

Registered number: 09101040

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

K S Chidella
J Dwarkanath

Registered number

09101040

Registered office

200 Brook Drive
Green Park
Reading
Berkshire
RG2 6UB

Independent auditor

James Cowper Kreston
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Reading Bridge House
George Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8LS

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

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INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 judgments 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the provision of enterprise software.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

K S Chidella
J Dwarkanath

Disclosure of information to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, James Cowper Kreston, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

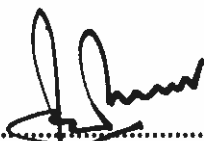
INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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 and signed on its behalf.



.....
J Dwarkanath
Director

Date: 6 MAY 2019

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Intense Technologies UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2019, 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 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 2019 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 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 Auditor's 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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' 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 on page 1, 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.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's 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 Auditor's 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.

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 Auditor's report.

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 Auditor's report 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.



Alexander Peal BSc (Hons) FCA DChA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
James Cowper Kreston

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Reading Bridge House
George Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8LS

Date: 10 May 2019

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	356,388	-
Gross profit	356,388	-
Administrative expenses	(323,990)	(307,364)
Operating profit/(loss)	32,398	(307,364)
Interest receivable and similar income	63	96
Profit/(loss) before tax	32,461	(307,268)
Tax on profit/(loss)	4	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	242,690	(307,268)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

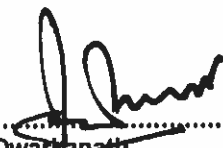
INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09101040

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	336	683
		336	683
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	212,482	8,644
Cash at bank and in hand	7	12,989	33,911
		225,471	42,555
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(24,806)	(84,927)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		200,665	(42,372)
Total assets less current liabilities		201,001	(41,689)
Net assets/(liabilities)		201,001	(41,689)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,246,460	1,246,460
Profit and loss account		(1,045,459)	(1,288,149)
		201,001	(41,689)

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 by:



 J Dwarakanath
 Director

Date: 6 May 2019

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

Intense Technologies UK Limited is a private limited company, incorporated in England and Wales (registered number 09101040).

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 Cash flow statement

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking within a group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102.

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:

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 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.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Office equipment	- 25% straight line
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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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 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.

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

4. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(210,229)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(210,229)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(210,229)</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The company has unrelieved tax losses carried forward as at 31 March 2019 of £1,236,774 (2018: £1,287,367).

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Legislation has been passed to reduce the rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	1,749
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,749</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	1,066
Charge for the year on owned assets	347
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,413</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<u>336</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>683</u>

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	700	738
Prepayments and accrued income	1,553	7,906
Deferred taxation	210,229	-
	212,482	8,644
	212,482	8,644

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	12,989	33,911
	12,989	33,911
	12,989	33,911

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,620	12,843
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,582	59,970
Other taxation and social security	-	7,165
Other creditors	504	-
Accruals and deferred income	5,100	4,949
	24,806	84,927
	24,806	84,927

9. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
Charged to profit or loss	210,229
	210,229
At end of year	210,229

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(23)	-
Tax losses carried forward	210,252	-
	210,229	-
	210,229	-

10. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,246,460 (2018 - 1,246,460) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,246,460	1,246,460
	1,246,460	1,246,460
	1,246,460	1,246,460

11. Pension commitments

During the year contributions of £3,872 (2018: £NIL) were paid to a defined contribution scheme. As at the year end £504 (2018: £NIL) was unpaid.

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	4,242	4,239
	4,242	4,239
	4,242	4,239

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose intra-group transactions.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Intense Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India. The smallest and largest group to prepare consolidated financial statements is that of Intense Technologies Limited and a copy of the company's financial statements can be obtained from Intense Technologies Limited, A1, Vikrampuri, Secunderabad – 500 009, Telangana, India.

The ultimate controlling party of the UK company is considered to be Intense Technologies Limited.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	356,388	-
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(323,990)	(307,364)
Operating profit/(loss)	<u>32,398</u>	<u>(307,364)</u>
Interest receivable	63	96
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	210,229	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	<u><u>242,690</u></u>	<u><u>(307,268)</u></u>

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Sales	356,388	-
	<hr/> 356,388 <hr/>	<hr/> - <hr/>
	2019 £	2018 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	221,406	202,000
Staff national insurance	23,969	21,498
Staff pension costs	3,872	-
Entertainment	-	91
Hotels, travel and subsistence	26,877	27,985
Consultancy	20,080	28,457
Telephone and fax	2,396	2,457
General office expenses	139	143
Auditors' remuneration	5,100	4,950
Accountancy fees	3,652	3,966
Bank charges	25	25
Sundry expenses	1	20
Rent - operating leases	8,315	13,202
Insurances	443	455
Depreciation - plant and machinery	347	358
IT support	7,368	1,757
	<hr/> 323,990 <hr/>	<hr/> 307,364 <hr/>
	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	63	96
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>	<hr/> 96 <hr/>