

Registered number
10376053

Kenzo Medical UK Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2022

Kenzo Medical UK Limited

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Kenzo Medical UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Kenzo Medical UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the accounts, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the accounts:

- 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;
- 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 accounts section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, 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.

In accordance with the exemption provided by FRC's Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, we have prepared and submitted the company's returns to the tax authorities and assisted with the preparation of the accounts.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts 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 accounts 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 accounts 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, 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 accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts 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 accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. Owing to the inherent limitations in our audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Based on our understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company, we determined the most significant to be Companies Act 2006, and taxation legislation. The company is also subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, employment matters, anti-bribery and corruption practices, international trade, and certain aspects of relevant legislation in the countries where the company operates.

We also evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of override of controls. The principal risks are determined to be the posting of inappropriate journals to revenue, and to management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the audit team include: Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities; Discussion with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud; Understanding and evaluating managements' control environment designed to prevent and detect irregularities; Identifying and testing journals; Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is available 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.

Chirag Shirsh Malde FCCA
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Malde & Co
Statutory Auditor
10 November 2022

99 Kenton Road
Kenton
Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 0AN

Kenzo Medical UK Limited**Registered number:** 10376053**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2022**

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	4	32,952	44,981
Cash at bank and in hand		32,533	157
		<u>65,485</u>	<u>45,138</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(10,202)	(12,570)
Net current assets		<u>55,283</u>	<u>32,568</u>
Net assets		<u>55,283</u>	<u>32,568</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	100	100
Profit and loss account		55,183	32,468
Shareholders' funds		<u>55,283</u>	<u>32,568</u>

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr Saourabh Khanna

Director

Approved by the board on 10 November 2022

Kenzo Medical UK Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are

translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2 Audit information

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor: Chirag Shirsh Malde FCCA

Firm: Malde & Co

Date of audit report: 10 November 2022

3 Employees	2022 Number	2021 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
4 Debtors	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	<u>32,952</u>	<u>44,981</u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
Taxation and social security costs	5,328	7,545
Other creditors	<u>4,874</u>	<u>5,025</u>
	<u>10,202</u>	<u>12,570</u>
6 Called up share capital	2022 £	2021 £
Alloted, issued and fully paid: 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

During the period the company charged commission to Romsons International, an entity under common control, of £30,725 (2021: £34,222). At the period end, there was a balance due from Romsons International of £30,725 (2021: £ 34,222) in respect of commission charged.

During the period the company charged commission to Romsons Group Private Limited, the parent company, of £2,227 (2021: £8,276). At the period end, there was a balance due from Romsons International of £2,227 (2021: £8,276) in respect of commission charged.

8 Controlling party

The parent company is Romsons Group Private Limited (formerly known as Romsons Scientific and Surgical Industries Private Limited), a company registered in India. Consolidate accounts can be obtained from the registered office at 63 Industrial Estate, Nunhai, Agra -286006, India.

9 Other information

Kenzo Medical UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Laxmi House
2-b Draycott Avenue
Kenton Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 0BU

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.