of prime importance rather than a calculation of systematic annual depreciation

Depreciation is one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been included cannot be separately identified nor quantified

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised, where the amounts involved are considered by the directors to be material, 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, with the following exceptions

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

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

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 prepared in Euro

Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in other currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit/(loss)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Financial instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity

#### 2. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company An analysis of turnover is given below

	Overseas	2012 € 7,200	2011 € 7,200
3.	OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging		
		2012 €	2011 €
	Directors' remuneration Auditor's remuneration	-	-
	- as auditor	1,894	2,071
	Net loss on foreign currency translation	353	80

# 4 PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The directors, who are the only employees, received no remuneration in the current or previous years

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

# INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

			2012 €	2011 €
	Interest payable on bank borrowing			_1
6.	TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
	(a) Analysis of charge in the year			
			2012 €	2011 €
	Foreign tax			
	Current tax on income for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,697 (1,629)		- 
			1,068	
	Total current tax		1.068	

# (b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 50% (2011 - 26 49%)

	2012	2011
D (%)/1)	€	€ (0.5(0)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	1,262	(8,562)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax	309	(2,268)
Utilisation of tax losses	(309)	-
Unrelieved tax losses	-	2,268
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(1,629)	-
Foreign tax	2,697	٠.
Total current tax (note 6(a))	1,068	
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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### 7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Investment Property €
COST	ť
At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012	168,066
DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012	
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2012	168,066
At 31 December 2011	168,066

The freehold investment property was valued on an open market basis by the directors as at 31 December 2012, and it was considered that this remained equal to historical cost

#### 8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2012	2011
	€	€
Other taxation	2,697	1,629
Accruals and deferred income	1,882	6,741
	4,579	8,370

#### 9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Consultancy And Advisory Bureau Limited is considered to be under common control within the definition of Financial Reporting Standard No 8 by virtue of common directorships. It provided company secretarial, management and consultancy services to Ovalgate Limited. The total amount charged to the company during the year ended 31 December 2012 was €5,404 (2011 €5,069). The amount owing to Consultancy And Advisory Bureau Limited at 31 December 2012 was €Nil (2011 €2,650).

#### 10. SHARE CAPITAL

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012	,	2011	
	No	€	No	€
1 Ordinary £1 shares of £1 each 218,499 Ordinary €1 shares (2011 -	1	1	1	1
204,999) of €1 each	218,499	218,499	204,999	204,999
	218,500	218,500	205,000	205,000

On 19 March 2012 a further 6,000 shares of €1 each were issued at par and on 23 November 2012 a further 7,500 shares of €1 each were issued at par In both cases the purpose of the issue of the shares was to provide working capital for the company

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

#### 11. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2012	2011
	€	€
Balance brought forward	(42,926)	(34,364)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	194	(8,562)
Balance carried forward	(42,732)	(42,926)

#### 12. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2012	2011
	€	€
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	194	(8,562)
New ordinary share capital subscribed	13,500	
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholder's funds	13,694	(8,562)
Opening shareholder's funds	162,074	170,636
Closing shareholder's funds	175,768	162,074

#### 13. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Parkervale Limited, a company registered in New Zealand, and the directors regard this company to be the immediate holding company of Ovalgate Limited

Parkervale Limited is owned by The Gema Trust, which is based in New Zealand