Registered number: 02199653

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K Patel A Singhal
Registered number	02199653
Registered office	Secure House Lulworth Close Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire SO53 3TL
Independent auditor	James Cowper Kreston Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 2 Communications Road Greenham Business Park Greenham Newbury Berkshire RG19 6AB

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

CONTENTS

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Business review

Secure Meters (UK) Ltd (the "Company") is pleased to report a turnover of £ 58.87 mn (FY21 : £ 50.70 mn) which is 16% higher than previous year. The gross profit margin has increased from 40% to 49% (on account of higher mix of service business in the turnover. The net profit is higher by 82% at £ 11.30mn (FY21 : £ 6.23mn) for FY22. The Company has made significant progress in supplying its SMETS2 compliant product and continues to be one of the most reliable supplier in the market. The data service business continues to operate seamlessly and is meeting all the service level agreements with the customers.

Significant events during the finance year

The Company started supplying its SMETS2 compliant meters during the year. Besides this, the Company has acquired a business dealing in smart radiator thermostat which has good synergies with existing product portfolio.

Future outlook

While the impact of COVID-19 seems to have subsided, the new challenges on geo-political front has caused different uncertainties in the market with respect to material cost and availability. Despite all the bottlencecks, the Company remains confident of its good financial performance in near future with majority of its customers based in the UK only and with limited exposure to risk.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risk:

The company remains exposed to inflationary pressures caused by various factors in the economy. However, this risk has been mitigated by timely procurement and hedging strategies at the Secure Group level. Further, a significant mix of services in the overall business also provides support in mitigating the market risk.

Technical risk:

The Company remains at the forefront of metering industry to provide products with latest technology. A large team of qualified engineers are supporting the Company in identifying the risk of obsolescence and taking necessary action to keep the products updated for the market requirements.

Currency risk:

The Company has extremely low exposure to foreign currencies. All major contracts are denominated in British Pound. A small number of customers are invoiced in Euro & US Dollars where the risk is immaterial.

Liquidity risk:

The Company has sufficient cash reserves and regular customers with good payment record. Further the Company's current liabilities are always lower than current assets which means the liquidity risks remains very low for the business.

Political risk:

The Company is not directly impacted by the minor political events in the economy. However, the energy supply industry is heavily regulated and any major political actions are bound to have direct or indirect impact on the business.

Financial instruments

The transactional instruments, e.g. Sales and Purchase Invoices, are regularly monitored for timely settlement and control.

Section 172 (1) statement

The Directors have acted in good faith to ensure all long-term decisions are in line with group's strategy and keeps the interests of the company's employees in consideration. The business relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders are maintained with highest integrity in the transactions. The company follows all environmental guidelines related to its business so that there is no adverse impact on the community and conducts its business with highest standards.

Business Relationships

The Company is known for its value driven approach towards business, and it maintains relations with customer, suppliers and other stakeholders with ultimate integrity.

Energy & Carbon Reporting

Total units for electricity & gas consumption of the company for the year was 0.59mn Kwh & 0.34mn Kwh respectively.

Key performance indicators

The directors of the company consider the following to be key performance measures:

Turnover for the group – £ 58.87 mn
Profit for the group – £ 11.30 mn

In addition, the company keenly monitors the outstanding Debtor Balances and Inventory levels to optimize working capital investment.

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

K Patel
Director

Date: 27 July 2022

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:
K Patel
A Singhal

Results and dividend

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11,301,604 (2021 - £6,226,509).
Dividends for the year totalled £16,577,182 (2021 - £8,895,073).

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 101 '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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Future developments

Further details of the Company's strategy can be found in the strategic report

Engagement with employees

Secure Meters (UK) Limited is committed to involving and consulting employees in all aspects of the group's business. This includes the use of group wide emails, an intranet, open access to HR staff and senior management.

Disabled employees

Secure Meters (UK) Limited is committed to providing equal opportunities for all employees and job applicants. We aim to create a working environment in which all individuals are able to make best use of their skills, free from discrimination or harassment, and in which all decisions are based on merit. We ensure that everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

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.

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

Text

....

K Patel
Director

Date: 27 July 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Secure Meters (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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 2022 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

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.

