# Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

<u>for</u>

**Revolutionary Brands Limited** 

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# Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

**DIRECTORS:** 

K B Patel

B N Patel

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

Kemp House

152-160 City Road

London EC1V 2NX

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

13479429 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Nielsens

Statutory Auditors The Gatehouse 453 Cranbrook Road

Ilford Essex IG2 6EW



# Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of distribution of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

K B Patel

B N Patel

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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.

# STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, Nielsens, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

RUINDOW AND

B N Patel - Director

Date: 05-09- 2023

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Revolutionary Brands Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 March 2023 and of its loss 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 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 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

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.

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

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 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 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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; 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' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the committee members and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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 Report of the Auditors.

#### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Vielsens

Mr Dipakkumar Shah FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Nielsens Statutory Auditors The Gatehouse 453 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG2 6EW

5 September 2023

# Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Notes	Year Ended 31.3.23 £	Period 28.6.21 to 31.3.22 £
TURNOVER	42,052	-
Cost of sales	41,785	
GROSS PROFIT	267	-
Administrative expenses	30,026	4,252
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(29,759)	(4,252)
Tax on loss		
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(29,759)	(4,252)
Retained earnings at beginning of year	(4,252)	-
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR	(34,011)	(4,252)



# Revolutionary Brands Limited (Registered number: 13479429)

# Balance Sheet 31 March 2023

		31.3.2	3	31.3.2	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	6		25,500		28,500
CURRENT ACCETS					
CURRENT ASSETS	7			41 705	
Stocks	7			41,785	
Debtors	8	2,150		4,081	
Cash at bank		8,286		15,932	
		10,436		61,798	
CREDITORS		10,150		01,700	
Amounts falling due within one year	9	59,947		84,550	
Amounts faming due within one year	9				
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(49,511)		(22,752)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(24,011)		5,748
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	2121				10.000
Called up share capital	10		10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			(34,011)		(4,252)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(24,011)		5,748

The financial statements have been prepared 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 and were signed on its behalf by:

B N Patel - Director

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Revolutionary Brands Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the company will receive continued financial support from the ultimate parent company.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Trade mark are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of ten years.

#### Trade mark

The cost of the trade mark is charged over 10 years, and pro rata in the first year.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

# 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2022 - 1).

# 4. **OPERATING LOSS**

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Trade mark amortisation	Year Ended 31.3.23 £	Period 28.6.21 to 31.3.22 £ 1,500
5.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		Period 28.6.21
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's	Year Ended 31.3.23 £	to 31.3.22 £
	financial statements	1,300	
6.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Trade mark £
	COST At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		27,000
	AMORTISATION At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		1,500
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2023		25,500
	At 31 March 2022		25,500
7.	STOCKS	31.3.23	31.3.22
	Stocks	£ 	£ 41,785
8.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.23	31.3.22
	Trade debtors Other debtors  Millian Control of the	£ 2,150	4,081

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

# 9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

				31.3.23	31.3.22
				£	£
	Trade credito	ors		1	-
	Amounts ow	red to group undertakings		57,946	83,850
	Accrued exp	enses		2,000	700
				59,947	84,550
10.	CALLED U	P SHARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issu	ued and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.3.23	31.3.22
			value:	£	£
	10,000	Ordinary	£1.00	10,000	10,000

### 11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

- 1) Debtors include £3880 owed by a fellow subsidiary company.
- 2) £61,826 advances have been received from the participating interest.

#### 12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Infinity Distillery and Brewery Ltd(incorporated in India).

The ultimate controlling party is K B Patel.

# Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Year Ended 31.3.23		Period 28.6.21 to 31.3.22	
	£	£	£	£
Sales		42,052		-
Cost of sales Opening stock Purchases Closing stock	41,785		41,785 41,785 (41,785)	
		41,785		
GROSS PROFIT		207		-
Expenditure Printing, postage & stationery Accountancy Consultancy fees Legal & professional fees Auditors' remuneration	310 23,957 1,063 1,300	26,630 (26,363)	340 795 790 700	2,625
Finance costs Bank charges		396 (26,759)		(2,752)
<b>Depreciation</b> Patents and licences		3,000		1,500
NET LOSS		(29,759)		(4,252)

