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**RSG INNOVATIONS LIMITED**

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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

**RSG INNOVATIONS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10424493**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	171,883	136,978
		<u>171,883</u>	<u>136,978</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	15,497	35,901
Cash at bank and in hand		11,398	4,045
		<u>26,895</u>	<u>39,946</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(399,333)	(327,990)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(372,438)</u>	<u>(288,044)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(200,555)</u>	<u>(151,066)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(200,555)</u>	<u>(151,066)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	4,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(204,555)	(152,066)
		<u>(200,555)</u>	<u>(151,066)</u>

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**RSG INNOVATIONS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10424493**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 July 2021.

**R Desai**  
Director

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**1. General information**

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England within the United Kingdom, registration number 10424493. The Company's registered office is Forward House, 17 High Street, Henley-In-Arden, Warwickshire, B95 5AA.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and the financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

**Cash flow**

Under Financial Reporting Standard 102, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it qualifies as a small company.

**2.2 Going concern**

During the year the company made a loss and as a result has net liabilities as at 31 October 2020. The director and shareholders will continue to support the company and therefore the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.5 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

**2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.8 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.9 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.10 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 2).

**4. Taxation**

As at 31 October 2020 the company had trading tax losses of £222,146 (2019 - £164,457) available to be offset against future trading profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

## 5. Intangible assets

	Patents & trademarks £	Develop-ment expenditure £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 November 2019	8,586	130,109	138,695
Additions	10,656	28,097	38,753
At 31 October 2020	19,242	158,206	177,448
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 November 2019	1,717	-	1,717
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,848	-	3,848
At 31 October 2020	5,565	-	5,565
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 October 2020	13,677	158,206	171,883
<i>At 31 October 2019</i>	<i>6,869</i>	<i>130,109</i>	<i>136,978</i>

## 6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	15,497	35,901
	<u>15,497</u>	<u>35,901</u>



RSG INNOVATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,085	2,620
Amounts owed to group undertakings	377,853	301,392
Other creditors	18,395	21,978
Accruals and deferred income	2,000	2,000
	<u>399,333</u>	<u>327,990</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	377,853	-
	<u>377,853</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of security provided:

Amounts owed to group undertakings are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company in favour of Saville Estates Limited.

8. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
0 (2019 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	-	1,000
40,000 (2019 - 0) Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	4,000	-
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

On 12 November 2019 1,000 Ordinary £1 shares were subdivided into 10,000 Ordinary £0.10 shares.

On 12 November 2019 30,000 Ordinary £0.10 shares were allotted at par value.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**9. Related party transactions**

During the year the company received £72,605 (2019 - 186,935) from the parent company which also settled expenses on behalf of the company of £3,856 (2019 - £3,515). As at 31 October 2020 £377,853 (2019 - £301,392) was owed by the company.

All loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

**10. Controlling party**

The ultimate and immediate parent company is Saville Estates Limited a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office of the parent company is Forward House, 17 High Street, Henley In Arden, Warwickshire, B95 5AA.

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.