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 Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have 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 Strategic Report or 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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.

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 non compliance 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED

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.

Robert Holland

Robert Holland BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
James Cowper Kreston
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
2 Communications Road
Greenham Business Park
Greenham
Newbury
Berkshire
RG19 6AB
Date: 1/8/22

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

(Amount in £ , unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,672,735	2,020,764
Right-of-use assets	3	2,207,582	2,668,069
Intangible assets	4	642,620	315,915
Investments	5	3	3
Other non-current financial assets	6	39,565	37,680
Other non-current assets	7 (i)	172,027	22,156
		4,734,532	5,064,587
Current assets			
Inventories	8	2,760,617	3,512,050
Trade receivables	9	7,954,092	10,539,271
Cash and cash equivalents	10	5,850,869	2,300,833
Other current financial assets	6	5,112,634	13,176,166
Other current assets	7 (i)	6,708,560	7,679,046
Income tax assets	7 (ii)	832,506	303,838
		29,219,278	37,511,204
Total assets		33,953,810	42,575,791
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	8,086,430	8,086,430
Retained earnings	12	240,779	5,516,356
Other equity	12	1,590,951	1,590,951
Total equity		9,918,160	15,193,737
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13	1,842,553	2,282,183
Deferred tax liabilities	14	98,460	124,790
		1,941,013	2,406,973
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13	13,357,937	16,579,383
Trade and other payables	15	4,213,505	5,089,694
Other current financial liabilities	16	533,929	381,873
Other current liabilities	17	1,947,173	1,478,232
Provisions	18	2,042,093	1,445,899
		22,094,637	24,975,081
Total liabilities		24,035,650	27,382,054
Total equity and liabilities		33,953,810	42,575,791

The notes and accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The financial statements approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Kaushak Patel

Director

Date : 27 July 2022

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(Amount In £ , unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	19	58,877,673	50,702,987
Cost of sales		(30,025,527)	(30,169,035)
Gross profit		28,852,146	20,533,952
Other operating income	20	102,032	582,719
Employee benefits expenses	21	(7,860,451)	(7,242,781)
Depreciation/Amortisation		(1,362,068)	(2,313,100)
Administrative expenses	22	(5,520,967)	(3,343,657)
Operating profit		14,210,692	8,217,133
Finance costs	23	(497,840)	(538,089)
Finance income		11,613	193,597
Profit before tax		13,724,465	7,872,641
Income tax expense	24	(2,422,860)	(1,646,132)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		11,301,605	6,226,509

The notes and accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements
The financial statements approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

....
Kaushak Patel
Director
Date : 27 July 2022

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

(Amount in £ , unless otherwise stated)

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
At 1 April 2021	8,086,430	990,951	600,000	5,516,356	15,193,737
					-
Profit For the year	-	-	-	11,301,605	11,301,605
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(16,577,182)	(16,577,182)
At 31 March 2022	8,086,430	990,951	600,000	240,779	9,918,160

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
At 1 April 2020	8,086,430	990,951	600,000	8,184,920	17,862,301
					-
Profit For the year	-	-	-	6,226,509	6,226,509
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(8,895,073)	(8,895,073)
At 31 March 2021	8,086,430	990,951	600,000	5,516,356	15,193,737

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
NOTES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

1 General information

Secure Meters (UK) Limited (registered number 02199653) is a private company, incorporated in England and limited by shares. The registered office and principal place of trade of the Company in the year was Secure House, Lulworth Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO53 3TL.

Details of the Company's operations and of its principal activities are disclosed in the Strategic Report on page 1 of the accounts.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2.4).

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - Qualifying entity disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

• the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total

• the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:

- paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;

• the requirements of IAS 7 statements of Cash Flows

• the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

• the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

• the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

• the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

• the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Secure Meters Limited as at 31 March 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Company's registered office

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

i) Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements as its subsidiaries are dormant.

ii) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenues from selling of electronic energy meters & metering solutions and Installation of meter and other related services.

The Company applies IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". IFRS 15 provides a five step revenue recognition model:

- Identify the contract
- Identify separate performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations
- Recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied

Once the performance obligation(s) is established and the transaction price is allocated (allocation is based on the contract amount as agreed with the customer), revenue is recognised when (or as) good or services are transferred to a customer, this being represented by transfer of control.

