

Genecon Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

For Filing with Registrar

Company Registration No. 08840919 (England and Wales)

Genecon Limited

Company Information

Directors	G S Collinge J Birkett S Carter
Secretary	L S Roberts
Company number	08840919
Registered office	5th Floor 85 Strand London WC2R 0DW
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

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Genecon Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		7,077		9,887
Current assets					
Debtors	7	283,668		336,340	
Cash at bank and in hand		110,748		311,457	
		<u>394,416</u>		<u>647,797</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(314,768)</u>		<u>(252,547)</u>	
Net current assets			79,648		395,250
Total assets less current liabilities			86,725		405,137
Provisions for liabilities	9		<u>(1,182)</u>		<u>(2,085)</u>
Net assets			<u>85,543</u>		<u>403,052</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>85,443</u>		<u>402,952</u>
Total equity			<u>85,543</u>		<u>403,052</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 25 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Birkett
Director

Company Registration No. 08840919

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future (and at least a period of 12 months beyond the date of approval of these financial statements). This is based on their assessment of the trading position of the company and their consideration of the impact of external factors. Having considered these factors, they 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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 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

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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 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 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors do not consider there to be any material judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	10
	==	==

4 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	583
	==	==

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

4 Taxation

(Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(903)	(895)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax credit	(903)	(312)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Final paid	125,000	350,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	27,732
Additions	3,340
Disposals	(3,917)
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2023	27,155
	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	17,845
Depreciation charged in the year	6,150
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,917)
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2023	20,078
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	7,077
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2022	9,887
	<u> </u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

7 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	269,813	175,755
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	125,196
Prepayments and accrued income	13,855	35,389
	<u>283,668</u>	<u>336,340</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	17,441	56,229
Amounts owed to group undertakings	207,568	8,960
Taxation and social security	38,296	60,423
Other creditors	5,211	-
Accruals and deferred income	46,252	126,935
	<u>314,768</u>	<u>252,547</u>

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax liabilities	1,182	2,085
	<u>1,182</u>	<u>2,085</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
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>

11 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.

Genecon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

11 Audit report information

(Continued)

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Jamie Seaford
Statutory Auditor:	Moore Kingston Smith LLP

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is an unlimited multilateral guarantee and debenture including fixed and floating charges over all assets between the company and its fellow group companies.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is RSBGi Limited whose address is 5th Floor, 85 Strand, London, WC2R 0DW.

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, Rüttenscheider Strasse 1-3, 45128 Essen, Germany.

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.