Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements 31 December 2019

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Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

R. Bucci

D. Gnerre G. Boito

Registered office

1 Town Quay Wharf

Abbey Road Barking Essex IG11 7BZ

Auditor

Quay Business Advice Limited

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditors

1 Town Quay Wharf

Abbey Road

Barking Essex IG11 7BZ

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2019

We aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of our business during the period and its position at the period end. Our review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of our business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties we face

The group provides a comprehensive range of freight forwarding services to clients, comprising the management and movement of container/trailers based freight and the provision of general freight forwarding services world wide.

The main trading company within the group is Bucci Freight Services Limited which is the UK arm of the Roberto Bucci Group which is based in Italy. Containerised freight movements between Italy and the UK play a major part of the company's activities, as well as new trailer services from Italy and the UK to all European Countries.

One of the strengths of Bucci Freight is its relatively small operational team, resulting in close individual contact with clients and tightly controlled activities.

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover, gross margin and return on capital employed. Turnover has continued to rise albeit at a slightly lower profit margin. The rerun on capital employed is lower due to the exchange rate losses suffered in the year on investments and loans in a foreign currency.

Turnover is £23,778,944 (2018 - £20,936,420), gross margin is 13.1% (2018 - 14.9%) and return on capital employed is 15.4% (2018 - 20.11%). Return on capital employed is calculated as profit before tax divided by capital employed, which constitutes total assets less current liabilities.

Risks and uncertainties

As for many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. The freight forwarding market in the UK is highly competitive and margins continue to be tight. With these risks and uncertainties in mind, we are aware that any plans for the future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of our control.

The UK economy continued to grow during 2019 albeit at a slow rate. Continued uncertainty about the UK's future trading relationship with the EU may slow growth further. Our EU trades could be impacted by this or increased border controls, although by how much or if at all this is currently unknown.

Although we are all currently experiencing an unprecedented situation around the world due to the current Covid19 pandemic this has not adversely impacted trade or profits due to the fact that there is high demand for the food products that we ship into the UK, and even though countries are faced with lockdowns and businesses unable to open we have been fortunate to be able to set up staff to continue working from home with minimal disruption.

In order to minimise the risk of bad debts the company has trade indemnity insurance to cover any we may have in the future.

Cyber-attacks are becoming more common and we have put in place cyber risk insurance to help mitigate these.

The company policy going forward is to expand further into other world markets or trades with the support of our existing and new clients.

The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed relate to liquidity/funding, credit risk, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments, comprise cash, bank borrowings and various items, such as trade receivables and trade payables, that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29th June 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

R. Bucci Director

Registered office: 1 Town Quay Wharf Abbey Road Barking Essex IG11 7BZ

Robert Brice

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the Consolidated reports and financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

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

- R. Bucci
- D. Gnerre
- G. Boito

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 13 to the Consolidated reports and financial statements.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company's strategic report is disclosed on page 2 which includes details of the financial instruments and future developments.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the Consolidated reports and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare Consolidated reports and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the Consolidated reports and 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 Consolidated reports and financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these Consolidated reports and financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the Consolidated reports and 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 Consolidated reports and 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is
 aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29th June 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

R. Bucci Director

Registered office: 1 Town Quay Wharf Abbey Road Barking Essex IG11 7BZ

Robert Bucc

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited

Year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the Consolidated reports and financial statements of Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the Consolidated reports and financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at
 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated reports and financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated reports and financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Consolidated reports and financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the Consolidated reports and financial statements any
 identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent
 company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at
 least twelve months from the date when the Consolidated reports and financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the Consolidated reports and financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the Consolidated reports and financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated reports and financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated reports and financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the Consolidated reports and financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the Consolidated reports and financial statements are prepared is consistent with the Consolidated reports and financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company Consolidated reports and 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated reports and financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Consolidated reports and financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated reports and financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated reports and financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated reports and financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated reports and financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated reports and financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated reports and financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated reports and financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated reports and financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

 Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated Consolidated reports and financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

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.

