CG Automation Systems UK Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2016

Directors

A Kearney
N Vijandi Urrechaga

Secretary

A Kearney

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
100 Barbirolli Square
Manchester
M2 3EY

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
1 King Street
South Shields
Tyne and Wear NE33 1NH

Solicitors

DWF Legal Services
5 Castle Street
Liverpool L2 4XE

Registered Office

Unit F
Network Business Centre
Jarrow
Tyne and Wear NE31 1SF

Registered No. 0004479882

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activity, review of business and future developments

The company's principal activity is the supply of a range of monitoring, control and automation products for the electricity transmission and distribution network. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities during the year under review. The directors are not aware at the date of this report of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the next year. Turnover was up 15% on the prior year with spending in the company's traditional markets increasing with an expected further pick up in Fiscal 2017. In addition, new product developments continue to improve access to new markets both overseas and in the UK.

The UK market remains the key area of operation for the company, accounting for 83% of sales in the current year. The directors continue to pursue their goal of steady expansion in Europe, the Middle East and Asia principally through the use of local service providers, taking advantage of the CG Group's extensive global footprint. The balance sheet on page 9 of the financial statements remains strong. The accumulated retained profit has decreased by £5,187,127 and the year end cash balance stands at £1,187,994 (2015 – £927,147).

As at 31 March 2016 the company held 100% of the ordinary share capital of CG Power Solutions UK Limited, a company based in Manchester, UK, acquired on 1 April 2010. CG Power Solutions UK Limited is a high voltage electrical engineering company which provides consultancy, technical and engineering support to regional electricity companies.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £10,817,076 (2015 – profit of £317,101).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The UK market for RTU and Distribution and Automation equipment remains buoyant as the utility companies continue to upgrade their infrastructure in line with the industry regulator's (OFGEM) expectations. CG Automation Systems UK Limited has a current market share of 15%-25% and whilst it is strong in certain geographical areas of the UK, it is not represented in others. In the current mature and very competitive UK market, the challenge for the coming year is to ensure that the current product offering from CG Automation Systems UK Limited is utilised by more of the UK utility companies, whilst maintaining current margin levels. The company aims to manage this risk by providing added value services to its customers, having fast response times not only in supplying products but in handling all customer queries and by maintaining strong relationships with customers. The European, Middle East and Asian markets continue to provide opportunities to expand the company's customer base. The company will continue its current strategy of developing strong relationships with service providers in these markets to improve the visibility of the company's products.

Strategic report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Financial instruments

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company does not have any material exposures in any of these areas.

The company's principal financial instruments comprise sterling cash and bank deposits, euro bank deposits and other loans together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations.

The main financial risk management policies are as follows:

Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed in its trading operations to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company both buys and sells goods using the euro and US dollar, and where there is a material exposure the company mitigates this by entering into forward exchange contracts. The counterparties to these contracts are major financial institutions.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash and trade debtors, which represent the company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. Credit risk is managed by monitoring the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one customer. The majority of the company's customers are blue chip companies with relatively little or no credit risk. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The company's policy has been to ensure continuity of funding through rigorous management of its cash-flow, matching debtor and creditor days as closely as possible.

Environment

The company's policy with regard to the environment is to ensure that we understand and effectively manage the actual and potential environmental impact of our activities. Our operations are generally of a low environmental impact and are conducted such that we comply with legal requirements relating to the environment in all areas where we carry out our business. During the period covered by this report, the company has not incurred any fines or penalties or been investigated for any breach of environmental regulations.

On behalf of the Board

A Kearney
Director

A. Kearney

2016

Directors' report

Registered No. 0004479882

Directors' report

The directors present their directors report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2015 – £nil).

Political and charitable contributions

The company did not make any political or charitable donations during the year.

Employees

The quality and commitment of our people have played a major role in our business. This has been demonstrated in many ways, including improvements in customer satisfaction, the development of our product lines and the flexibility they have shown in adapting to changing business requirements and new ways of working.

Third party indemnity

The company had no third party indemnity as at year end.

Directors

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

A Kearney
N Vijandi Urrechaga
M Wetton (Resigned 23/09/2015)

Going concern

The directors have considered the company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing, and are satisfied that the company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

A. Kearney

A Kearney
Director

2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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 judgments and 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.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of CG Automation Systems UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of CG Automation Systems UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of CG Automation Systems UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Victoria Venning (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP (Statutory Auditor)
Manchester
13 May 2016

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	2	3,526,369	3,081,230
Cost of sales		(1,876,859)	(1,502,061)
Gross Profit		1,649,510	1,579,169
Administrative expenses		(1,554,713)	(1,006,168)
Operating Profit	3	94,797	573,001
Interest receivable and similar income		50,271	50,235
Interest payable and similar charges		(299,106)	(306,135)
Profit on ordinary activities before exceptional items		(154,038)	317,101
Exceptional Items	16	(10,663,038)	–
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(10,817,076)	317,101
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	–	–
(Loss) / Profit for the financial year	15	(10,817,076)	317,101

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 March 2016

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss attributable to the shareholders of the company of £10,817,076 in the year ended 31 March 2016 (2015 – profit of £317,101).

