### Report of the Directors and

**Financial Statements** 

for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

for

TRUPCR Europe Limited

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### TRUPCR Europe Limited

# Company Information for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS:** H Singh

N K Dubey D Dubey

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Unit 6, Williams House

Lloyd Street North Manchester Science Park

Manchester M15 6SE

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 12060630 (England and Wales)

**SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:** Ian Sluckis BA FCA

AUDITORS: Freedman Frankl & Taylor

Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants Reedham House 31 King Street West

Manchester M3 2PJ

# Report of the Directors for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022.

#### DIRECTORS

H Singh has held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2021 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

N K Dubey - appointed 9 March 2022 D Dubey - appointed 9 March 2022

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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;
- 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.

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

H Singh - Director

31 March 2023

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of TRUPCR Europe Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- 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 period 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 Auditors' 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. 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 Auditors' 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.

#### Other matters

The company was not required to have a statutory audit for the period ended 30 June 2021 as it was entitled to exemption from the provision of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the audit of the financial statements for the period by virtue of section 477 and no member or members requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act for that accounting period. Accordingly the corresponding figures for the period ended 30 June 2021 were unaudited.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements 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 financial statements 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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 the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

#### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Identifying and assessing potential risks to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

#### Audit response to risks identified

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- results of enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and involving other internal specialists including tax regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risks of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and local tax legislation.

#### Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- obtained an understanding of provisions and held discussions with management to understand the basis of recognition or non-recognition of tax provisions; and
- in addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business. We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Ian Sluckis BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Freedman Frankl & Taylor Statutory Auditors
Chartered Accountants
Reedham House
31 King Street West
Manchester
M3 2PJ

31 March 2023

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

	Period 1.7.21	
	1./.21 to	Year Ended
	31.3.22	30.6.21
	£	£
TURNOVER	296,749	350,085
Cost of sales	169,055	222,666
GROSS PROFIT	127,694	127,419
Administrative expenses	41,877	15,131
	85,817	112,288
Other operating income		5,750
OPERATING PROFIT	85,817	118,038
Interest payable and similar expenses	516	850
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	85,301	117,188
Tax on profit	13,130_	22,235
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	72,171	94,953
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u> </u>	<del>_</del>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	72,171	94,953
TOR THE LERIOD		94,933

# Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

		202	22	202	1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	3		53,550		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	4	6,596		_	
Debtors	5	53,094		81,495	
Cash at bank		1,099,102		142,771	
		1,158,792		224,266	
CREDITORS		124.007		04.185	
Amounts falling due within one year	6	136,007	1.000 705	96,175	120 001
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,022,785		128,091
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,076,335		128,091
			1,0.0,000		120,001
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one	_				
year	7		(19,000)		(23,500)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(10,174)		_
NET ASSETS			1,047,161		104,591
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			1.000		·
Called up share capital			1,000		I
Share premium Retained earnings			869,400 176,761		104,590
Retained carmings			1,047,161		104,591
			1,077,101		107,391

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

H Singh - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	9,637	-	9,637
Changes in equity				
Issue of share capital	1	-	-	1
Total comprehensive income		94,953	-	94,953
Balance at 30 June 2021	1	104,590	=	104,591
Changes in equity				
Issue of share capital	999	-	869,400	870,399
Total comprehensive income		72,171	-	72,171
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,000	176,761	869,400	1,047,161

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Significant judgements and estimates

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below.

#### Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

#### 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 - Straight line over 15 years
Fixtures and fittings - Straight line over 10 years
Computer equipment - Straight line over 3 years

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost less any tax, discounts and rebates. Subsequently they are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

#### Government grants

Government grants are credited to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

#### Stocks

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

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### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet 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 of 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 period 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.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions 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.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

### Going concern

The company's financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared on a going concern basis as, after making appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### 2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 1 (2021 - 1 ) .

#### 3. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
Additions	47,437	5,510	1,032	53,979
At 31 March 2022	47,437	5,510	1,032	53,979
DEPRECIATION			<u></u>	
Charge for period	264	46	119	429
At 31 March 2022	264	46	119	429
NET BOOK VALUE	<del></del>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>47,173</u>	<u> 5,464</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>53,550</u>

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

4.	STOCKS

		2022	2021
		£	£
	Stocks	<u>6,596</u>	<u>-</u>
5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	37,015	81,331
	Other debtors	16,079	164
		53,094	81,495
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	95,025	52,226
	Taxation and social security	25,312	30,966
	Other creditors	<u> 15,670</u>	12,983
		<u>136,007</u>	96,175
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
	LAK	2022	2021
			2021 £
	Other and items	£	
	Other creditors	<u>19,000</u>	<u>23,500</u>

#### 8. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the period ended 31 March 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2021:

	2022	2021
	£	£
H Singh		
Balance outstanding at start of period	-	-
Amounts advanced	5,241	-
Amounts repaid	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of period	5,241	

Included within other debtors is director's current account balance of £5,241. There are no fixed repayment terms and balance is repayable on demand.

### 9. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the period, the company purchased goods amounting to £133,616 from 3B BlackBio Biotech India Ltd, its majority shareholder. At the period end, the amount due to 3B BlackBio Biotech India Ltd was £39,424.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022

### 10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party of TRUPCR Europe Limited is 3B BlackBio Biotech India Ltd, which is majority shareholder incorporated and registered in India. Copies of the financial statements of 3B BlackBio Biotech India Ltd can be obtained from registered address 7-C, Industrial Area, Govindpura, Bhopal 462023 India.

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.