

Company Registration No. 08882924 (England and Wales)

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019**



Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Company information

Directors	Ortwin Freyermuth Christopher Roberts Erin Roberts
Company number	08882924
Registered office	Freedom House Church Street Wilmslow Cheshire United Kingdom SK9 1AX
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

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Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

Principal Activities

Established in February 2014, Roberts Space Industries International Limited operates from the UK as a wholly owned subsidiary of its parent, Cloud Imperium UK Limited (formerly Cloud Imperium Games UK Limited). Its principal activity continues to be computer game publishing and it operates the UK Groups' publishing and marketing arm for the geographical region outside of the USA, for Squadron 42 and Star Citizen, each being developed by the Cloud Imperium Group and the former title being developed by fellow subsidiary Cloud Imperium Games Limited (formerly Foundry 42 Limited).

Business Review

As reported on the profit and loss account on page 8, the Company turnover has increased in 2019 by 29% to £23.1m (2018: £17.9m), with this increase being attributable to growth in the volume and value of users, following quarterly releases during 2019 from the Star Citizen title, which has enabled users to play more sections of the game whilst it is being developed.

The UK Group remains focused upon its objective of sustainable growth in pursuit of the Squadron 42 game, set within the Star Citizen universe, in line with the creative and technological vision for this held by Chris Roberts and the engaged community and players supporting it. With the increased activity in the year, Roberts Space Industries International Limited generated £nil profit (2018 £nil) as the business has invested in marketing and promoting the games under development during 2019.

The economic and competitive environment is expected to remain challenging during the year ahead, particularly with uncertainties surrounding Covid-19, Brexit and related issues prevalent within this and other industries. However, the directors are aiming to minimize such macro risks whilst focusing in upon the micro challenges of the project and are confident that the current business model will continue to operate efficiently and effectively.

During the year, the UK Group parent raised £6.6m through minority equity investors exercising a one-time option to purchase shares as part of the \$17m worldwide investment made into the Cloud Imperium Group. This investment was to provide added security and additional funds to allow it to push the games to fruition and market them to a wider audience.

Covid-19

Since the outbreak of Covid-19, our focus has been on the health, safety and welfare of our workforce and the publishing and marketing teams transitioned to working from home in line with government guidance. Despite the business having to delay some of its planned marketing activity to later in the year due to Covid-19, user engagement in Star Citizen initially increased at the start of the pandemic due to a combination of more consumers staying at home and the success of 2020 releases.

The gaming sector has been incredibly resilient throughout the pandemic and Star Citizen has offered the community a means of enjoyment and escapism during lockdown in the absence or the opportunity to partake in other activities.

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Strategic report (continued)

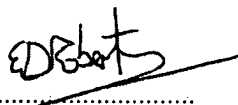
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Outlook

The business performance has exceeded expectations in the first half of FY20 building on the increased user engagement during 2019. The company continues to invest in its technology and its workforce.

The gaming market is experiencing strong growth and the business is confident it will continue with its expansion plans and delivery of future releases during the next 12 months and beyond. Whilst the world faces great economic uncertainty, confidence in the gaming industry remains high and the Directors believe the group is well-positioned to weather Brexit and the Covid-19 fall out as local governments continue with fiscal and monetary programmes to help stabilise economies.

On behalf of the board



Erin Roberts

Director

09 / 12 / 2020

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of video game production and development.

Directors

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

Ortwin Freyermuth
Christopher Roberts
Erin Roberts

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

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

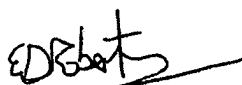
Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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



Erin Roberts
Director

Date: 09 / 12 / 2020

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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;
- 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.

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roberts Space Industries International Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 December 2019 and of its result 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.

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Roberts Space Industries International Limited

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.

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.

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Roberts Space Industries International Limited

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.

Moses Nyachae (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

18/12/2020
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Roberts Space Industries International Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	23,115,290	17,903,457
Cost of sales		(20,440,457)	(17,419,026)
Gross profit		2,674,833	484,431
Administrative expenses		(2,674,833)	(484,431)
Profit before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year		-	-

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

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		5,795		3,300
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,475,662		1,057,157	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,461,916		6,902,932	
		<u>9,937,578</u>		<u>7,960,089</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(6,051,982)</u>		<u>(5,227,762)</u>	
Net current assets			3,885,596		2,732,327
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,891,391</u>		<u>2,735,627</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(3,891,390)		(2,735,626)
Net assets			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..09./12./2020... and are signed on its behalf by:



Erin Roberts
Director

Company Registration No. 08882924

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

	Share capital £
Balance at 1 January 2018	1
Year ended 31 December 2018:	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	1
Year ended 31 December 2019:	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	1
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1 Accounting policies

Company information

Roberts Space Industries International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Freedom House, Church Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK9 1AX.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Cloud Imperium UK Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Freedom House, Church Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 1AX.

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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 year straight line
Computer equipment	2 year straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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, 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 loans from fellow group companies, 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

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

2 Critical accounting 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	23,115,290	17,903,457

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

In the opinion of the Directors, analysis of turnover based on geographical location would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company, therefore this has not been disclosed.

4 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	110,445	(2,255)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	4,405	14,992
	<u> </u>	<u> </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 £110,445 (2018 - £2,255).

5 Employees

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,417,492	392,560
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company had no employees during the year (2018: Nil). The wages and salaries amount of £1,471,492 (2018: £392,560) included in the accounts relates to recharges from a fellow group company.

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	-	35,545	35,545
Additions	2,853	4,047	6,900
At 31 December 2019	2,853	39,592	42,445
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	-	32,245	32,245
Depreciation charged in the year	742	3,663	4,405
At 31 December 2019	742	35,908	36,650
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	2,111	3,684	5,795
At 31 December 2018	-	3,300	3,300

7 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	175,973	952,585
Other debtors	1,299,689	104,572
	1,475,662	1,057,157

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,591	2
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,667,666	4,000,640
Taxation and social security	1,299,699	1,049,076
Other creditors	60,826	166,044
Accruals and deferred income	7,200	12,000
	6,051,982	5,227,762

Roberts Space Industries International Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2019****9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred income	3,891,390	2,735,626

10 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

11 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Roberts Space Industries Corporation	2019	2018
	£	£
Balance brought forward as at 1 January 2019	888	(1,282,255)
Costs recharged in the period	2,155,724	(2,040,232)
Costs settled in the period	(1,593,105)	3,323,375
Amounts due (to)/from Robert Space Industries Corporation as at 31 December 2019	563,507	888

Cloud Imperium Games, LLC	2019	2018
	£	£
Balance brought forward as at 1 January 2019	-	(994,697)
Costs recharged in the period	578,687	(3,867,754)
Costs settled in the period	(8,714)	4,862,451
Amounts due (to)/from Cloud Imperium Games, LLC as at 31 December 2019	569,973	-

Roberts Space Industries International Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

11 Related party transactions (continued)

The above companies are considered related parties as Christopher Roberts is the ultimate controlling party of Roberts Space Industries Corporation, Cloud Imperium Games, LLC and Roberts Space Industries International Limited.

The balances owed at the year end are included within current other debtors.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

12 Ultimate controlling party

The company's parent undertaking is Cloud Imperium UK Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Christopher Roberts due to his majority shareholding in Cloud Imperium UK Limited.