

Company Registration No. 10011917 (England and Wales)

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C Villiers R A McEwen
Secretary	Edwin Coe Secretaries Limited
Company number	10011917
Registered office	80 Hammersmith Road London United Kingdom W14 8UD
Auditor	Fisher, Sassoon & Marks 43 - 45 Dorset Street London W1U 7NA

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

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RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors, given the market's difficult trading conditions.

The company continued to trade this year and consequently generated revenue in the sum of £825,692 (2018: £975,000).

The board of directors have formalised a strategy that is expected to improve the performance of the company for the subsequent periods.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The significant risks faced by the company are market risk and economic risk.

Rare Metal Trading & Restoration PLC operates in a highly specific market, selling and maintaining unique cars.

This may result in unpredictable sales and uncertain costs.

Development and performance

At the year end the company had net assets of £4,722,447 (2018: £4,939,126), inclusive of bank balances of £97,465 (2018: £455,094).

Key performance indicators

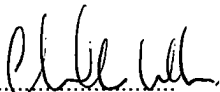
The board reviews and approves the annual budget and establishes KPIs, which are used to monitor performance on a regular basis.

The key performance indicator used was a gross profit ratio of 5.78% (2018: 32.18%).

The directors of the company are satisfied with the company performance for the year, considering an industry-wide reduction in classic car prices over the last 12 months.

Rare Metal Trading & Restoration PLC has achieved most of its strategic objectives and is continuing to operate accordingly.

On behalf of the board



.....
C Villiers

Director

.....
20/09/2019

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was the maintenance and restoration of classic cars.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

C Villiers
R A McEwen

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Research and development

There are no events to report.

Post reporting date events

There are no events to report.

Auditor

The auditor, Fisher, Sassoon & Marks, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 these 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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.

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

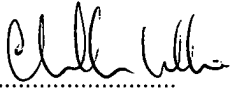
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



.....
C Villiers

Director

Date: 20/09/2019

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rare Metal Trading & Restoration PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its loss 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.

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 financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the 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 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 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 our audit:

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

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

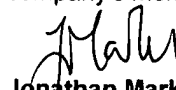
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.


Jonathan Marks (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Fisher, Sassoon & Marks

20/09/2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

43 - 45 Dorset Street
London
W1U 7NA

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	825,692	975,000
Cost of sales		(777,989)	(661,283)
Gross profit		47,703	313,717
Administrative expenses		(264,382)	(417,172)
Loss before taxation		(216,679)	(103,455)
Tax on loss	8	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(216,679)	(103,455)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

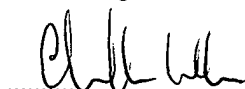
RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks	10	4,644,654		4,445,563	
Debtors	11	15,359		100,779	
Cash at bank and in hand		97,465		455,094	
		<u>4,757,478</u>		<u>5,001,436</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(35,031)		(62,310)	
Net current assets		<u>4,722,447</u>		<u>4,939,126</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14	549,999		549,999	
Share premium account		4,499,989		4,499,989	
Profit and loss reserves		(327,541)		(110,862)	
Total equity		<u>4,722,447</u>		<u>4,939,126</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on20/09/2019
and are signed on its behalf by:



C Villiers
Director

Company Registration No. 10011917

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		50,000	-	(7,407)	42,593
Period ended 31 March 2018:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(103,455)	(103,455)
Issue of share capital	14	499,999	4,499,989	-	4,999,988
Balance at 31 March 2018		549,999	4,499,989	(110,862)	4,939,126
Year ended 31 March 2019:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(216,679)	(216,679)
Balance at 31 March 2019		549,999	4,499,989	(327,541)	4,722,447

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	18		(357,720)		(4,587,287)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		-		4,999,988	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			-		4,999,988
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(357,720)		412,701
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			455,094		42,393
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			97,374		455,094
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			97,465		455,094
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(91)		-

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rare Metal and Trading Restoration PLC is a public limited company incorporated by shares in England and Wales. The registered office is 80 Hammersmith Road, London, United Kingdom, W14 8UD.

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.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for cars sold in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the cost of the purchase and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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 include debtors and cash and bank balances, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales	825,692	975,000
	<u>825,692</u>	<u>975,000</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
E.C	200,000	540,000
Non E.C	625,692	435,000
	<u>825,692</u>	<u>975,000</u>

4 Operating loss

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(39,380)	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	777,989	656,283
	<u>777,989</u>	<u>656,283</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £39,380 (2018 - £nil).

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	7,500	7,750
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,750</u>

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Director	1	1
Employees	1	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	55,500	37,084
Social security costs	5,785	2,451
	<u>61,285</u>	<u>39,535</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>6,750</u>	<u>17,917</u>

8 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before taxation	<u>(216,679)</u>	<u>(103,455)</u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(41,169)	(19,656)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	726	12
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	<u>40,443</u>	<u>19,644</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9	Financial instruments		2019	2018
			£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets			
	Measured at amortised cost		3	100,000
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities			
	Measured at amortised cost		33,554	37,709
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10	Stocks		2019	2018
			£	£
	Motor vehicles for resale		4,644,654	4,445,563
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Trade debtors		3	100,000
	Other debtors		15,356	-
	Prepayments and accrued income		-	779
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			15,359	100,779
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2019	2018
			£	£
		Notes		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	13	91	-
	Trade creditors		16,025	15,255
	Taxation and social security		1,477	24,601
	Other creditors		358	5,935
	Accruals and deferred income		17,080	16,519
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			35,031	62,310
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
13	Loans and overdrafts		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts		91	-
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Payable within one year		91	-
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

14 Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
5,000,000 A Ordinary shares of 1p each	50,000	50,000
49,999,879 Ordinary shares of 1p each	499,999	499,999
	<u>549,999</u>	<u>549,999</u>

The company has two classes of ordinary shares.

The A ordinary shares entitle the holders: (a) to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the company and on a poll to one vote for each share held; (b) to receive rateably in accordance with the number of shares held by them, such dividends as the directors declare or recommend to be distributed by the company to that class; and (c) on a return of capital to receive 0.1% of remaining assets until ordinary shareholders have together received in aggregate a return equal to £1.25 per ordinary share and 40% thereafter. The A ordinary shares are not redeemable or liable to be redeemed.

The ordinary shares entitle the holders: (a) to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the company and on a poll to one vote for each share held; (b) to receive rateably in accordance with the number of shares held by them, such dividends as the directors declare or recommend to be distributed by the company to that class; and (c) on a return of capital to receive 99.9% of remaining assets until ordinary shareholders have together received in aggregate a return equal to £1.25 per ordinary share and 60% thereafter. The ordinary shares are not redeemable or liable to be redeemed.

15 Events after the reporting date

There are no significant events after the reporting date.

16 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>55,500</u>	<u>37,084</u>

17 Ultimate controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party.

RARE METAL TRADING & RESTORATION PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

18 Cash absorbed by operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss for the year after tax	(216,679)	(103,455)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(199,091)	(4,445,563)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	85,420	(86,845)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(27,370)	48,576
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(357,720)</u>	<u>(4,587,287)</u>