Teapigs Limited (Registered number 05426310)

Annual report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2011

01/11/2011 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal Activities

The company's primary activity is to source, market and distribute premium tea products

Results and dividends

The company made a profit for the financial year of £117,000 (2010 £95,000) The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors of Tata Global Beverages Group Limited (formerly Tata Tea (GB) Limited) manage the company's risks at a group level rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Teapigs Limited.

Directors

The directors during the year were as follows

L A Allen
N I Kilby
G Hartley (resigned 24 September 2010)
J R Nicholas (resigned 8 April 2011)
N Holland (appointed 7 April 2011)
M Thakrar (appointed 29 September 2010)

Going Concern

Tata Global Beverages GB Limited (formerly Tetley GB Limited) has indicated that it will continue to support the company financially for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Share Capital

The authorised and called-up share capital of the company, together with details of the shares allotted during the period, are shown in note 11 of the financial statements

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors' reports shall include a statement, in the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved, that

- (a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

Order of the Board

M Thakrar Director 1 August 2011

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Teapigs Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Teapigs Limited for the year ended 31 March 2011 which comprise the Accounting Policies, the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as applicable to financial statements prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2011 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Teapigs Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare financial statements in accordance with the small company regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report

Stephen Wootlen (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

2 August 2011

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Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable UK accounting standards. The company has consistently applied its accounting policies

Tata Global Beverages GB Limited (formerly Tetley GB Limited) has indicated that it will continue to support the company financially for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

Tata Global Beverages Group Limited (formerly Tata Tea (GB) Limited) has presented in its consolidated financial statements a group cash flow statement drawn up in accordance with the provisions of FRS 1. Accordingly the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 1 to dispense with presenting its own cash flow statement.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are held at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Computer Equipment

3 to 5 years

Fixtures and Fittings

2 to 5 years

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is fully provided in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. These are based on average tax rates that are expected to apply at the time of the reversal, which will be the rates that have either been enacted, or substantially enacted, by the balance sheet date. No deferred tax is provided on permanent timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Turnover

Turnover comprises sales of goods after deduction of discounts and sales taxes
Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of the underlying products and services have been substantially transferred to the customer .

Leased assets

Tangible fixed assets held under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the company's depreciation policy. The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of the capital repayments outstanding. Operating lease charges are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises that expenditure which has been incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the product to its present location and condition, including attributable overheads.

Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the day of the transaction. Any exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account. Period end foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at period end exchange rates.

Supplier payments

The company agrees payment terms with its suppliers when it places purchase orders for the supply of goods and services. Tea commodity purchases are subject to industry-wide purchase contracts. The company expects to meet these payment terms provided it is satisfied that the supplier has provided the goods or services in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions.

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2011 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000
Turnover	1	2,826	1,551
Cost of sales Gross profit		(1,757) 1,069	(690 <u>)</u> 861
Selling and distribution expenses Administrative expenses		(180) (726)	(121) (607)
Operating profit	2	163	133
Interest payable and other similar charges	3	-	(1)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		163	132
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(46)	(37)
Profit for financial period	12	117	95

There is no material difference between the results as disclosed in the profit and loss account and the results on an historical cost basis

All amounts shown above relate to continuing operations

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been provided

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2011

	Note	31 March 2011 £'000	31 March 2010 £'000
Fixed assets	6	24	2
Current assets			
Stock	7	647	511
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	8	367	211
Debtors (amounts falling due after more than one year)	9	89	87
Cash at bank and in hand		136	100
	_	1,239	909
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	10	(672)	(437)
Net current assets		567	472
Total assets less current liabilities		591	474
Net assets		591	474
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	12	(409)	(526)
Total shareholders' funds		591	474

The financial statements on pages 5 to 14 were approved by the Board on 18 July 2011 and signed on 1_A August 2011 on its behalf by

M Thakrar Director

Teapigs Limited Registered number 05426310

Notes to the financial statements

1 Turnover

The principal operation of the company is the marketing and distribution of tea, which is regarded by the directors as a single class of business. The origin and destination of the company's turnover is the United Kingdom

2 Operating profit

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March	31 March
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
The operating profit / (loss) is stated after charging		
Wages and salaries	437	306
Social security costs	34	23
Other pension costs	24	22
Staff costs	495	351
Operating lease rentals - other	24	24
Depreciation of fixed assets - owned assets	4_	2