Balance sheet

Registered No. 0004479882

at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	5,881	2,834
Investment in subsidiary undertaking	8	–	11,405,931
		5,881	11,408,765
Current assets			
Stocks	9	107,637	141,038
Debtors	10	4,516,524	4,092,054
Cash at bank and in hand		1,187,994	927,147
		5,812,155	5,160,239
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,733,401)	(13,297,243)
Net current Liabilities		(1,921,246)	(8,137,004)
Total assets less current liabilities		(1,915,365)	3,271,761
Provisions for liabilities	12	(41,500)	(41,500)
Net (Liabilities) / Assets		(1,956,865)	3,230,261
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1,750,100	1,750,100
Capital contribution	14	1,089,129	1,089,129
Profit and loss account	14	(4,796,094)	391,032
Equity Shareholders' funds	15	(1,956,865)	3,230,261

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on their behalf by:

A. Kearney

A Kearney
Director

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company had net current liabilities of £1,921,247 at the balance sheet date (2015 - £8,137,004) and is dependent on the continuing support of group undertakings to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Group financial statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, not to prepare group financial statements as CG Automation Systems UK Limited and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the group financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Statement of cash flows

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare a statement of cash flows on the grounds that it is a wholly-owned subsidiary, and the group financial statements in which the company's results are included, are publicly available.

Turnover

The recognition of revenue from the sale of software product and related services and hardware, reflects the substance of all relevant contracts and arrangements with customers and other parties. Product licences and hardware revenue is recognised when pervasive evidence of an agreement exists and in accordance with predetermined milestones as work is performed. Long term contracts are reviewed regularly and any projects losses on such contracts are recognised immediately. Such revenue has been measured reliably as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, having regard to (i) all associated costs, and (ii) all available evidence on likely credits and returns, including past experience. Revenues recognised in relation to construction contacts are based on the best estimate to date of the percentage of completion of the work.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value

Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Plant and machinery	–	33% on cost on a straight-line basis
Fixtures and fittings	–	10% on cost on a straight-line basis
Office equipment	–	20% on cost on a straight-line basis

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investments

Shares in subsidiary companies are stated in the company's balance sheet at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. To the extent that the cost of investment can change due to earn-out adjustments, appropriate and equal changes are made to the carrying value as and when the estimate of deferred consideration payable is re-assessed.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis and are reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Where the outcome of each long-term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion, the attributable profit calculated with the method of percentages of completion is recognised in the profit and loss account as the difference between the reported turnover and related costs for that contract.

Warranty costs

The company recognises a provision for warranty costs representing the best estimate of costs to be incurred in relation to the company's obligation to repair defects or replace products that it has sold. Estimates are determined based on historical warranty cost experience.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling at the rates ruling when they occurred and monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, or in the case of forward exchange contracts, at the contracted rate. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Where deemed necessary, the company hedges firmly committed and forecasted transactions using forward contracts to reduce the adverse impact on the company's revenue due to foreign currency exchange rate movements. The company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes nor does it hedge its foreign currency exposure in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company.

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
UK	2,912,335	2,597,203
Europe	145,878	126,548
Rest of the world	468159	357,479
	3,526,369	3,081,230

3. Operating Profit

This is stated after charging:

		2016	*2015*
		£	*£*
Auditors' remuneration	– audit services	21,000	14,800
	– non audit services (tax compliance)	5,500	3,251
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		1,207	1,264
Amortisation of goodwill		–	14,738
Foreign exchange loss		528,981	30,416
Operating lease rentals	– plant and machinery	2,692	6,624
	– other	7,486	1,434

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

4. Directors' remuneration

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Directors' remuneration	–	–
Pension costs	–	–
	–	–

The directors are remunerated by other group companies and do not believe that it is practicable to apportion their emoluments between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of the other group companies.

There were no directors receiving contributions to defined contribution pension schemes during the year (2015 – nil).

5. Staff costs

Staff costs (including directors) consist of:

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Wages and salaries	485,433	418,113
Social security costs	101,941	87,804
Pension costs	22,866	20,055
	610,240	525,972

The average number of employees (who were engaged in administration, manufacturing and sales) was 10 (2015 – 10).

