### Company Registration No. 04906043 (England and Wales)

WESTBROOK EUROPE (LONDON) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019			2018	
	Notes	20 £	19 £	£	E.	
	Notes	~	~	-	~	
Non-current assets						
Investments	3		517,555		517,555	
Current assets						
Trade and other receivables	4	1,401,975		950,308		
Current liabilities	5	(79,600)		(64,600)		
Net current assets		<del></del>	1,322,375		885,708	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,839,930		1,403,263	
					=	
Equity						
Called up share capital	6		1		1	
Retained earnings			1,839,929		1,403,262	
Total equity			1,839,930		1,403,263	
•						

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 December 2020

and are signed on its behalf by:

D E Rico Director K Z Sheikh Director

Company Registration No. 04906043

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Westbrook Europe (London) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W1J 6DD.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue represents the company's profit share from Westbrook Europe (UK) LLP, of which it is a member.

#### 1.3 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which consist of other receivables, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### 2 Employees

There were no employees (excluding the directors) during the year (2018: nil).

#### 3 Fixed asset investments

2018	2019
£	£
517,555	517,555

Investments

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in non-current investments		Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019		517,555
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2019		517,555
	At 31 December 2018		517,555
4	Trade and other receivables	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,401,975	950,308 <del></del>
5	Current liabilities	2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax Other payables	75,000 4,600 ——— 79,600	60,000 4,600 ———————————————————————————————————
		<del></del>	=
6	Called up share capital	2019 £	2018 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	_	_
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	<u> </u>

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Walter Lian FCCA.

The auditor was Citroen Wells.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 8 Events after the reporting date

The World Health Organization declared the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic on 11 March 2020. The pandemic and the measures to control its human impact have resulted in disruptions to economic activity, business operations and asset prices.

The company has no external loan financing, and is supported by its parent undertaking which should see it through the current crisis, as a result, the directors at the time of approving the financial statements, have a reasonable expectation that the LLP has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 9 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	155,950	155,950
Between two and five years	64,979	220,929
	220,929	376,879

The premises are occupied by the company's related undertaking, Westbrook Europe (UK) LLP, who pay all the costs related to the property.

#### 10 Related party transactions

During the year, the company was entitled to profits allocated from Westbrook Europe (UK) LLP of £545,943 (2018: £297,062).

At the year end, amounts receivable from Westbrook Europe (UK) LLP totalled £1,401,975 (2018: £950,308).

#### 11 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Westbrook Europe (London) GP Limited, and its ultimate parent undertaking is Rockland Funding LLC, a company registered in the United States.