The auditors' remuneration for audit services in the current and prior periods was borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking, Tata Global Beverages Services Limited (formerly The Tetley Group Limited)

3 Interest payable and other similar charges

Year ended	Year ended
31 March	31 March
2011	2010
€'000	£'000
Interest payable on group loans -	(1)
Total -	(1)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Directors and employees

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 4 (2010 4)

The emoluments of the Directors were as follows

A . B	March
31 March 31	
2011	2010
£000	£000
Wages and salaries 282	172
Social security costs 21	21
Other pension costs 22	21
Staff costs 325	214

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	73	37
Total current tax charge / (credit) for the period	73	37
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(27)	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	46	37

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2010 28%)

	Year ended 31 March 2011	Year ended 31 March 2010
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	£'000 163	£'000 132
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2010 28%)	46	37
Adjusting for the effects of Short-term timing differences	27	<u>-</u>
Current tax charge for the period	73	37

Factors that may affect future tax charges for future periods

Based on current capital investment plans, the company expects to continue to be able to claim capital allowances in excess of depreciation in future years at a similar level to the current year

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Legislation was substantively enacted in March 2011 to reduce the UK rate of corporation tax to 26% with effect from 1 April 2011. This change in rate has no material impact on the deferred tax assets or liabilities of the company. Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% from 1 April 2012 is expected to be included in the Finance Act 2011. Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2014. These further changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements.

6 Fixed assets

	Fixtures and Fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 April 2010	-	9	9
Additions	9	17	26
At 31 March 2011	9	26	35
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2010	-	7	7
Charge for the year	2	2	4
At 31 March 2011	2	9	11
Net book amount			
At 31 March 2011	9	17	24
At 31 March 2010	_	2	2

7 Stock

	31 March	31 March
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Finished goods	647	511

The amount shown for finished goods is not materially different from the replacement cost of those finished goods to the company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)

	31 March	31 March
	2011	2010
	£'000	£,000
Amounts due within one year		
Trade debtors	318	211
Other debtors	22	-
Deferred tax	27	-
Total	367	211

The deferred tax asset £27,000 (2010 nil) arises on origination of short-term timing differences. The asset is held at a corporation tax rate of 26%. There is no unrecognised deferred tax.

9 Debtors (amounts falling due after more than one year)

31 March	31 March
2011	2010
€'000	£'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year	
Amounts owed by group undertakings 89	87

10 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

	31 March	31 March
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	418	192
Amounts owed to group undertakings	75	181
Other accruals	179	64
Total	672	437

Amounts owed to group undertakings consist of a loan from Tata Global Beverages Services Limited (formerly The Tetley Group Limited) The loan is charged at variable rates and is unsecured. The principal is repayable on demand by the lender. Tata Global Beverages Services Limited has indicated that it will continue to support the company financially for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Called up share capital

	Number	31 March 2011 £'000	31 March 2010 £'000
Authorised	10,000,000		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	(2010 10,000,000)	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid			
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000 (2010 1,000,000)	1,000	1,000

12 Reserves

	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 April 2010	(526)
Profit for the financial period	117
At 31 March 2011	(409)

13 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	31 March 2011 £'000	31 March 2010 £'000
Profit for the financial year	117	95
Net movement in shareholders' funds	117	95
Opening shareholders' funds	474	379
Closing shareholders' funds	591	474

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14 Leases

The Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows

Commitment expires	Land and buildings	
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	•	_
Between one and five years	20	20
After five years	-	-
Total	20	20

15 Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Tata Global Beverages GB Limited (formerly Tetley GB Limited). The smallest parent company to include the company's results in their consolidated accounts is Tata Global Beverages Group Limited (formerly Tata Tea (GB) Limited), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Copies of that company's financial statements may be obtained from its offices at Parkview, 82 Oxford Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1UX. The largest company to consolidate the company's results, and the company's ultimate parent undertaking is Tata Global Beverages Limited (formerly Tata Tea Limited), a company registered in India.

16 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Global Beverages Group Limited (formerly Tata Tea (GB) Limited), advantage has been taken of the exemption afforded by FRS 8 not to disclose any related party transactions with members of the Group or associates and joint ventures of Tata Global Beverages Group Limited

During the year, two children of one of the directors, N I Kilby, were employed by the company and were remunerated on an arm's length basis