Registered number: 07286780

# **RF-SMART INTERNATIONAL, LTD**

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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COMPANIES HOUSE

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

M J Willerer M C Morales J F Morales

Registered number

07286780

Registered office

5 New Street Square

London EC4A 3TW

Independent auditors

Frazier & Deeter (UK Audit) LLP The Minster Building

21 Mincing Lane

London EC3R 7AG

# CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	-1
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	2
Independent Auditors' Report	3 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 14

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the year were:

M J Willerer M C Morales J F Morales

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

On 16 August 2021, Frazier & Deeter (UK Audit) LLP were appointed as auditors to the Company. The Company's previous auditors were Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP.

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Frazier & Deeter (UK Audit) LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 September 2021 and signed on its behalf.

M J Willerer Director

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RF-SMART INTERNATIONAL, LTD

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of RF-Smart International, Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, 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 Standard's, including 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 2020 and of its profit 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 2008.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISA: (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee the Company will continue in operation.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RF-SMART INTERNATIONAL, LTD (CONTINUED)

#### **Directors' Report**

The Directors are responsible for the Directors' Report contained within the annual report. Our opinion-on-the-financial statements does not cover this reports and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in-doing-so, consider whether the information therein is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact.

We-have-nothing to report in this regard:

## Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 Directors' Report:

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to your 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report:

## Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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:

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RF-SMART INTERNATIONAL, LTD (CONTINUED)

#### Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation) and taxation legislation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected noncompliance.

We assessed the risks of material misstatement in respect of fraud through reading board minutes and using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships, alongside enquiring of directors and other management as to the company's high level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We also performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on a risk assessment and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation:

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities arising from fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions; misrepresentations; or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing noncompliance and cannot be expected to detect all non-compliance with laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report:

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RF-SMART INTERMATIONAL, LTD (CONTINUED)

## 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 Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To line-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:

Peter Hine (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Frazier & Deeter (UK Audit) LLP (Statutory Auditor)

The Minster Building 21 Mincing Lane London EC3R 7AG

29-September 2021-

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020- £	20†9- £
Turnover.		2,555,662	1,823,608
Cost of sales		(726,711)	(309,800)
Gross-profit		1,828,951	1,513,808
Administrative expenses		(1,513,509)	(1,3 <b>53</b> ,585)
Operating-profit		315,442	160,223
Tax on profit		(59,594)	(32, 207)
Profit for the financial-year		255,848	128,016

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# RF-SMART INTERNATIONAL, LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07286780

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

			2020··		2019
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		18,297		14,746
		-	18,297	_	14,746
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	943,326		320,738	
Cash-at-bank and in hand		174,591		175; <b>895</b> -	
		1,117,917	-	496,633	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(581,609)		(212,622)	
Net-current assets			536;308		2 <b>84,01</b> 1
Total assets less current liabilities		-	554,605	_	298,757
Net assets		- -	554,605	_	298,757
Capital-and-reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			553,605		2 <b>97</b> , <b>7</b> 57
		-	554,605		298,757
		=		-	

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29-September 2021.

M J Willerer Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

## 1: General information

RF-Smart International, Ltd is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 5 New Street Square, London, EC4A-3TW:

#### 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 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:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)-

#### 2.3 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.

## 2.4 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term:

## 2.5 Pensions

## Defined contribution pension plan-

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid-the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

## 2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful-lives, using the straight-line method:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements

- term of the lease-

Fixtures and fittings Office equipment 7 years3 year

Computer equipment -- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

## 2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 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:

#### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 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.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2019 - 15).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

## 4. Tangible fixed assets

**5**.

	Leasehold improvemen Fi		Office	Computer	
	ts £	fittings £	equipment £	equipment £	Tota £
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	-	6,432	1,489	26,929	34,850
Additions	2,136	•	-	9,630-	11,768
Disposals	-	-	•	(9,764)	(9,764
At 31 December 2020	2;136	6,432	1,489	26,795	36,852
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020		766	83-	19,256	20,405
Charge for the year on owned					
assets	285	919	496	6,514	8,214
Disposals	<u>-</u> -	<b>→</b> **	•	(9,764)	(9,764
At 31 December 2020	285	1,685	579	16,006	18,555
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	1,851	4,747	910	10,789	18,297
At 31 December 2019	-	5,666	1,406	7,674	14,746
Debtors				,	
				2020	2019
				£	Ï
Trade debtors				941,770	44,844
Amounts owed by group under	takings			-	2 <b>72,9</b> 68
Other taxation and social secu				-	1,493
Prepayments and accrued inco	omė			586	463
Deferred taxation				970	970
				943,326	320,738

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

## 6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors-	6,328	1,126
Amounts owed to group undertakings	246,998	-
Corporation tax	59,866	32,272
Other taxation and social security.	36,882	-
Other creditors	964	949
Accruals and deferred income	230,571	178,275
	581,609	212,622

## 7. Pension commitments

The-Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £45,099 (2019: £26,863). Contributions totalling £4,989 (2019: £2,953) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

## 8. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	25,163	23,490
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	71,775	96,938
	96,938	120,428

## 9. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company made sales to a related party totalling £1,527,825 and incurred expenses of £64,193. The balance due to the related party as at 31 December 2020 was £246,998.

## 10. Controlling party

The Michael C. Morales Living Trust U/A is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of its shareholding.