Control in the context of IFRS 15 is the ability to direct use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, an asset. Indicators of such include:

- A present obligation to pay
- Physical possession of the asset(s)
- Legal title
- Risks and rewards ownership
- Acceptance of the asset(s)

Sale of goods

For sale of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred at a point in time i.e. when the goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the responsibility, manner of distribution, price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. Payment is due within 30-150 days. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable consideration

The Company provides volume rebates and pricing incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Contract balances :

Sales of service

Revenue from rendering the services is recognised over time by measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation to the rendered services as per contractually agreed terms.

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from installation services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the installation. Upon completion of the installation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (xiv) Financial Instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortisation period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less. Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

iii) Government Grants /Subsidies

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments

iv) Employee Benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with IAS-19 - 'Employee Benefits'.

a. Short term employee benefits

Short - term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided, A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined Contribution 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

v) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognised in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized assets and liabilities directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income, Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

vi) 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. Nonmonetary 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Vii) Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount; Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

viii) Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

ix) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of the purchase price / Value added tax (VAT) / duty credits (wherever applicable) and all direct costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for intended use and includes the borrowing costs for qualifying assets and the initial estimate of restoration cost if the recognition criteria is met. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the costs to the item can be measured reliably.

The residual value and useful life of an asset are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life and residual value are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Gains or losses arising from discard/sale of an item of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is discarded/sold.

• **Capital work-in-progress** : Preliminary project expenditure, capital expenditure, indirect expenditure incidental and related to construction/implementation, interest on borrowings to finance fixed assets and expenditure on start-up / commissioning of assets forming part of a composite project are capitalized until the date of commissioning of the project as the cost of respective assets.

• **Depreciation**: Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line method (SLM) as per the useful life of assets. Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a year is proportionately charged.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	- over the life of the lease
Plant & machinery	- 3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Fixtures & fittings	- 5 to 10 years
Computer equipment	- 5 to 10

x) Intangible assets

Capital expenditure on purchase and development of identifiable assets without physical substance is recognized as Intangible Assets in accordance with principles given under IAS-38 – Intangible Assets.

Amortization on intangible assets is calculated so as to write off the cost of Intangible assets less their estimated residual value on the straight-line method over their useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates,

Intangible assets are normally amortised over the periods as provided below:

Development	- 5 years

xi) Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and assets classified with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount, An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

xii) Accounting for Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

a. Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption (with the cumulative effect recognised at the date of initial application), with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. The company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

xiii) Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project. The expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

xiv) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a. Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular day purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

b. Subsequent Measurement

Non- Derivative Financial Instruments

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an election for its investments (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures) which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value through profit and loss account based on its business model.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss,

- Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss includes financial liability held for trading and financial liability designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

- Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is carried at cost & tested for impairment as per IFRS 36.

c. Derecognition

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d. Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

e. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assess impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the 12 month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date), or
- full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for the recognistion of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

f. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xv) Valuation of Inventories

Inventories (except stores and spares) are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

• **Raw materials & Packing material:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis after providing for obsolescence.

• **Finished goods and work in progress:** cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

• **Stores & Spares:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

xvi) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

xvii) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required or the amount cannot be estimated reliably or possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in Notes.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required or the amount cannot be estimated reliably or possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability and commitments, unless the probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in Notes. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

2.4 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgments have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

a. Income taxes

The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax submissions Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

b. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

c. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the total acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination which is contingent on future events, the company includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably. However, if the potential adjustment is not recognised at the acquisition date but subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination. Changes in the estimated value of contingent consideration arising on business combinations completed as a consequence result in a change in the carrying value of the related goodwill.

Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset and is not amortised. Instead it is reviewed annually for impairment with any impairment in carrying value being charged to profit or loss.

d. Allowance for doubtful receivables

any objective evidence of impairment. Bad debts are written off when identified, to the extent that it is feasible that impairment and uncollectibility are determined individually for each item. In cases where that process is not feasible, a collective evaluation of impairment is performed. As a consequence, the way individual and collective evaluations are carried out and the timing relating to the identification of objective evidence of impairment require significant judgement and may materially affect the carrying amount of receivables at the reporting date.

