

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,570	3,400
Investments	6	201,647	170,149
		<u>203,217</u>	<u>173,549</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	3,706,788	1,764,578
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,861,730</u>	<u>8,104,475</u>
		6,568,518	9,869,053
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(4,129,865)</u>	<u>(4,740,011)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,438,653</u>	<u>5,129,042</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,641,870</u>	<u>5,302,591</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(383,335)	(505,744)
Net assets		<u><u>2,258,535</u></u>	<u><u>4,796,847</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>2,258,435</u>	<u>4,796,747</u>
		<u><u>2,258,535</u></u>	<u><u>4,796,847</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M. V. Saravana-Kumar
Director

Date: 29 August 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1. General information

Integration360 Limited is a private company limited by shares, and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Unit 2 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are stated in pounds sterling and are rounded to the nearest whole £1, except where otherwise indicated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Software licensing income is recognised in the period to which the license relates.

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Pensions**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.7 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Intellectual property	-	3	years
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2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25%
Office equipment	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2022 - 4).

4. Intangible assets

	Intellectual property
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	134,861
At 31 December 2023	<u>134,861</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	134,861
At 31 December 2023	<u>134,861</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>-</u></u>

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2023	25,826	69,382	43,145	138,353
Additions	-	-	1,932	1,932
At 31 December 2023	25,826	69,382	45,077	140,285
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	25,826	68,456	40,671	134,953
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	926	2,836	3,762
At 31 December 2023	25,826	69,382	43,507	138,715
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	-	-	1,570	1,570
At 31 December 2022	-	926	2,474	3,400

6. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £	Unlisted investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2023	91,165	78,984	170,149
Disposals	-	(15,727)	(15,727)
At 31 December 2023	91,165	63,257	154,422
Impairment			
Charge for the period	(47,225)	-	(47,225)
At 31 December 2023	(47,225)	-	(47,225)

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	676,669	702,815
Amounts owed by group companies	2,875,244	179,272
Other debtors	61,863	760,696
Prepayments and accrued income	77,649	93,131
Deferred taxation	15,363	28,664
	<u>3,706,788</u>	<u>1,764,578</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank overdrafts	403	-
Trade creditors	176,946	161,941
Amounts owed to group companies	10	-
Corporation tax	-	908,534
Other taxation and social security	22,150	10,639
Other creditors	87,153	50,673
Accruals and deferred income	3,843,203	3,608,224
	<u>4,129,865</u>	<u>4,740,011</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Accruals and deferred income	<u>383,335</u>	<u>505,744</u>

INTEGRATION360 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

10. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	28,664
Charged to profit or loss	(13,301)
At end of year	<u><u>15,363</u></u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	15,363	28,664
	<u><u>15,363</u></u>	<u><u>28,664</u></u>

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2023 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023 £	2022 £
Not later than 1 year	24,073	24,073
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	18,055	42,128
	<u><u>42,128</u></u>	<u><u>66,201</u></u>

12. Related party transactions

During the year, there were purchases made from Kovai Systems India Pvt Ltd, a company under common control, totalling £1,823,472 (2022: £1,571,572). At the year-end, a balance of £nil (2022: £48,622) was due from Kovai Systems India Pvt Ltd and is included within debtors.

13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Kovai Holdings Limited, which is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Unit 2 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG. The ultimate controlling party is M. V. Saravana-Kumar by virtue of their shareholding in Kovai Holdings Limited.

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.