La Bosson 30th June 2020

Lee Anne Sessions FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Quay Business Advice Limited Chartered Accountants & statutory auditors 1 Town Quay Wharf Abbey Road Barking Essex IG11 7BZ

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	23,778,944	20,936,420
Cost of sales		20,653,292	17,824,585
Gross profit		3,125,652	3,111,835
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		11,397 934,170	16,065 946,337
Operating profit	5	2,180,085	2,149,433
Income from other fixed asset investments Other interest receivable and similar income Amounts written off investments/loans Interest payable and similar expenses	8 9 10 11	19,362 4,656 276,058 2,556	18,183 120,652 — 1,860
Profit before taxation		1,925,489	2,286,408
Tax on profit Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	12	368,183 1,557,306	430,617 1,855,791
Profit for the financial year attributable to: The owners of the parent company Non-controlling interests		1,557,715 (409) 1,557,306	1,852,709 3,082 1,855,791

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	Note		2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			_	~
Tangible assets	14		1,453,060	1,437,226
Investments	15		807,480	852,094
			2,260,540	2,289,320
Current assets				
Debtors	16	9,742,240		9,824,752
Cash at bank and in hand		3,134,708		2,067,842
		12,876,948		11,892,594
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	2,646,731		2,818,471
Net current assets			10,230,217	9,074,123
Total assets less current liabilities			12,490,757	11,363,443
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	18		375	-
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	20		206,805	206,805
Net assets			12,283,577	11,156,638
Capital and reserves				
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	23		140.000	140.000
Profit and loss account	24		12,140,822	11,013,474
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent				
company			12,280,822	11,153,474
Non-controlling interests			2,755	3,164
			12,283,577	11,156,638

These Consolidated reports and financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29th June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R. Bucci Director

Company registration number: 01623770

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	Note		2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			_	~
Tangible assets	14		1,425,001	1,425,001
Investments	15		210,000	210,000
			1,635,001	1,635,001
Current assets				
Debtors	16	5,503,975		5,706,901
Cash at bank and in hand		52,242		72,855
		5,556,217		5,779,756
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	5,213,546		5,241,901
Net current assets			342,671	537,855
Total assets less current liabilities			1,977,672	2,172,856
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	20		206,805	206,805
Net assets	-		1,770,867	1,966,051
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	23		140,000	140,000
Profit and loss account	24		1,630,867	1,826,051
Shareholders funds			1,770,867	1,966,051

The profit for the financial year of the parent company was £235,183 (2018: £525,985).

These Consolidated reports and financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29th June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R. Bucci Director

Company registration number: 01623770

As a consolidated profit and loss account is published, a separate profit and loss account for the parent company is omitted from the group financial statements by virtue of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Equity attributable to the owners of				
	Called up share capital l £	Profit and loss account £	-	Non-controlli ng interests £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	140,000	9,581,387	9,721,387	82	9,721,469
Profit for the year		1,852,709	1,852,709	3,082	1,855,791
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,852,709	1,852,709	3,082	1,855,791
Dividends paid and payable 13	-	(420,622)	(420,622)	_	(420,622)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		(420,622)	(420,622)	_	(420,622)
At 31 December 2018	140,000	11,013,474	11,153,474	3,164	11,156,638
Profit for the year		1,557,715	1,557,715	(409)	1,557,306
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	1,557,715	1,557,715	(409)	1,557,306
Dividends paid and payable 13		(430,367)	(430,367)		(430,367)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(430,367)	(430,367)	_	(430,367)
At 31 December 2019	140,000	12,140,822	12,280,822	2,755	12,283,577

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

At 1 January 2018	sh	Called up are capital le £ 140,000	Profit and oss account £ 1,720,687	Total £ 1,860,687
Profit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year			525,985 525,985	525,985 525,985
Dividends paid and payable Total investments by and distributions to owners	13		(420,621) (420,621)	(420,621) (420,621)
At 31 December 2018		140,000	1,826,051	1,966,051
Profit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year			235,183	235,183
Dividends paid and payable Total investments by and distributions to owners	13	<u>-</u> -	(430,367) (430,367)	(430,367) (430,367)
At 31 December 2019		140,000	1,630,867	1,770,867

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the financial year	1,557,306	1,855,791
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets	9,353	4 200
Unrealised loss on foreign investments/loans	276,058	4,308
Income from other fixed asset investments	(19,362)	(18, 183)
Other interest receivable and similar income	(4,656)	(35)
Interest payable and similar expenses	2,556	1,860
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(4,475)	
Tax on profit	368,183	430,617
Accrued expenses/(income)	27,761	(3,413)
Changes in:	/402 E46\	(636,064)
Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	(193,546) 337,888	(636,061) (132,783)
Trade and other creditors		
Cash generated from operations	2,357,066	1,502,101
Interest paid	(2,556)	(1,860)
Interest received	4,656	35
Tax paid	(436,928)	(284,234)
Net cash from operating activities	1,922,238	1,216,042
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(37,412)	_
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	16,700	_
Foreign exchange gain on investments	44,614	(9,148)
Interest received	19,36 <u>2</u>	18,183
Net cash from investing activities	43,264	9,035
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	(219,184)	(201,887)
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	(250,960)	6,549
Payments of finance lease liabilities	1 ,875	(2,125)
Dividends paid	(430,367)	(420,622)
Net cash used in financing activities	(898,636)	(618,085)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,066,866	606,992
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,067,842	1,460,850
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	3,134,708	2,067,842

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1 Town Quay Wharf, Abbey Road, Barking, Essex IG1 7BZ.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company to co-ordinate and manage the affairs of its subsidiary companies involved in freight forwarding.

