Registration number: 04286576

Rip Curl UK Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2019



03/12/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents (continued)

Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 9

Company Information

Directors

Mathieu Olivier Sebastien Lefin

Reed Smith Corporate Services Limited

Company

Rip Curl Europe S.A.S

secretary

Registered office The Broadgate Tower

3rd Floor

20 Primrose Street

LONDON EC2A 2RS

Bankers

HSBC

Exeter High Street 38 High Street

Exeter Devon EX4 3PZ

Auditors

Crane & Johnston C&J Limited

30/32 Trebarwith Crescent

Newquay Cornwall TR7 1DX

(Registration number: 04286576) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	22,667	35,572
Current assets			
Stocks	5	266,625	202,349
Debtors	6	685,098	517,675
Cash at bank and in hand		42,881	43,799
		994,604	763,823
Creditors : Amounts falling due within one year	7	(727,203)	(524,157)
Net current assets		267,401	239,666
Net assets		290,068	275,238
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account		270,068	255,238
Total equity		290,068	275,238

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22/11/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Page 2

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: The Broadgate Tower 3rd Floor 20 Primrose Street LONDON EC2A 2RS

Authorised for issue date

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on was Neil Hallam FCCA, who signed for and on behalf of Crane & Johnston C&J Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when: The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Leasehold land and buildings Plant and machinery

Depreciation method and rate

over the lease term over 3 or 4 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 6 (2018 - 6).

Rip Curl UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2018	145,283	126,175	271,458
Additions	4,004	731_	4,735
At 30 June 2019	149,287	126,906	276,193
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	109,713	126,174	235,887
Charge for the year	17,398	241	17,639
At 30 June 2019	127,111	126,415	253,526
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2019	22,176	491	22,667
At 30 June 2018	35,570	2	35,572
5 Stocks			
		2019	2018
Other inventories	_	£ 266,625	£ 202,349

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	668,911	483,483
Prepayments	16,187	34,192
	685,098	517,675

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year	•	
Trade creditors	670,368	454,314
Taxation and social security	2,068	3,077
Accruals and deferred income	48,754	59,486
Other creditors	6,013	7,280
	727,203	524,157

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £80,884 (2018 - £137,594). Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases

10 Relationship between entity and parents

The parent of the smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Rip Curl Europe (SAS), incorporated in France.

The address of Rip Curl Europe (SAS) is: 407 Avenue De La Tuilerie, Soorts-Hossegor, France, 40150

11 Non adjusting events after the financial period

The ultimate parent company, Rip Curl Group, was sold to a third party on 31/10/2019. This event is not expected to have a financial affect on the current year accounts and the Directors believe that Rip Curl UK Ltd will continue as normal.