

Registered number: 03211851

FDC International Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

FDC International Limited

Company Information

Directors

Nandan Mohan Chandavarkar
Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar
Ashok Anand Chandavarkar

Company secretary

Pradeep Shah

Registered number

03211851

Registered office

Unit 6 Fulcrum 1 Solent Way
Whiteley
Fareham
Hampshire
PO15 7FE

Independent auditors

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
2nd Floor
168 Shoreditch High Street
London
E1 6RA

FDC International Limited

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FDC International Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continued to be the sale of pharmaceutical products.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Nandan Mohan Chandavarkar
Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar
Ashok Anand Chandavarkar

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,902 (2022 - profit £217,629).

During the year the company paid dividends of £Nil (2022: £200,000)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

FDC International Limited

**Directors' Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

Auditors

The auditors, Kreston Reeves LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'M' inside a circle followed by the name 'Chandavarkar' in a cursive script.

Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar

Director

Date: 24 May 2023

FDC International Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of FDC International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FDC International Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 2023 and of its loss 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 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of FDC International Limited (continued)

Opinion 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, 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.

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 an Auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of FDC International Limited (continued)

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error; and to respond appropriately to those risks.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, and through discussion with management (as required by auditing standards), we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to health & safety and compliance with the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements, along with those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and taxation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws & regulations (including health & safety) and fraud, and review of the reports made by management;
- Assessment of identified fraud risk factors;
- Confirmation of related parties with management, and review of transactions in the period to identify any previously undisclosed transactions with related parties outside the normal course of business;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Review of significant and unusual transactions using data analytics and evaluation of the underlying financial rationale supporting the transactions;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made at the year end for financial statement preparation.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

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

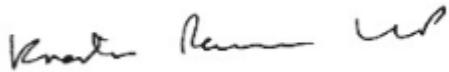
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of FDC International Limited (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stephen Tanner Bsc (Econ) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

London

Date: 24 May 2023

FDC International Limited

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	1,063,249	1,429,777
Cost of sales	(660,792)	(882,321)
Gross profit	402,457	547,456
Administrative expenses	(417,556)	(308,391)
Other operating income	13,901	32,307
Operating (loss)/profit	(1,198)	271,372
Interest payable and similar expenses	-	(120)
(Loss)/profit before tax	(1,198)	271,252
Tax on profit	(1,704)	(53,623)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,902)	217,629

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022: £NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

FDC International Limited
Registered number: 03211851

Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	419,813	430,150
		<u>419,813</u>	<u>430,150</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		383,656	18,012
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	20,000	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	526,352	502,339
Cash at bank and in hand	6	126,061	334,485
		<u>1,056,069</u>	<u>854,836</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(554,070)	(360,272)
Net current assets		<u>501,999</u>	<u>494,564</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>921,812</u>	<u>924,714</u>
Net assets		<u><u>921,812</u></u>	<u><u>924,714</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	3,741	3,741
Profit and loss account		918,071	920,973
		<u>921,812</u>	<u>924,714</u>

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



Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar

Director

Date: 24th May 2023

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

FDC International Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	3,741	903,344	907,085
Profit for the year	-	217,629	217,629
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
At 1 April 2022	3,741	920,973	924,714
Loss for the year	-	(2,902)	(2,902)
At 31 March 2023	3,741	918,071	921,812

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

FDC International Limited

**Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,902)	217,629
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	10,920	10,968
Interest paid	-	120
Taxation charge	1,704	34,720
(Increase)/decrease in stock	(365,644)	(18,012)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	24,469	(82,630)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by groups	(20,000)	-
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(65,254)	12,275
Increase in amounts owed to groups	210,569	127,110
Corporation tax (paid)	(1,704)	(51,444)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(207,842)	250,736
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(582)	-
Net cash from investing activities	(582)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid	-	(200,000)
Interest paid	-	(120)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(200,120)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(208,424)	50,616
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	334,485	283,869
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	126,061	334,485
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	126,061	334,485
	126,061	334,485

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

1. General information

FDC International is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office and principle place of business can be found on the Company Information page. The company's principal activity of the company continued to be the sale of pharmaceutical products.

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.

