

Company Registration No. 11112580 (England and Wales)

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

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ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	8,123,689		8,418,452	
Cash at bank and in hand		249,084		234,711	
		<u>8,372,773</u>		<u>8,653,163</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(8,231,422)</u>		<u>(8,566,022)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>141,351</u>		<u>87,141</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>141,348</u>		<u>87,138</u>
Total equity			<u>141,351</u>		<u>87,141</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account 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 8 February 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Richardson
Director

Company Registration No. 11112580

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Romaco SPV5 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 15 Carnarvon Street, Manchester, M3 1HJ.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Fee income represents interest and fees receivable from financial lending contracts. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to customers.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

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.

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

3 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,871,600	4,028,437
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,003,111	4,072,600
Other debtors	248,978	317,415
	<u>8,123,689</u>	<u>8,418,452</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	7,450,000	7,450,000
Trade creditors	3,600	15,014
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	105,436
Corporation tax	12,716	17,843
Other creditors	765,106	977,729
	<u>8,231,422</u>	<u>8,566,022</u>

The above bank loan is secured against the assets of the company.

5 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 Jonathan Brodie ACA.

The auditor was Lopian Gross Barnett & Co.

ROMACO SPV5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

6 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has agreed to a fixed and floating charge with Averon Park Ltd to provide security against the monies owed to this company.

7 Post balance sheet events - response to Covid-19

The directors have closely monitored the Government guidance in response to the Covid-19 Pandemic and have implemented measures in line with Governmental guidelines. The directors have assessed the impact of Covid-19 on the company and have concluded that there are no items resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic which require disclosure at the balance sheet date.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.