

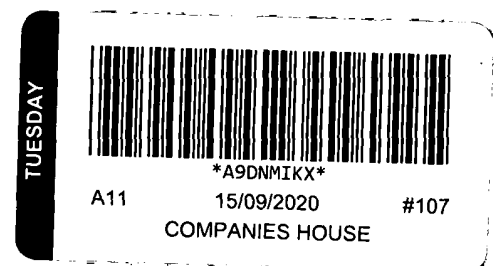
Registered Number: 09766890

England and Wales

Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020



Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd.
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For the year ended 31 March 2020.

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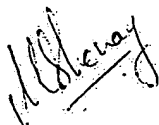
Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Tangible Assets	5	428	522
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	815,187	1,243,882
Trade and other receivable	4	1,079,442	772,020
Cash and cash equivalents		276,884	307,131
		<u>2,171,941</u>	<u>2,323,555</u>
Trade and other payables : amounts falling due within one year	6	(340,823)	(816,172)
Net Current Assets		1,831,118	1,507,383
Total assets less liabilities		1,831,118	1,507,383
Net Assets		<u>1,831,118</u>	<u>1,507,383</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up Share Capital	7	100	100
Retained Earnings		1,831,018	1,507,283
Shareholder's Funds		<u>1,831,118</u>	<u>1,507,383</u>

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 13th August 2020 and were signed by



Madhav Shenoy
Director

The notes form part of these financial statements.

Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements
As at 31 March 2020

Statutory Information

Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd is a private limited company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 09766890.

Registered address :-

Barking House
Farndon Road
Market Harborough
Leicester
LE16 9NP

The presentation currency is £ sterling.

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of Financial

Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the

Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention as

modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The basis is considered appropriate by the directors as the parent undertaking has pledged to continue to provide its financial support to the company. The directors have assessed the cashflow requirements of the company and are confident that it can meet its liabilities as they fall due and for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements do not include any adjusted that would be required if the going concern concept was not deemed appropriate.

Key source of estimation, uncertainty and judgement

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilization and the physical condition of the assets.

ii) Impairment of intangible assets

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of intangible assets. When assessing impairment of intangible assets, management considers multiple factors regarding their recoverability.

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iii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers multiple factors regarding their recoverability.

iv) Stock provisioning

When calculating the stocks provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipating saleability of finished goods.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amount due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand at the bank and bank overdrafts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements entered into and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, such as trade and other debtors and creditors, cash at bank, director loans and non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash and other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognized at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognized in financial statements. Deferred tax is

Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements
As at 31 March 2020

measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must be also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

3. Inventories

	2020	2019
	£	£
Stocks	815,187	1,243,882

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

4. Trade and other Receivables

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,075,142	771,488
Other debtors	4,300	532
	<u>1,079,442</u>	<u>772,020</u>

Neelikon Specialities Europe Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements
As at 31 March 2020

5. Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 18% on reducing balance

	Computer £
Cost	
At 1 st April, 2019	637
Additions	-
As at 31 st March, 2020	<u>637</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 st April, 2019	115
Charge for the year @18% on WDV	94
At 31 March 2020	<u>209</u>
Net Book Value	
At 31 March 2020	<u>428</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>522</u>

6. Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	251,826	657,293
Taxation and social security	77,697	117,926
Other creditors	11,300	40,953
	<u>340,823</u>	<u>816,172</u>

7. Called Up Share Capital

Allotted and Issued : Number :	Class :	Nominal Value :	2020 £	2019 £
100	Called up share capital	£ 1	100	100

8. Related party transactions

During the period, there was no director sitting fees paid to Mr. Madhav Shenoy. However at 31 March 2020 £ 18,000 remained unpaid for period of FY 2018-19. (31 March 2019: £ 36,000 unpaid).

9. Average number of persons employed

During the year the average number of employees was 1. (2019 : 1)

10. Parent-subsidiary relationship

The parent company is Neelikon Food Dyes and Chemicals Limited, whose registered office address is D-8, Fifth Floor Everest Building, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Tardeo, Mumbai, India 400034.

11. Disclosure under section 444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006

The report of the Independent Auditor is unqualified.

Nitin Dattani (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Dattani Chartered Accountants.