2.2 Going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company made a loss in the year of £2,902 (2022: profit £217,629), has net current assets of £501,999 (2022: £494,564), and cash at bank of £126,061 (2022: £334,485). This assessment follows consideration of the company's future trading prospects, sales forecasts and its working capital requirements. The conclusion that going concern is the most appropriate basis is made based on the company's financial headroom and the continued support being made available by the ultimate controlling party.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a straight line/reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long Leasehold	-	2% on straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25% on reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 profit or loss 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pounds sterling.

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 profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long Leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2022	509,285	68,291	9,410	586,986
Additions	-	-	582	582
At 31 March 2023	<u>509,285</u>	<u>68,291</u>	<u>9,992</u>	<u>587,568</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	81,486	66,361	8,989	156,836
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,185	483	251	10,919
At 31 March 2023	<u>91,671</u>	<u>66,844</u>	<u>9,240</u>	<u>167,755</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	<u>417,614</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>419,813</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>427,799</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>430,150</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,000	-
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	490,980	477,705
Other debtors	1	-
Prepayments and accrued income	35,371	24,634
	<u>526,352</u>	<u>502,339</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	126,061	334,485
	<u>126,061</u>	<u>334,485</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	43,830	47,425
Amounts owed to group undertakings	460,100	249,531
Other taxation and social security	37,794	29,004
Other creditors	1,846	26,312
Accruals and deferred income	10,500	8,000
	<u>554,070</u>	<u>360,272</u>

8. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
374,085 (2022 - 374,085) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	3,741	3,741
	<u>3,741</u>	<u>3,741</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

9. Related party transactions

The company has utilised exemptions available under Section 1A of FRS 102 allowing reduced disclosure of transactions with group companies which were concluded under normal market conditions.

10. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of FDC Limited, a company registered in India which in the opinion of the directors is the ultimate parent company.

Registered number: 03211851

FDC International Limited

Detailed Accounts

For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

FDC International Limited

**Detailed profit and loss account
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	1,063,249	1,429,777
Cost Of Sales	(660,792)	(882,321)
Gross profit	<u>402,457</u>	<u>547,456</u>
Other operating income	<u>13,901</u>	<u>32,307</u>
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(417,556)	(308,391)
Operating (loss)/profit	<u>(1,198)</u>	<u>271,372</u>
Interest payable	-	(120)
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(1,704)	(53,623)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	<u>(2,902)</u>	<u>217,629</u>

FDC International Limited

**Schedule to the Detailed Accounts
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover		
Sales - Domestic	1,063,249	1,429,777
	<u>1,063,249</u>	<u>1,429,777</u>
	<u><u>1,063,249</u></u>	<u><u>1,429,777</u></u>
	2023	2022
	£	£
Cost of sales		
Opening stocks - finished goods	18,012	-
Closing stocks - finished goods	(383,656)	(18,012)
Purchases - finished goods	968,075	810,938
Laboratory analysis	29,391	50,048
Freight	1,554	14,903
Warehouse costs	27,416	24,444
	<u>660,792</u>	<u>882,321</u>
	<u><u>660,792</u></u>	<u><u>882,321</u></u>
	2023	2022
	£	£
Other operating income		
Other operating income	13,901	32,307
	<u>13,901</u>	<u>32,307</u>
	<u><u>13,901</u></u>	<u><u>32,307</u></u>

FDC International Limited

**Schedule to the Detailed Accounts
For the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	204,339	130,860
Staff national insurance	20,953	11,618
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	3,340	2,642
Staff training	2,034	-
Motor running costs	8,294	2,018
Entertainment	188	-
Accommodation costs	21,388	19,251
Printing and stationery	11,287	12,455
Telephone and fax	1,954	1,705
Computer costs	133	-
Legal and professional	83,105	53,399
Auditors' remuneration	7,750	8,250
Accountancy fees	13,907	10,500
Difference on foreign exchange	(1,702)	2,571
Insurances	3,305	2,984
Repairs and maintenance	3,403	4,059
Sundry establishment expenses	278	-
Depreciation - plant and machinery	10,920	10,970
Product and Marketing Licences	22,680	35,109
	<u>417,556</u>	<u>308,391</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Interest payable		
Other loan interest payable	-	120
	<u>-</u>	<u>120</u>