2. Statement of compliance

These Consolidated reports and financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Consolidated reports and financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Consolidated reports and financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Roberto Bucci (UK) Limited Group which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and its two trading subsidiary undertakings. These are adjusted, where appropriate, to conform to group accounting policies. Acquisitions are accounted for under the acquisition method and goodwill on consolidation is capitalised and written off over five years from the year of acquisition. The results of companies acquired or disposed of are included in the profit and loss account after or up to the date that control passes respectively.

Non-controlling interests

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

The proportions of profit or loss and changes in equity allocated to the owners of the parent and to the minority interests are determined on the basis of existing ownership interests and do not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of options or convertible instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There were no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of services provided during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Monetary 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 Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis. Investments are initially recorded at cost and are regarded as monetary assets. The Company assesses investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the value of the investment, the investment is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation

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

Leasehold property

- Straight line over period of lease (except below)

Fixtures and fittings

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

25% straight line 20% straight line

Investments

Investments are initially recorded at cost and are regarded as monetary assets. The Company assesses investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the value of the investment, the investment is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow Group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a money purchase pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2019 2018 £ £ 23,778,944 20,936,420

Rendering of services

2010

Roberto Bucci (U.K.) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

4. Turnover (continued)

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the group. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

		2019 £	2018 £
	United Kingdom Overseas	19,070,875 4,708,069	17,173,481 3,762,939
		23,778,944	20,936,420
5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:		
		2019	2018
	Depreciation of tangible assets	£ 9,353	£ 4,308
	Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(4,475)	
	Foreign exchange differences	5,645	33,393
	Fees payable for the audit of the consolidated reports and financial statements	7,176	8,820

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	1	1
Management staff	4	5
Number of operational staff	7	6
	12	12
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, re	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	537,189	522,664
Social security costs	73,134	51,863
Other pension costs	17,412	17,419
	627,735	591,946
		# - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The group key management includes the directors and members of senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2019	2018
	· £	£
Salaries and other short-term benefits	222,168	203,645

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

7.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying service		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Remuneration	173,696	179,649
8.	Income from other fixed asset investments		
		2019	2018
	Internal conditions of the arise contracts	£	£
	Interest received on other investments	19,362	18,183
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	2018
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	£ 4,656	£ 35
	Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	-	120,617
		4,656	120,652
10.	Amounts written off investments/loans		
		2019	2018
	Manager de la companya de la company	£	£
	Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	276,058	
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019	2018
	Interest on obligations under finance league and hire nurshage	£	£
	Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	66	279
	Other interest payable and similar charges	2,490	1,581
		2,556	1,860
12.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2019	2018
	Current tax:	£	£
	UK current tax:	368,183	436,927
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(6,310)
	Total current tax	368,183	430,617
	Tax on profit	368,183	430,617

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

12. Tax on profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2018: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%).

			-			
					2019 £	2018 £
	Profit on ordinary activitie	s before taxati	on		1,925,489	2,286,408
	Profit on ordinary activitie Adjustment to tax charge	447,735	515,168 (6,309)			
	Effect of expenses not de Effect of capital allowance Rounding on tax charge	2,253 87 (2)	2,337 173 (2)			
	Income from group under	takings not su	oject to tax		(81,890)	(80,750)
	Tax on profit				368,183	430,617
13.	Dividends					
					2019 £	2018 £
	Dividends paid during the	year			430,367	420,622
14.	Tangible assets					
	Group	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost		-	•	••	_
	At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	1,427,355 - -	70,736 559 —	38,636 36,853 (38,636)	19,261 - -	1,555,988 37,412 (38,636)
	At 31 December 2019	1,427,355	71,295	36,853	19,261	1,554,764
	Depreciation			<u></u>		
	At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year	2,355	70,735 140	26,411 9,213	19,261	118,762
	Disposals	- -	-	(26,411)	-	9,353 (26,411)
	At 31 December 2019	2,355	70,875	9,213	19,261	101,704
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2019	1,425,000	420	27,640		1,453,060
	At 31 December 2018	1,425,000	1	12,225	_	1,437,226

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

14.	Tangible	assets	(continued)
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Company	Investment property £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,425,000	10,757	1,435,757
Depreciation At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	_	10,756	10,756
Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	1,425,000	1	1,425,001
At 31 December 2018	1,425,000	1	1,425,001

The Investment property was revalued by Messrs John D Wood & Co. on 10th May 2017 using comparable evidence on an open market basis. The directors consider this to be a fair estimate of the market value at the year end.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Group	Motor
·	vehicles
	£
At 31 December 2019	27,640
	=
At 31 December 2018	-

The company has no tangible assets held under finance lease or hire purchase agreements.