Note 3 Property, plant & equipment

Particulars	Leasehold property improvements	Plant & machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Capital work in progress	Total	Right-of-use assets
Cost								
Balance as at 31st March 2020	2,316,255	6,179,593	159,189	606,315	2,515,984	-	11,777,336	2,290,209
Additions	-	11,238	-	-	84,898	10,285	106,421	1,385,033
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	2,316,255	6,190,831	159,189	606,315	2,600,882	10,285	11,883,757	3,675,242
Additions	-	8,140	-	245	187,044	66,387	261,816	50,620
Disposals	-	(1,066,596)	-	-	(48,166)	(60,000)	(1,174,762)	(453,696)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	2,316,255	5,132,375	159,189	606,560	2,739,760	16,672	10,970,811	3,272,166
Depreciation								
Balance as at 31st March 2020	1,601,646	5,801,141	135,258	391,597	1,379,916	-	9,309,558	500,924
Charge for the year	135,365	70,947	16,936	30,905	299,282	-	553,435	506,250
On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	1,737,011	5,872,088	152,194	422,502	1,679,198	-	9,862,993	1,007,174
Charge for the year	134,706	57,810	3,911	28,148	282,139	-	506,713	511,106
On Disposals	-	(1,059,494)	-	-	(12,137)	-	(1,071,631)	(453,696)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	1,871,717	4,870,404	156,105	450,650	1,949,200	-	9,298,076	1,064,584
Net book value								
Balance as at 31st March 2021	579,244	318,743	6,995	183,813	921,684	10,285	2,020,764	2,668,069
Balance as at 31st March 2022	444,538	261,971	3,084	155,910	790,560	16,672	1,672,735	2,207,582

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
NOTES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

Note 4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Patents	Development expenditure	Goodwill	Total
Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 31st March 2020	151,849	32,824	5,000,000	5,184,673
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	151,849	32,824	5,000,000	5,184,673
Additions	-	340,000	330,953	670,953
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**151,849**	**372,824**	**5,330,953**	**5,855,626**
Amortistion				
Balance as at 31st March 2020	151,849	25,994	3,437,500	3,615,343
charge for the year	-	3,415	-	3,415
Impairment charge for the year	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
On Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	151,849	29,409	4,687,500	4,868,758
charge for the year	-	31,748	-	31,748
Impairment charge for the year	-	-	312,500	312,500
On Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**151,849**	**61,157**	**5,000,000**	**5,213,006**
Net book value				
Balance as at 31st March 2021	-	3,415	312,500	315,915
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**-**	**311,667**	**330,953**	**642,620**

Note 5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
a) Unquoted fully paid-up equity shares of subsidiary companies at cost		
Horstmann Controls Limited	1	1
Horstmann Group Limited	1	1
b) Unquoted fully paid-up debentures	1	1
	3	3

The registered office for both subsidiaries is Secure House Lulworth Close, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, United Kingdom, SO53 3TL. The respective aggregate of their share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2022 was £1 (2021; £1),

Note 6 Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non current financial assets		
Deposits	39,564	37,680
	39,564	37,680
Current Financial assets		
Staff loan & Advances	4,025	13,801
Accrued Interest on FDR	25,852	132,365
Short-term deposits	5,052,758	13,000,000
Deposits	29,999	30,000
	5,112,634	13,176,166

Short-term deposits are having original maturity period more than three months and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Note 7 i) Other assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Other non current assets		
Prepayments	172,027	22,156
	172,027	22,156
Other current assets		
Prepayments	373,361	483,466
Advance to Suppliers	8,291	20,169
Advance to related parties	6,326,908	7,158,673
Others	0	16,738
	6,708,560	7,679,046

Advance to related parties includes advance paid to Secure Meters Limited £ 6,026,725 (2021; £ 7,158,673) and inter corporate loan paid to Studio SAAR (UK) Limited £ 300,183 (2021: £ nil)

Note 7 **ii) Income Tax Assets**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Prepaid income taxes	6,335,000	3,375,000
Less: Provision for income tax	(5,502,494)	(3,071,162)
Total	832,506	303,838

Note 8 **Inventories**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Finished goods and consumables	2,595,667	2,293,099
Goods in transit	164,950	1,218,951
	2,760,617	3,512,050

Note 9 **Trade receivables**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Receivables from third-party customers	5,018,908	8,899,364
Receivables from related parties	1,035,152	188,227
Contract assets	2,208,262	1,784,753
	8,262,322	10,872,344
Allowance for expected credit losses	(308,230)	(333,073)
	7,954,092	10,539,271

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 150 days.

