Company registration number: 02436286

Britannia Brands Limited

Financial statements

Year ended

31 March 2019

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Directors and other information

Directors

Mr Stephen Richard Page

Mr Jayant Gadgil Mr Rajiv Batra

Mr Anil Kumar Hirjee

Secretary Stephen Richard Page

Company number 02436286

Registered office 34 Ely Place

London England EC1N 6TD

Auditor Atkins & Partners

4th Floor, Suite 2B Congress House Lyon Road Harrow

HA1 2EN

Strategic report Year ended 31 March 2019

The principal and only activity of the company is to act as an investment holding company. Full details of investments are provided in note 10 to the financial statements.

The Company results are disclosed on page page 8. The Company's only key performance indicator relates to dividend income received, which amounted to £8,699,643 (31 March 2018: £7,901,025). The key risk to the Company relates to the cash flows and ability of the investee companies to pay dividends.

Future prospects remain positive with the trading performance of the investee companies remaining healthy.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company faces the risk and uncertainty of receipts of dividends from the subsidiary undertakings.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 13 May 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jayant Gadgil

Director

<u>Directors report</u> Year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr Stephen Richard Page Mr Jayant Gadgil Mr Rajiv Batra Mr Anil Kumar Hiriee

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 9 to the financial statements.

Future developments

The directors believe that the company is in good financial position.

Financial instruments

The company has a normal level of exposure to price, liquidity and cashflow risks arising from trading activities

Disclosure of information in the strategic report.

The company has chosen in accordance with s.414C(11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of principal risks and uncertainties.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 judgments 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; and
- 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.

<u>Directors report (continued)</u> <u>Year ended 31 March 2019</u>

Disclosure of Information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 13 May 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jayant Gadgil

Director

Date: 13 May 2019

Independent auditor's report to the members of Britannia Brands Limited Year ended 31 March 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Britannia Brands Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 auditors 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 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 UK, including the FRC'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

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. 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Britannia Brands Limited (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report 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 strategic report or the directors' report.

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 the 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. we also:

Independent auditor's report to the members of Britannia Brands Limited (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
 forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Atul Thanawala (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Atkins & Partners
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
4th Floor, Suite 2B
Congress House.
Lyon Road
Harrow
HA1 2EN

13 May 2019

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Administrative expenses		- (4,859)	- (13,092)
Operating loss	4	(4,859)	(13,092)
Income from other fixed asset investments	6	8,699,643	7,901,025
Profit before taxation		8,694,784	7,887,933
Tax on profit	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		8,694,784	7,887,933 ======
Dividends declared and paid or payable during	the year 9	(8,699,643)	(7,901,025)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		5,761,798	5,774,890
Retained earnings at the end of the year		5,756,939	5,761,798

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 March 2019

	2019		2018		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	40	7.049.066	2	7.040.000	
Investments	10	7,018,060	-	7,018,060	
			7,018,060		7,018,060
Current assets Debtors:					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	1,684,743	3	1,691,945	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,348	3	40,375	
		1,728,09	1	1,732,320	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,004,714	4)	(1,004,084)	
Net current assets			723,377		728,236
Total assets less current liabilities			7,741,437		7,746,296
Net assets			7,741,437		7,746,296
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		3		3
Share premium account			1,984,495		1,984,495 5,761,798
Profit and loss account			5,756,939		
Shareholders funds			7,741,437 =======		7,746,296

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 May 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jayant Gadgil

Director

Company registration number: 02436286

Statement of cash flows Year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	8,694,784	7,887,933
Adjustments for: Income from other fixed asset investments Accrued expenses/(income)	(8,699,643) 630	(7,901,025) -
Changes in: Trade and other debtors	7,202	7,847
Cash generated from operations	2,973	(5,245)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	2,973	(5,245)
Cash flows from investing activities Dividends received	8,699,643	7,901,025
Net cash from investing activities	8,699,643	7,901,025
Cash flows from financing activities Equity dividends paid	(8,699,643)	(7,901,025)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,699,643)	(7,901,025) =====
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,973 40,375	(5,245) 45,620
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	43,348	40,375

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 34 Ely Place, London, England, EC1N 6TD.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Consolidation

The company is entitled to the exemption under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare group accounts.

