

**2 RG LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 DECEMBER 2024**

Bevan Buckland LLP  
Ground Floor Cardigan House  
Castle Court  
Swansea Enterprise Park  
Swansea  
SA7 9LA

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**2 RG LTD**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**DIRECTORS:** R E Thomas  
G Harries  
R W P Jones  
D D'Alesio

**SECRETARY:** R E Thomas

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Ethos  
Kings Road  
SA1 Swansea Waterfront  
Swansea  
SA1 8AS

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 05562184 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:** Bevan Buckland LLP  
Ground Floor Cardigan House  
Castle Court  
Swansea Enterprise Park  
Swansea  
SA7 9LA

**BANKERS:** Swansea Building Society  
11/12 Cradock Street  
Swansea  
SA1 3EW

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Investment property	4		402,399		402,399
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	5	-		1,673	
Cash at bank		14,355		18	
		<u>14,355</u>		<u>1,691</u>	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	10,740		15,641	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)</b>			<u>3,615</u>		<u>(13,950)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			406,014		388,449
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		58,704		67,955
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>347,310</u>		<u>320,494</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			16		16
Retained earnings			347,294		320,478
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>347,310</u>		<u>320,494</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 September 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

D D'Alesio - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

2 RG Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover is wholly comprised of rental income and is recognised when rent is due.

**Investment property**

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

**Financial instruments**

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

**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.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

**Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation (legal and constructive) resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2023 - NIL).

**4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	Total £
<b>FAIR VALUE</b>	
At 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	<u>402,399</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2024	<u>402,399</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>402,399</u>

**5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts owed by associates	<u>-</u>	<u>1,673</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

6.	<b>CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</b>		
		2024	2023
		£	£
	Taxation and social security	7,990	4,808
	Other creditors	<u>2,750</u>	<u>10,833</u>
		<u>10,740</u>	<u>15,641</u>
7.	<b>CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR</b>		
		2024	2023
		£	£
	Other creditors	<u>58,704</u>	<u>67,955</u>
8.	<b>RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES</b>		

Included in other creditors is an amount of £58,705 (2023: £67,955) due to directors of the company. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms for repayment.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF  
2 RG LTD**

**The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of 2 RG Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of 2 RG Ltd, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of 2 RG Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of 2 RG Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than 2 RG Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that 2 RG Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of 2 RG Ltd. You consider that 2 RG Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of 2 RG Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Bevan Buckland LLP  
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Swansea  
SA7 9LA

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.