Note 10 **Cash and cash equivalents**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash at banks and on hand	5,850,869	2,300,833
Short-term deposits	5,052,758	13,000,000
Less:		
Deposits not considered as cash equivalents	(5,052,758)	(13,000,000)
	5,850,869	2,300,833

Short-term deposits are having original maturity period more than three months.
At 31 March 2022, the Company had available £ 4,925,750 (2021: £ 4,925,750) of undrawn borrowing facilities.

Note 11 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
8,086,430 (2021 - 8,086,430) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	8,086,430	8,086,430

Note 12 Retained earnings & Other equity

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 April 2021	990,951	600,000	5,516,356	7,107,307
				-
Profit for the year	-	-	11,301,605	11,301,605
Dividends: Equity share capital	-	-	(16,577,182)	(16,577,182)
At 31 March 2022	990,951	600,000	240,779	1,831,730

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 April 2020	990,951	600,000	8,184,920	9,775,871
Profit for the year	-	-	6,226,509	6,226,509
Dividends: Equity share capital	-	-	(8,895,073)	(8,895,073)
At 31 March 2021	990,951	600,000	5,516,356	7,107,307

Note 13 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non Current		
Lease liabilities	1,842,553	2,282,183
	1,842,553	2,282,183
Current		
Inter company loans		
Secure SMSO Limited	7,575,539	10,921,866
Secure Meters Asset Operator Limited	5,295,461	5,189,784
Lease liabilities	486,937	467,733
	13,357,937	16,579,383

The Company has taken loans from related parties which are repayable on demand. Loan is interest bearing and the applicable interest rate is quarterly LIBOR plus 2%.

Note 14 Deferred tax liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
At beginning of year	(124,790)	(150,835)
Credit to profit or loss	26,330	26,045
At year end	(98,460)	(124,790)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fixed asset timing differences	(211,076)	(145,250)
Short-term timing differences	112,616	20,461
	(98,460)	(124,789)

Note 15 Trade and other payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Due to related parties	3,009,306	3,622,692
Due to others	1,204,199	1,467,002
	4,213,505	5,089,694

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms

Note 16 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Employee related payable	488,519	336,463
Other deposits	45,410	45,410
	533,929	381,873

Note 17 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Other current liabilities		
Value-added taxes	1,261,439	798,559
Payroll taxes and social security	244,776	189,744
Prepayment from customer	356,053	400,259
Refund liabilities	84,905	89,670
	1,947,173	1,478,232

Note 18 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for holiday pay	346,599	294,615
Provision for warranty	1,115,494	571,284
Provision for dilapidation	580,000	580,000
	2,042,093	1,445,899

SECURE METERS (UK) LIMITED
NOTES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Note 19 Revenue from contracts with customers		
The Company derives the following type of revenue from customers:		
Sale of products	**22,918,794**	25,466,689
Sale of services	**35,958,879**	25,236,298
	58,877,673	50,702,987

Revenue from contracts with customers

1) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contract with customers:-

	For the year ended 31 March 2022			For the year ended 31 March 2021		
	Electonic meters, instruments and controls	Metering systems and other services	Total	Electonic meters, instruments and controls	Metering systems and other services	Total
Finished goods (refer foot note i)	22,918,794	-	22,918,794	25,466,689	-	25,466,689
Services	-	35,958,879	35,958,879	-	25,236,298	25,236,298
Total revenue from contracts with customers	22,918,794	35,958,879	58,877,673	25,466,689	25,236,298	50,702,987
United Kingdom	13,357,491	32,707,400	46,064,891	13,562,829	22,353,003	35,915,832
European Union	2,968,063	3,091,677	6,059,740	2,550,015	2,682,358	5,232,373
Rest of world	6,593,240	159,802	6,753,042	9,353,845	200,937	9,554,782
Total revenue from contracts with customers	22,918,794	35,958,879	58,877,673	25,466,689	25,236,298	50,702,987
Timing of revenue recognition						
Goods transferred at a point in time	22,918,794	-	22,918,794	25,466,689	-	25,466,689
Services transferred over time	-	35,958,879	35,958,879	-	25,236,298	25,236,298
Total revenue from contracts with customers	22,918,794	35,958,879	58,877,673	25,466,689	25,236,298	50,702,987

2) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets, contract liabilities from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Contract assets		
Trade receivables (refer foot note ii)	**8,262,322**	10,872,344
Unbilled revenue-Accrued income	**2,208,262**	1,784,753
Contract liabilities		
Advances from customers	**356,053**	400,259

3) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognition in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue as per contracted price	**59,518,841**	52,606,477
Adjustments		
Rebate	**641,168**	1,903,490
Revenue from contracts with customers	**58,877,673**	50,702,987

Foot note:

(i) The Company collects VAT on behalf of the Government. Hence, VAT is not included in Revenue from

(ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 30 to 150 days

(iii) The Company does not have any remaining performance obligations as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration. There are no contracts for sale of services wherein, the performance obligation is unsatisfied to which transaction price has been allocated.

Note 20 Other operating income

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
CJRS income	**85,232**	546,197
Rental income	**16,800**	16,800
Commissions income	**-**	19,722
Total	**102,032**	582,719

Foot note:

CJRS income show the amount received under furlough scheme. The Scheme was announced by government as part of a package support public services, people and businesses through period of disruption caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Note 21 Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries & wages	6,801,227	6,194,285
Contribution to pension , insurance and other funds	987,582	995,014
Staff welfare expenses	71,642	53,482
Total	7,860,451	7,242,781

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sales	62	61
Administration	8	9
Technical	21	20
Operational	47	56
	137	145

Note 22 Administrative expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Equipment hire	222,620	143,200
Insurance	256,296	232,094
Legal and professional	2,727,192	990,470
Product development	635,248	172,149
Rates and taxes	304,954	304,158
Repair & maintenance	162,955	285,302
Repair to property	39,405	42,978
Selling costs	344,939	256,600
Bad debts	43,303	-
Exchange difference	(44,749)	291,404
Sundry expenses	828,804	625,302
Total	5,520,967	3,343,657

Note 23 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on inter company loans	264,350	334,135
Bank charges and others	105,865	89,295
Lease liability interest expenses	127,625	114,659
Total	497,840	538,089

Note 24 Tax expense

a. Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss :

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax on profits for the year	2,451,702	1,626,185
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(2,512)	45,992
	2,449,190	1,672,177
Deferred tax expenses		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(26,330)	(26,045)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**2,422,860**	**1,646,132**

b. Effective tax Reconciliation :

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	13,724,465	7,872,641
Standards tax rates	19%	19%
	2,607,648	1,495,802
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
Fixed asset differences	62,054	251,620
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	4,853	2,310
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(22,933)	25,795
Non-taxable income	-	
Deferred tax related differences	(228,762)	(121,384)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	
Adjustments to brought forward values	-	(8,011)
Income tax expense reported	**2,422,860**	**1,646,132**
Effective tax rate	18%	21%

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the main corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. As a result of the rate change the corporation tax expense for the period has increased and the deferred tax liability has increased. The impact of these changes is not expected to be material.

Note 25 Contingent liabilities

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Contingent liabilities		
Letters of credit	74,250	74,250

(i) Letter of Credit (SBLC) issued in favour of Israel Electric Co. (IECo) for £ 74,250 as performance guarantee.