15. Investments

Group	Other investments other than loans £
Cost At 1 January 2019 Other movements	852,094 (44,614)
At 31 December 2019	807,480
Impairment At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	
Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	807,480
At 31 December 2018	852,094

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

15. Investments (continued)

Company	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	,
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	210,000
Impairment At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	210,000
At 31 December 2018	210,000

The Other investments other than loans are the purchase of euro bonds which are considered a monetary asset. The other movements represent the exchange rate (loss)/gain when reconverting the foreign currency into sterling at the year end rate.

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	ŗ	rercentage of
	Class of share	shares held
Subsidiary undertakings		
Bucci Freight Services Limited	Ordinary	100
European Liner Agencies Limited	Ordinary	95

16. Debtors

	Grou	ıp	Comp	any
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	2,932,328	2,652,263	_	_
Amounts owed by immediate/ultimate				
parent undertakings	5,356,888	5,551,240	5,373,109	5,567,461
Prepayments and accrued income Loan to company under common	781,679	912,812	3,369	4,899
control	671,345	708,437	127,497	134,541
	9,742,240	9,824,752	5,503,975	5,706,901

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Grou	ap.	Comp	any
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	958,984	681,347	-	_
Amounts owed to group undertakings				
outside this consolidation	983,570	1,234,530	5,165,403	4,959,581
Accruals and deferred income	50,121	22,360	28,222	15,822
Corporation tax	298,183	366,928	_	25,611
Social security and other taxes	333,161	269,052	990	1,274
Obligations under finance leases and	ŕ			•
hire purchase contracts	1,500	_	_	_
Director loan accounts	21,199	240,383	18,931	239,613
Other creditors	13	3,871	· –	· –
	2,646,731	2,818,471	5,213,546	5,241,901

18. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Obligations under finance leases and	£	£	. t	Ł
hire purchase contracts	375	_	_	_

19. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
,	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,588	_	_	_
Later than 1 year and not later than 5				
years	397	_	-	_
			. —	_
	1,985	-	-	_
Less: future finance charges	(110)	_	-	_
				
Present value of minimum lease				
payments	1,875	_	_	

20. Provisions

Group and company

Deferred tax (note 21) £ 206,805

At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

21. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group		Compa	ny
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Included in provisions (note 20)	206,805	206,805	206,805	206,805
The deferred tay account consists of the	tay effect of tim	ing differences	in respect of:	
The deferred tax account consists of the	tax effect of tim	ing differences	in respect of:	
The deferred tax account consists of the	Grou	p	Compa	•
The deferred tax account consists of the		-	· _	i ny 2018
The deferred tax account consists of the	Grou	p	Compa	•
The deferred tax account consists of the	Grou 2019	p	Compa	2018

22. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £17,412 (2018: £17,419).

23. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000

24. Reserves

The Profit and Loss account includes non-distributable reserves of £1,113,022 (2018 - £1,113,022).

Notes to the Consolidated Reports and Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

25. Related party transactions

Group

During the year Bucci Freight Services Limited had transactions with Roberto Bucci SpA another group company. Included within sales and cost of sales is £1,938,463 (2018 - £1,379,991) and £14,465,617 (2018 - £14,232,685) in respect of freight charges between Bucci Freight Services Limited and Roberto Bucci SpA.

Group and Related Party intercompany indebtedness figures are summarised below as follows:-

·	2019 £	2018 £
Investment bonds	007.400	050.00
PT Investments SA (immediate parent)	807,480	852,094
Debtors - due within one year		
SCI Bucci Saint Michel (Company under common control)	671,345	708,437
PT Investments SA (immediate parent)	5,356,888	5,551,240
Creditors - due within one year		
Roberto Bucci SpA (ultimate group company)	(983,570)	(1,234,530)

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

Company

Group and Related Party intercompany indebtedness figures are summarised below as follows:-

	2019 £	2018 £
Debtors - due within one year European Liner Agencies Limited (Subsidiary)	16.200	16.200
SCI Bucci Saint Michel (Company under common control) P T Investments SA (immediate parent)	127,497 5,356,888	134,541 5,551,240

26. Controlling party

Roberto Bucci (UK) Limited heads the UK arm of the 'Bucci' group. The immediate parent of this company is PT Investments SA, a company registered in Luxembourg. The ultimate holding entity is The Prudence Trust, a trust registered in Italy. There is no ultimate controlling party.