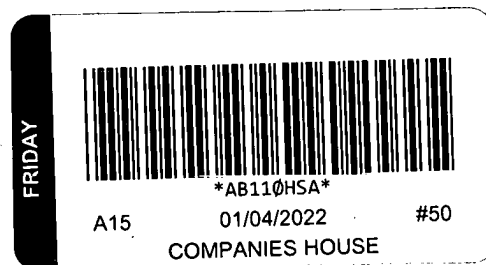


Genecon Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

For Filing with Registrar



Company Registration No. 08840919 (England and Wales)

Genecon Limited

Company Information

Directors	G S Collinge R C K Robinson J Birkett	(Appointed 17 December 2021)
Secretary	L S Roberts	
Company number	08840919	
Registered office	5th Floor 85 Strand London WC2R 0DW	
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD	

Genecon Limited

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Genecon Limited

Statement of Financial Position

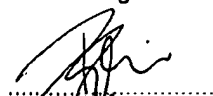
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		12,714		12,001
Current assets					
Debtors	4	412,840		854,823	
Cash at bank and in hand		418,913		250,210	
		<u>831,753</u>		<u>1,105,033</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(325,285)</u>		<u>(275,478)</u>	
Net current assets			506,468		829,555
Total assets less current liabilities			519,182		841,556
Provisions for liabilities	6		(2,980)		(2,280)
Net assets			<u>516,202</u>		<u>839,276</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			516,102		839,176
Total equity			<u>516,202</u>		<u>839,276</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 22nd March 2022..... and are signed on its behalf by:



R C K Robinson
Director

Company Registration No. 08840919

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Genecon Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, 85 Strand, London, WC2R 0DW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 1A of 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 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. 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 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- 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' – Carrying amounts, 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The information is included in the consolidated financial statements of RAG-Stiftung, a company registered in Germany, as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from RAG-Stiftung, Rüttenscheider Strasse 1 - 3, 45128 Essen, Germany.

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. The directors have assessed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and have concluded that there is no significant impact to the going concern status of the company. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The accounts are presented for the 12 month period to 31 December 2021. The comparative period is for the 9 month period to 31 December 2020 following a change in the year end of the company to align the reporting date with that of the parent company. Therefore comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	33% straight line
Computers	33% 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.

1.6 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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	8	8

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	17,509
Additions	7,882
At 31 December 2021	25,391
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	5,508
Depreciation charged in the year	7,169
At 31 December 2021	12,677
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	12,714
At 31 December 2020	12,001

4 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	133,763	173,655
Amounts owed by group undertakings	266,436	669,440
Other debtors	12,641	11,728
	412,840	854,823

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	59,555	2,142
Corporation tax	-	78,148
Other taxation and social security	60,136	62,322
Other creditors	205,594	132,866
	<u>325,285</u>	<u>275,478</u>

6 Provisions for liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>2,980</u>	<u>2,280</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	70	70	70	70
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	29	29	29	29
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 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 Rebecca Shields and the auditor was Moore Kingston Smith LLP.

9 Related party transactions

During the year, total dividends of £nil (2020: £158,521) were paid to directors.

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

10 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the company is RAG-Stiftung, a company registered in Germany.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings which prepares consolidated financial statements including the company is RAG-Stiftung. These financial statements may be obtained from RAG-Stiftung, Ruttenscheider Strasse 1-3, 45128 Essen, Germany.