VEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

ATKINS & PARTNERS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors B. K. Shah

P. R. Shah H. K. Patel R. A. Gilani V. S. Rathaur

Company number

03752573

Registered office

Suite 3, 1st Floor Congress House 14 Lyon Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 2EN

Auditors

Atkins & Partners
Chartered Accountants
4th Floor, Suite 2 B

Congress House, Lyon Road

Harrow Middlesex HA1 2EN

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc 184 High Street Bromley

Bromley Kent BR1 1HE

Citi Bank

Citigroup Centre Canada Square Canary Wharf London

E14 5LB

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of importing and distribution of grinding media.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

B. K. Shah

P. R. Shah

H. K. Patel

R. A. Gilani

V. S. Rathaur

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid during the year. (2020 - £4,000,000).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations and in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102). 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 those 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 proper accounting records that 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other juridictions.

Strategic report

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Statement of disclosure to auditors

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

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that Atkins & Partners, Chartered Accountants be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

H. K. Patel Director

14 May 2021

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present the strategic report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Review of the business

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year bearing in mind economically challenging year. The turnover has decreased from £21.21 million to £18.73 million down by 11.67%. Gross profit margin has decreased from 5.25% in 2020 to 5.02% in 2021 which was within expectations. Net profit before tax has decreased from £53,827 to £21,927.

The company's liquidity at 31 March 2021 is up slightly compared with previous year, with current ratio of 1.15 (2020 : 1.10) and a quick ratio of 0.87 (2020 : 0.78).

Principal risks and uncertainties:

The company faces a number of business risks and uncertainties due to prevailing challenging global market conditions. In view of this the directors are looking carefully at both existing and potential new markets.

Covid 19

The directors have reviewed and adopted the company's strategy, policies and working practices to minimise the effect of covid 19 on its operations, employees, customers and suppliers. As a result the impact of covid 19 on the company's income and profit was minimal. The company will continue to take all the necessary action to mitigate the impact of covid 19, and the directors are confident that the pandemic will not have any significant impact on the business to continue as a going concern.

Future developments:

The directors anticipate the business environment will remain competitive. They believe that the company is in a good financial position and they remain confident that the company will improve its trading performance in ensuing year.

Research and development:

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is continually undertaking research and development to improve its product range.

Financial instruments:

The company operates a treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, foreign exchange risks, and interest risks associated with the company's activities.

Liquidity risk:

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the businesses.

Interest rate risk:

The company is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on bank overdrafts and loans as it has no external bank borrowings. Excess funds are invested as appropriate to maximise interest income

Foreign currency risk:

The company's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Company policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling. This hedging activity involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit risk:

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

On behalf of the board

H. K. Patel Director 14 May 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 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 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 our 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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF VEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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 and 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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF VEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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.

Atul Thanawala FCA, CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Atkins & Partners

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
4th Floor, Suite 2 B
Congress House, Lyon Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2EN

14 May 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover Cost of sales	5	18,734,538 (17,793,275)	21,208,652 (20,095,266)
Gross profit		941,263	1,113,386
Administrative expenses		(919,336)	(1,059,559)
Profit before taxation		21,927	53,827
Taxation	7	(3,871)	(10,512)
Profit for the financial year	20	18,056	43,315
Total comprehensive income for the year		18,056	43,315

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

			2021		2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					20.004
Tangible assets	9		25,549		29,804
Investments	10		36,441		42,502
			61,990		72,306
Current assets					
Stocks	12	2,065,178		2,424,931	
Debtors	13	5,505,293		6,883,693	
Cash at bank and in hand		819,789		2,577,878	
		8,390,260		11,886,502	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(7,260,229)		(10,784,094)	
Net current assets			1,130,031		1,102,408
Total assets less current liabilities			1,192,021		1,174,714
Provisions for liabilities	15		(4,586)		(5,335)
Net assets			1,187,435		1,169,379
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves	20		1,177,435		1,159,379
Total equity			1,187,435		1,169,379

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

H. K. Patel Director

Company Registration No. 03752573

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

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019		10,000	5,116,064	5,126,064
Period ended 31 March 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	8	-	43,315 (4,000,000)	43,315 (4,000,000)
Balance at 31 March 2020		10,000	1,159,379	1,169,379
Period ended 31 March 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			18,056	18,056
Balance at 31 March 2021		10,000	1,177,435	1,187,435