These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Company if:

- (i) the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions, or has joint control over the Company;
- (ii) the Company and the party are subject to common control;
- (iii) the party is an associate of the Company or a joint venture in which the Company is a venturer:
- (iv) the party is a member of key management personnel of the Company or the Company's parent, or a close family member of such an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals:
- (v) the party is a close family member of a party referred to in (i) or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- (vi) the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the Company or of any entity that is a related party of the Company.
- (vii) the party, or any member of a group of which it is part, provides key management personnel services to the company or its parent.

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity.

4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Foreign exchange differences	(3,062)	5,131
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	3,500	3,000

5. Staff costs

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors.

No remuneration was paid to directors during the year.

6. Income from other fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Income from other fixed asset investments	8,699,643	7,901,025

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

7. Tax on profit

No provision for corporation tax liabilities has been made in these financial statements due to tax losses incurred during the year.

8. Earnings per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share

The earnings/(loss) used in the calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the company	8,694,784	7,887,933

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share

The earnings/(loss) used in the calculation of diluted earnings/(loss) per share are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Earnings/(loss) used in calculation of earnings/(loss) per share	8,694,784	7,887,933

9. Dividends

Equity dividends

	2019	2018
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a		
liability existed at the end of the prior year)	8,699,643	7,901,025

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

10. Investments

10.	mvestments	Shares in group undertakings	Total
		£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	7,018,060	7,018,060
	Impairment	**************************************	
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		*****
	Carrying amount	and consequence of the Section Inc.	
	At 31 March 2019	7,018,060	7,018,060
	At 31 March 2018	7,018,060	7,018,060

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

10. Investments

The company's investments at balance sheet date in the share capital of the companies include the following:

Name of company	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Nature of business	Proportion of shares held
Britannia Industries Limited *	India	Ordinary shares of INR 1	Food Manufacturing	25.33%
Bannatyne Enterprise Pte Limited *	Singapore	Ordinary shares	Investment holding company	50%
Dowbiggin Enterprise Pte Limited *	Singapore	Ordinary share	Investment holding company	50%
Nacupa Enterprise Pte Limited *	Singapore	Ordinary share	Investment holding company	50%
Spargo Enterprise Pte Limited *	Singapore	Ordinary share	Investment holding company	50%
Valletort Enterprise Pte Limited *	Singapore	Ordinary share	Investment holding company	50%
English Biscuit Manufacturers (Private) Limited *	s Pakistan	Ordinary share of Pakistan R10	Biscuit Manufacture	20%
ABI Holdings Limited	England Wales	Ordinary share of £1	Investment holding company	50%
Associated Biscuits International Limited **	England Wales	Ordinary share of £1	Investment holding company	50%

^{*} denotes shares held by Associated Biscuits International Limited

11. Debtors

Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
1,657,153	1,664,355
27,590	27,590
1,684,743	1,691,945
	27,590

^{**} denotes shares held by ABI Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	988,713	988,713
Accruals and deferred income	16,001	15,371
	1,004,714	1,004,084

13. Called up share capital Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	2	2	2	2
Ordinary shares of £ 0.50 each	2	1	2	1
	1			2
	T season with a contract of the contract of th			J

14. Contingent assets and liabilities

The assets (except for investments) of the Company were pledged to a bank for banking facilities granted to intermediate holding company.

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage under FRS 8 not to disclose transactions with group companies whose voting rights are controlled within the group.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Leila Lands Limited, a company registered in Mauritius.

The company is an investment holding company.

The ultimate parent undertaking is The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited and the group accounts include the results, assets and liabilities of the company. The group accounts can be obtained at the registered office of the company.

Year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(4,859)	(13,092)
	(4,859)	(13,092)
Operating loss	(4,859)	(13,092)
Income from other fixed asset investments	8,699,643	7,901,025
Profit before taxation	8,694,784	7,887,933

<u>Detailed income statement (continued)</u> <u>Year ended 31 March 2019</u>

	2019 £	2018 £
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Legal and professional	1,712	1,847
Accountancy fees	2,620	3,000
Auditors remuneration	3,500	3,000
Bank charges	89	113
Profit on exchange	(3,062)	-
Loss on exchange	· · · · ·	5,131
General expenses	-	1
	4,859	13,092