Note 26 **Financials Instruments-Accounting classification and fair value measurement**

Financial Instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	FVTPL*	FVOCI^	Amortised cost	FVTPL*	FVOCI^	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
-Equity instruments- Unquoted	2	-	-	2	-	-
-Other Investments	1	-	-	1	-	-
Trade Receivables (net of provision)	-	-	7,954,092	-	-	10,539,271
Other Financial Assets	-	-	5,112,634	-	-	13,176,166
Cash and Cash Equivalents & Bank Balances	-	-	5,850,869	-	-	2,300,833
Total Financial Assets	3	-	18,917,595	3	-	26,016,270
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	13,357,937	-	-	16,579,383
Trade Payables	-	-	4,213,505	-	-	5,089,694
Other financial liabilities	-	-	533,929		-	381,873
Total financial liabilities	-	-	18,105,371	-	-	22,050,950

* FVTPL- Fair Value through profit and loss
^ FVOCI- Fair Value through other comprehensive income

Below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements at amortised cost.

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	7,954,092	7,954,092	10,539,271	10,539,271
Other Financial Assets	5,112,634	5,112,634	13,176,166	13,176,166
Total Financial Assets	13,066,726	13,066,726	23,715,437	23,715,437
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	13,357,937	13,357,937	16,579,383	16,579,383
Trade Payables	4,213,505	4,213,505	5,089,694	5,089,694
Other financial liabilities	533,929	533,929	381,873	381,873
Total Financial Liabilities	18,105,371	18,105,371	22,050,950	22,050,950

(I) Fair value hierarchy
This section explains the estimates and judgments made in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair values, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under accounting standards An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1 : includes financial instrument measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2 : includes financial instruments which are not traded in active market but for which all significant inputs required to fair value the instrument are observable,The fair value is calculated using the valuation technique which maximises the use of obeservable market data
Level 3: includes those instruments for which one or more significant input are not based on obeservable market data

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

	Fair value (As at 31 March 2022)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
Investments			
-Equity shares	-	-	-
-Equity shares unquoted	-	-	2
-Other investment	-	-	1
Total	-	-	3

	Fair value (As at 31 March 2021)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
Investments			
-Equity shares	-	-	-
-Equity shares unquoted	-	-	2
-Other investment			1
Total	-	-	3

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

(1) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying values. For fixed interest rate borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the Company is considered to be insignificant in valuation

(2) Fair value of cash and deposits, short term trade receivables, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments Fair value of variable rate borrowings are close approximation to carrying value

(3) Fair value of investments in equity shares unquoted of entities other than subsidiary, associates & joint ventures is taken at cost as sufficient recent information is not available to measure the fair value and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range

(4) Fair value of investment in equity shares quoted is taken at market price on the reporting date

(5) The fair value of remaining financial instrument is determined using discounted cash flow analysis, carrying value is same as fair value.

Note 27 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's financial asset include loans,trade and other receivables ,cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to minimise adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(i) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments.
The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.
The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of provisions and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks..

(a) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The companies exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to varible interest rate debt. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management.

(i) As at the end of reporting period, the Company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

Particulars	31 March 2022 Average Interest rate (%)	31 March 2022 Balance	31 March 2021 Average interest rate (%)	31 March 2021 Balance
Loans repayable on demand *	2.18%	12,871,000	2.20%	16,111,650
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		12,871,000		16,111,650

(ii) Sensitivity
Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points 31 March 2022	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points 31 March 2021	Impact on Profit before Tax 31 March 2022	Impact on Profit before Tax 31 March 2021
GBP	+25	+25	32,177	40,279
	-25	-25	(32,177)	(40,279)

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates internationally and the Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. Certain transactions of the Company act as a natural hedge as a portion of both assets and liabilities are deterined in similar foreign currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period as follows:

Foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2022	USD	SEK	Euro	Others	Total
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	44,355	-	13,805	-	58,160
Bank balances in current accounts and term deposits accounts	366,763	-	49,246	-	416,009
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	33,337	483	63,502	1	97,323
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk	377,781	(483)	(451)	(1)	376,846

Foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2021	USD	SEK	Euro	Others	Total
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	3,108,489	-	15,124	-	3,123,613
Bank balances in current accounts and term deposits accounts	310,840	-	242,749	-	553,589
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (Including short term)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	15,084	9,235	18,207	-	42,527
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk	3,404,245	(9,235)	239,666	-	3,634,676

Note:- Net Exposure to foreign currency risk shows the unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date

Foreign currency sensitivity

5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax and other comprehensive income:

