

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K S Chidella J Dwarkanath U Paturi
Registered number	09101040
Registered office	200 Brook Drive Green Park Reading Berkshire RG2 6UB
Independent auditor	James Cowper Kreston Audit 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 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

K S Chidella
J Dwarkanath
U Paturi

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.

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 Audit, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

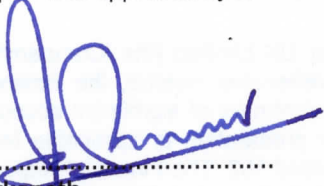
INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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: **25/05/2023**

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS 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 2023, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity 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 2023 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

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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 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 of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

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

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 set out 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 MEMBERS 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.

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.

The specific procedures for this engagement that we designed and performed to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud, were as follows:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance to identify any material instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work to address the risk of irregularities due to management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias.

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.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED
(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 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 Audit

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Reading Bridge House

George Street

Reading

Berkshire

RG1 8LS

Date: 25 May 2023

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		670,851	301,354
Gross profit		670,851	301,354
Administrative expenses		(495,971)	(268,436)
Other operating income		-	6,312
Operating profit		174,880	39,230
Interest receivable and similar income		134	130
Profit before tax		175,014	39,360
Tax on profit	4	(33,806)	(7,765)
Profit for the financial year		141,208	31,595

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09101040

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		484	1,164
			484	1,164
Current assets				
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,579,960	1,237,010	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	28,701	18,137	
		1,608,661	1,255,147	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(222,888)	(11,969)	
Net current assets			1,385,773	1,243,178
Total assets less current liabilities			1,386,257	1,244,342
Provisions for liabilities				
Deferred tax	9	(870)	(163)	
		(870)	(163)	
Net assets			1,385,387	1,244,179
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	10	1,000	1,246,460	
Profit and loss account		1,384,387	(2,281)	
		1,385,387	1,244,179	

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 Dwarkanath

Director

Date:

25-05-2023

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022	1,246,460	(2,281)	1,244,179
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	141,208	141,208
Reduction of share capital	(1,245,460)	-	(1,245,460)
Reduction of share capital	-	1,245,460	1,245,460
At 31 March 2023	1,000	1,384,387	1,385,387

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	1,246,460	(33,876)	1,212,584
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	31,595	31,595
At 31 March 2022	1,246,460	(2,281)	1,244,179

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 Going concern

The Directors have considered the ability of the company to continue operation as a going concern. Based on this review and taken together with existing financing facilities the directors believe that the financial statements have been prepared appropriately on the going concern basis.

2.4 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.

2.5 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 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 profit or loss.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 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.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 profit or loss 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 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2022 - 2).

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	33,099	-
	<u>33,099</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	707	7,765
	<u>707</u>	<u>7,765</u>
Total deferred tax		
	<u>33,806</u>	<u>7,765</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
	<u>33,806</u>	<u>7,765</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%).

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax will rise from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The change is not expected to be material.

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	4,592
At 31 March 2023	<u>4,592</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2022	3,428
Charge for the year	680
At 31 March 2023	<u>4,108</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>484</u></u>
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>1,164</u></u>

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	211,404	11,726
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,362,962	1,219,690
Other debtors	4,077	4,077
Prepayments and accrued income	1,517	1,517
	<u>1,579,960</u>	<u>1,237,010</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	28,701	18,137
	<u>28,701</u>	<u>18,137</u>

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,048	1,048
Amounts owed to group undertakings	164,298	-
Corporation tax	33,099	-
Other taxation and social security	14,354	2,072
Other creditors	1,145	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,944	8,849
	<u>222,888</u>	<u>11,969</u>

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Deferred taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	(163)	7,602
Charged to profit or loss	(707)	(7,765)
At end of year	(870)	(163)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed asset timing differences	121	291
Tax losses carried forward	-	(454)
Short term timing differences	(991)	-
	(870)	(163)

10. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2022 - 1,246,460) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,246,460

During the year the Directors passed a resolution to transfer £1,245,460 of Share Capital to the Profit & Loss Reserve.

11. Pension commitments

During the year contributions of £3,963 (2021: £2,455) were paid to a defined contribution scheme. As at the year end £Nil (2021: £Nil) was unpaid.

12. 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 2023**

13. 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 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	670,851	301,354
Gross profit	670,851	301,354
Other operating income	-	6,312
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(495,971)	(268,436)
Operating profit	174,880	39,230
Interest receivable	134	130
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(33,806)	(7,765)
Profit for the year	141,208	31,595

INTENSE TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		
Sales	670,851	301,354
	<u>670,851</u>	<u>301,354</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other operating income		
Other operating income	-	6,312
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,312</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	251,700	197,262
Staff national insurance	28,360	22,667
Staff pension costs	3,963	2,455
Hotels, travel and subsistence	10,507	7,640
Consultancy	2,000	-
Telephone	2,327	1,756
General office expenses	339	1,630
Trade subscriptions	1,404	-
Legal and professional	12,753	16,234
Auditors' remuneration	5,500	5,500
Accountancy fees	1,000	1,570
Bank charges	187	120
Intercompany recharges	164,298	-
Rent	10,953	10,922
Depreciation	680	680
	<u>495,971</u>	<u>268,436</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	134	130
	<u>134</u>	<u>130</u>