BALMER LAWRIE (UK) LIMITED

Directors' Report and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### BALMER LAWRIE (UK) LIMITED

#### Company Information for the year ended 31 March 2021

Directors:

Udayan Ghosh Sandip Das Ratna Sekhar Adika

Registered office:

178 Buckingham Avenue

Slough Berkshire SL1 4RD

Registered number:

02764967

Auditors:

Haines Watts

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

178 Buckingham Avenue Slough

Berkshire SL1 4RD

#### Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2021

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:

Ratna Sekhar Adika - Director

14/06/21

Date:

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#### Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Balmer Lawrie (UK) Limited

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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 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 gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We discussed with the Directors the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We discussed amongst the audit team the identified laws and regulations, and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance.

During the audit we focussed on laws and regulations which could reasonably be expected to give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management.

Our procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to: inquires of management whether they have any knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud, and discussions amongst the audit team regarding risk of fraud such as opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements. We determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgements in accounting estimates. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2021

	- 200 C	2021 Continuing	2021 Discontinued	2021 Total
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Turnover		-	*	-
Administrative expenses		(5)	(7,208)	(7,208)
Operating loss and				
Loss before taxation	5 6	-	(7,208)	(7,208)
Tax on loss	6		1,003	1,003
Loss for the financial year			(6,205)	(6,205)
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income for the year				(6,205)

#### Balance Sheet 31 March 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	\$	\$
Current assets Cash at bank		63,560	71,738
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	7	7,408	9,381
Net current assets		56,152	62,357
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>56,152</u>	62,357
Capital and reserves		area.	158
Called up share capital	8 9 9	158	465,370
Olher reserves	9	465,370	(403,171)
Retained earnings	9	(409,376)	(103,171)
Shareholders' funds		56,152	62,357

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Ratna Sekhar Adika - Director

Sandip Das - Director

Uclayan Ghosh - Director

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1. 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" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Balmer Lawrie (UK) Limited is a limited liability incorporated in England. The Registered Office is: Sterling House, 177-181 Farnham Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL14XP.

The company's activities are more dependent on the American dollar than sterling. Consequently, the company's financial statements are prepared in American dollars under the following bases:

- (a) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency were translated into dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date;
- (b) Revenue and expenses in foreign currencies were translated in dollars at the average rate for the year;
- (c) Any gains or losses arising on translation were taken to the profit and loss account.

Going concern

These financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis as over the last few years the company has disposed of all its assets and no longer undertakes any business activity. The board has therefore decided to voluntarily dissolve this company. The company has sufficient cash resources to meet all liabilities as they fall due in order to curtail all activities and meet all its obligations. Following these financial statements application will be made to strike-off the company; no further adjustment is necessary to these financial statements given that the going concern basis is no longer relevant.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

· the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2021

5.	Loss before to	axation			
	The loss is stat	ed after charging/(crediting):			
	Auditors' remui Foreign exchar			2021 \$ 4,000 (252)	2020 \$ 4,000 245
6.	Taxation				
	Analysis of th The tax (credit)	e tax (credit)/charge //charge on the loss for the year was as follows:		2021	2020
	Current tax: UK corporation Prior year adju			(1,003)	841
	Tax on loss			(1,003)	841
7.	Creditors: am	ounts falling due within one year		2021	2020
	Tax Accruals and d	leferred income		7,408 7,408	9,381 9,381
8.	Called up sha	re capital			
	Allotted, issue	ed and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	2021	2020
	100	Ordinary shares of £1 each	value: £1	\$ 158 ====	158 ———
9.	Reserves		Retained earnings \$	Other reserves \$	Totals
	At 1 April 2020 Deficit for the		(403,171) (6,205)	465,370	62,199 (6,205)
	At 31 March 2	021	(409,376)	465,370	55,994
			-	-	-

#### 10. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited, a company incorporated in India which is a Government of India Undertaking.