	2021-22		2020-21	
	5 % increase	5 % decrease	5 % increase	5 % decrease
USD	18,889	(18,889)	170,212	(170,212)
SEK	(24)	24	(462)	462
EURO	(23)	23	11,983	(11,983)

The assumed movement in exchange rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(c) Price Risk

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from the Investment not very significant ;

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts recievable.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual funds and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

(a) Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

a) The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

Ageing	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Gross Carrying Amount	5,763,673	15,318	275,069	6,054,060
Expected loss Rate (in percentange)	-	-	-	5.1%
Expected Credit Loss	35,928	7,375	264,927	308,230
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	5,727,745	7,943	10,142	5,745,830
As at 31 March 2021				
Gross Carrying Amount	8,742,586	39,591	305,414	9,087,591
Expected loss Rate (in percentange)		-	-	3.7%
Expected Credit Loss	-	35,761	297,312	333,073
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	8,742,586	3,830	8,102	8,754,518

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default data over the expected life

b) The following table summarises the change in the loss allowances measured using expected credit loss model (ECL):

	ECL for Trade Receivables
As at 1 April 2020	401,898
Provided during the year	-
Amounts written off	68,825
Reversal of provisions	-
As at 31 March 2021	333,073
Provided during the year	-
Amounts written off	24,843
Reversal of provisions	-
As at 31 March 2022	308,230

(b) Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with bank and other financial instruments

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by Company in accordance with its policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management, and may be updated throughout the year.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels
The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying Amount	On demand	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Total
Borrowings (incl' current maturities)	13,357,937	13,357,937	-	-	13,357,937
Trade payables	4,213,505	-	4,213,505	-	4,213,505
Other financial liabilities	533,929	-	533,929	-	533,929
Total	18,105,371	13,357,937	4,747,434	-	18,105,371

As at 31 March 2021	Carrying Amount	On demand	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Total
Borrowings (incl' current maturities)	16,579,383	16,579,383	-	-	16,579,383
Trade payables	5,089,694	-	5,089,694	-	5,089,694
Other financial liabilities	381,873	-	381,873		381,873
Total	22,050,950	16,579,383	5,471,567	-	22,050,950

Undrawn Borrowing Facilities (i.e sanctioned but not availed)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Long term borrowings (refer foot note i)		
Standard Chartered Bank, UK	4,925,750	4,925,750
State Bank of India. UK	-	-
	4,925,750	4,925,750

Foot note :

(i)The utilization in Standard Chartered bank is towards a Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) issued in favor of Israel Electric Co: (IECO) for GBP 74,250 as performance guarantee.

Note 28 Capital Management

a. Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize the shareholder value and also maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. In order to manage the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders, issue new capital or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Debt	13,357,937	16,579,383
Cash & cash equivalents	(5,850,869)	(2,300,833)
Net Debt	7,507,068	14,278,550
Total Equity (refer foot note)	9,918,160	15,193,737
Total Equity and Net Debt	17,425,228	29,472,286
Net debt to equity and debt ratio (Gearing Ratio)	43%	48%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these covenants through out the reporting period and there has been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current period. Major Covenants are :-

1. Current ratio below 1 (yearly basis)
2. TOL/TNW > 1 (yearly basis)
3. Interest coverage <1.5 (yearly basis)

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022.

Foot note :-

Total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

b. Dividend

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
(i) Dividends Recognised		
Final Dividend of £ 0.50/- per equity share	4,043,215	-
Interim dividend of £ 1.55/- per equity share (Previous year £ 1.1/ per equity share)	12,533,967	8,895,073
(ii) Dividend proposed but not recognised in the books of accounts		
Final Dividend of £ 0.50/- per equity share paid after year end 31 March 2022	-	4,043,215

Note 29 Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The total pension cost for the Company was £259,364 (2021 - £253,758). There was no liability outstanding at either the current or previous balance sheet date.

Note 30 Related party transactions

The Company is exempt under Paragraph 8 of FRS 101 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the group headed by Secure Meters Limited, where 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group.

Note 31 Controlling party

The directors regard Secure Meters Limited, a company registered in India, as the ultimate parent company.

The parent of the largest and smallest group, for which group accounts including Secure Meters (UK) Limited are drawn up, is Secure Meters Limited. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from their registered office.