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021			2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations Income taxes paid	1		(1,732,039) (25,000)		4,539,166 (45,000)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	3		(1,757,039)		4,494,166
Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(3,105) 2,055		(6,505)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,050)		(6,505)
Financing activities Dividends paid		-		(4,000,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities					(4,000,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and case equivalents	sh		(1,758,089)		487,661
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		2,577,878		2,090,217
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ar		819,789		2,577,878

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

1	Cash generated from operations			
			2021 £	2020 £
			~	
	Profit for the year after tax		18,056	43,315
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged		3,871	10,512
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		5,305	5,808
	Loss/(gain) on fixed assets investments		6,061	(4,167)
	Movements in working capital:			
	Decrease in stocks		359,753	1,806,107
	Decrease in debtors		1,398,780	820,953
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(3,523,865)	1,856,638
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations		(1,732,039)	4,539,166
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2	Analysis of changes in net funds			
	,	1 April 2020	Cash flows	31 March 2021
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,577,878	(1,758,089)	819,789
	Cucii at bann and in name			

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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

4 Accounting policies

Company information

Vega Industries Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and trading address is at Suite 3, 1st Floor, Congress House, 14 Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2EN.

4.1 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.

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

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

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus as a "pandemic". First identified in late 2019 and known now as COVID 19, the outbreak has impacted thousands of individuals and businesses worldwide. In response UK Government has provided significant support to combat the outbreak and the company has taken and will take all the necessary measures to reduce the impact of the pandemic on its operations. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

4.2 Consolidation

The financial statements contain information about Vega Industries Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the ultimate parent company AIA Engineering Limited, incorporated in India. The financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertaking are included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

4.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of sales and services excluding value added tax and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

4.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is charged to profit and loss so as to write off their value less any residual value over their estimated useful lives of between 5 and 15 years using the written-down value.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

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

4 Accounting policies

(Continued)

4.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

4.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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

4 Accounting policies

(Continued)

4.9 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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

4 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables 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 payable are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

4.10 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

4.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

4.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

4.13 Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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

4 Accounting policies

(Continued)

4.14 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

4.15 Related party

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.

5 Turnover

	Turnover analysed by geographical market	2021 £	2020 £
	United Kingdom Europe Rest of the world	300,470 15,236,170 3,197,898 18,734,538	403,410 16,982,017 3,823,225 21,208,652
6	Operating profit Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021 £	2020 £
	Exchange (gains)/loss Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	6,061 16,000 5,305	(4,167) 16,000 5,808

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

7	Taxation	2021 £	2020 £
	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	4,620	10,308
	Deferred tax	.,	·
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(749)	204
	Total tax charge	3,871	10,512
	Factors affecting tax change for the period:	2021	2020
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	21,927	53,827
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Depreciation on assets in excess of tax allowances Deferred tax adjustments Tax expense for the year	4,166 95 359 (749) ————————————————————————————————————	10,227 285 (204) 204 10,512
8	Dividends	2021 £	2020 £
	Dividends paid	-	4,000,000

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

9	Tangible fixed assets	Finktion	Commutar	Total
		Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2020	47,453	24,778	72,231
	Additions	-	3,105	3,105
	Disposals	_	(2,055)	(2,055
	At 31 March 2021	47,453	25,828	73,281
	Depreciation and impairment	***************************************		
	At 1 April 2020	35,616	6,811	42,427
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,165	3,140	5,305
	At 31 March 2021	37,781	9,951	47,732
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2021	9,673	15,876	25,549
	At 31 March 2020	11,838	17,966	29,804
0	Fixed asset investments - Subsidiaries	Notes		
	Tixed asset investments - outsidiaties	140103	2021	2020
			£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	11	42,502	38,335
	Exchange difference		(6,061)	4,167
	At 31 March 2021		36,441	42,502
1	Subsidiaries			

1

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking a incorporation or reside	•	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held
Vega Industries, Ltd	U.S.A.	Distribution of grinding media	Ordinary	100 -

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) \$	Capital and Reserves \$
Vega Industries, Ltd	44,410	1,436,456

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

12	Stocks		2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods		2,065,178	2,424,931
			2,065,178	2,424,931
13	Debtors		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable Amount owed by parent undertaking Other debtors and prepayments		4,259,618 46,841 822,203 376,631	5,848,150 26,461 722,736 286,346
			5,505,293	6,883,693
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2021 £	2020 £
	Advance payments from customers Trade creditors Amount owed to parent undertaking Amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors and accruals		881,371 144,783 6,036,641 18,220 19,401 159,813 7,260,229	455,561 272,384 9,865,648 21,253 18,749 150,499
15	Provisions for liabilities	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
	Deferred toy liebilities	16	4,586	5,335
	Deferred tax liabilities	10	4,000	0,000