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

6. Tax

	2016	*2015*
	£	£
Total tax per income statement	–	–

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2016	*2015*
	£	£
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(10,817,076)	317,101
Tax on profit / (loss) at standard UK tax rate of 20% (2015 – 21%)	(2,163,415)	66,591
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	168,564	76,782
Effects of group relief / other reliefs	(137,021)	(143,404)
Movements on deferred tax not recognised	(736)	31
Investment Impairment	2,132,608	–
Total tax for the year	–	–

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	*Fixtures and fittings*	*Office equipment*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£
Cost:				
At 1 April 2015	32,362	44,374	35,535	112,271
Additions	2,300	–	1,955	4,255
Disposals	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	34,662	44,374	37,490	116,526
Depreciation:				
At 1 April 2015	32,362	42,630	34,445	109,437
Charge for the year	63	230	915	1,208
Disposals	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	32,425	42,860	35,360	110,645
Net book value:				
At 31 March 2016	2,237	1,514	2,130	5,881
At 1 April 2015	–	1,744	1,090	2,834

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

8. Investment in subsidiary undertaking

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Cost	11,213,039	11,405,931
Impairment	(11,213,039)	–
	–	11,405,931

As at 31 March 2016 the company held 100% of the ordinary share capital of CG Power Solutions UK Limited, a company based in Manchester, UK, acquired on 1 April 2010.

9. Stocks

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Raw materials and consumables	5,530	1,180
Contract balances (work in progress)	102,107	139,858
	107,637	141,038

10. Debtors

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	937,832	757,461
Amounts recoverable on contracts	325,838	261,640
Other debtors	6,943	2,252
Prepayments and accrued income	23,180	19,599
Corporation tax recoverable	–	–
Amounts due from group undertakings	3,222,731	3,051,102
	4,516,524	4,092,054

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Trade creditors	59,167	132,243
Payments on account	443,205	421,597
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,420,707	10,972,453
Other tax and social security costs	184,409	217,109
Other creditors	4,273	474,294
Loan notes payable	11,964	22,964
Contingent Consideration	–	550,000
Accruals and deferred income	609,676	506,583
	7,733,401	13,297,243

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

12. Provisions for liabilities

	Warranty	*Dilapidation Provision*	*Total*
	£	*£*	*£*
At 1 April 2015	20,000	21,500	41,500
Provisions made during the year	–	–	–
At 31 March 2016	20,000	21,500	41,500

13. Issued share capital

		2016		*2015*
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	1,750,100	100	1,750,100

14. Movements on reserves

	Capital contribution	*Profit and loss account*	*Total*
	£	*£*	*£*
At 1 April 2015	1,089,129	391,032	1,480,161
Loss for the year	–	(10,817,076)	(10,817,076)
Group Contribution (Note 16)	–	5,629,950	5,629,950
At 31 March 2016	1,089,129	(4,796,094)	(3,706,965)

15. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Loss for the year	(10,817,076)	317,101
Opening shareholders' funds	3,230,261	2,913,160
Group Contribution (Note 16)	5,629,950	–
Closing shareholders' funds	(1,956,865)	3,230,261

16. Exceptional Items

During the year there has been an impairment charged to the P&L account to write down the investment in CG Power Solutions UK to zero. This is as a result of CG Power Solutions UK being in a net liability position and the decision being taken to discontinue its operations. Part of the intercompany loan originally set up to fund this investment has consequently been waived by the parent and this capital contribution of £5,629,950 has been taken to the P&L reserve in the year. The overall impact on shareholders' funds is £4,950,132.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

17. Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and contributes towards the personal pension schemes of certain employees. The pension charge amounted to £9,737 (2015 – £9,312).

18. Other financial commitments

At 31 March 2016 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

		2016		*2015*
	Land and buildings	*Other*	*Land and buildings*	*Other*
	£	*£*	*£*	*£*
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	-	12,349	-	3,498
In two to five years	-	30,243	-	4,560
	-	42,592	-	8,058

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 March 2016

19. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemptions under paragraph 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 8: "Related Party Transactions", which permits subsidiaries not to disclose details of transactions with group companies, where the subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly-owned by a member of that group.

20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of CG Power Systems Belgium NV, a company incorporated in Belgium.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is AVANTHA Group Plc a company incorporated in India.

Crompton Greaves Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2016. The consolidated financial statements of Crompton Greaves Limited are available from 6th Floor, CG House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400 030.

AVANTHA Group Plc is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2015. The consolidated financial statements of AVANTHA Group Plc are available from First India Place, Tower-C, 5th Floor, Mehrauli – Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon – 122 002, Haryana, India.

21. Transition to FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 April 2014. There has been no material impact to either the balance sheet or profit and loss account from the transition to FRS 102.