Company Registration No. 09866246 (England and Wales)	
BOBA COMMODITIES WILLOW LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current assets					
Debtors	3	10,059,313		8,708,173	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,631		3,321	
		10,062,944		8,711,494	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(11,253,289)		(10,458,365)	
Net current liabilities			(1,190,345)		(1,746,871)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		10,881		10,881
Profit and loss reserves			(1,201,226)		(1,757,752)
Total equity			(1,190,345)		(1,746,871)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 September 2022

Mr S Shah

Director

Company Registration No. 09866246

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital Io		Profit and ss reserves	Total	
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2020		10,881	1,594,181	1,605,062	
Year ended 31 December 2020: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends			(268,559) (3,083,374)	(268,559) (3,083,374)	
Balance at 31 December 2020		10,881	(1,757,752)	(1,746,871)	
Year ended 31 December 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			556,526	556,526	
Balance at 31 December 2021		10,881	(1,201,226)	(1,190,345)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Boba Commodities Willow Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22B Albany Road, Fleet, Hampshire, United Kingdom, GU51 3LY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in USD, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company's statement of financial position presents net current liabilities of \$1,190,345 which includes a net amount due to group companies of \$1,055,480, with an amount due to the parent company, Boba Group Limited of \$10,993,608. The director of the parent company has indicated that they will not require the company to repay the amount due to the parent company for a period of at least one year from the date of the signing these financial statements to the extent that may be required to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The director continues to take all available steps to maintain sufficient resources in order that the business can continue.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net of realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from trading in commodities and other financial derivatives.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion or income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively 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 recognised 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.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	1	1
3	Debtors Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Corporation tax recoverable Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	10,058,987 326 10,059,313	119,824 8,587,532 817 8,708,173
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other creditors	11,114,467 130,543 8,279 11,253,289	10,451,273 7,092 10,458,365
5	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2021 \$	2020 \$
	8,001 Ordinary of £1 each	10,881	10,881

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Audit report information

(Continued)

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Jefferson and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

7 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions that require disclosure in either the current or prior year.

8 Ultimate controlling party

At the balance sheet date, Boba Commodities Willow Limited was 75% owned by Boba Group Limited, which is ultimately controlled by Samir Shah.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.