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

16	Deferred taxation		
	Balances:	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	4,586	5,335
	The deferred tax liability of £ 902 is expected to reverse in next year ar allowances.	d relates to acce	lerated capital
17	Financial instruments	2021	2020
	Carrying amount of financial assets Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	£ 6,306,085	£ 9,434,454
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at amortised cost	7,240,828	10,765,345
18	Retirement benefit schemes	2021	2020
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	11,420	11,485
	The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualithe scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independent	fying employees. ntly administered	The assets of fund.
19	Share capital	2021 £	2020 £
	Issued and fully paid 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

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

20 Profit and loss reserves

	2021 £	2020 £
At the beginning of the year Profit for the year Dividends	1,159,379 18,056 -	5,116,064 43,315 (4,000,000)
At the end of the year	1,177,435 =====	1,159,379

21 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	21,830	20,460

22 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
	Number	Mullipel
Sales and marketing	5	6
Administration	5	4
Technical engineer	3	3
	13	13

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

22	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	621,589	651,461
	Social security costs	66,130	62,974
	Pension costs	11,420	11,485
	Medical scheme contributions	41,368	35,314
		740,507	761,234

23 Related party transactions

Amount owed by parent undertaking Vega Industries (Middle East) FZC at 31 March 2021 amounted to £822,203 (31.3.2020 - £722,736) is included under amounts owed by parent undertaking in note 12 to the financial statements. Amount owed to Vega Industries (Middle East) FZC at 31 March 2021 amounted to £6,036,641 (31.3.2020: £9,865,648) is included under amounts owed to parent company in note 13 to the financial statements. During the year the company made purchases of £16,813,257 (31.3.2020: £17,404,369) from Vega Industries (Middle East) FZC and paid management fees of £133,629 (31.3.2020: £165,357) to Vega Industries (Middle East) FZC and recharged £244,609 (31.3.2020: £270,040) part of staff costs and £19,779 (31.3.2020: £60,816) part of staff travel costs to Vega Industries (Middle East) FZC its immediate parent company. These transaction were carried out at arms length in normal course of business.

Amount owed to AIA Engineering Limited, India at 31 March 2021 amounted to £18,220 (31.3.2020: £21,253) and is included under amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking in note 13 to the financial statements.

AIA Engineering Limited has given limited multilateral guarantees to the company's bankers.

24 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is AIA Engineering Limited a company incorporated and based in India.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020
	£	£	£	£
Turnover		18,734,538		21,208,652
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	2,424,931		4,231,038	
Purchases and related services charges	16,813,257		17,404,369	
Carriage, freight and warehousing	501,606		469,158	
Commissions payable	81,826		135,486	
Exchange (gain)/loss	(40,633)		189,606	
Import duty	77,466		91,735	
Other income	-		(1,195)	
Closing stock	(2,065,178)		(2,424,931)	
		(17,793,275)		(20,095,266)
Gross profit		941,263		1,113,386
Administrative expenses		(919,336)		(1,059,559)
Operating profit		21,927		53,827

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Salaries	561,824	587,555
Employers' NI contributions	58,630	55,517
Medical scheme contributions	41,368	35,314
Staff pension contributions	10,107	10,169
Salaries recharged to group companies	(244,609)	(270,040)
Directors' remuneration	59,765	63,906
Directors' NI contributions	7,500	7,457
Directors' pension contributions	1,313	1,316
Rent, rates and services	55,847	50,027
Insurances	12,811	13,171
Computer maintenance	12,071	13,530
Motor, travelling and entertaining	47,788	204,963
Travel recharged to group companies	(19,779)	(60,816)
Legal and professional fees	13,491	17,165
Management fees payable	133,629	165,357
Accountancy fees	7,588	7,588
Audit fees	16,000	16,000
Bank and L/C charges	42,701	42,821
Postage, stationery and courier	8,353	15,769
Promotions and exhibitions	-	33,080
Telephone and communications	47,212	40,587
Sundry office expenses	4,236	5,514
Demmurage & Misc fees	30,124	-
Compensation payable to cutomers	-	1,968
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	5,305	5,808
Other exchange loss/(gains)	6,061	(4,167)
	919,336	1,059,559