

Foolproof Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Foolproof Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2019**

	Note	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Turnover	3	10,091,530	10,154,715
Cost of sales		(7,327,751)	(6,024,223)
Gross profit		<u>2,763,779</u>	<u>4,130,492</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,506,039)	(3,890,165)
Other operating income	4	342,030	52,849
Operating (Loss)/Profit	5	<u>(338,408)</u>	<u>293,176</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(11,019)	(25,249)
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		<u>(349,427)</u>	<u>267,927</u>
Tax Credit/(Charge)	8	118,182	(50,334)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>(231,245)</u></u>	<u><u>217,593</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2019 or the year ended 31 March 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Foolproof Limited
Registered number: 04518162

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	203,912	1,549
Tangible assets	11	569,510	708,773
Investments	12	-	-
Current assets		<u>773,422</u>	<u>710,322</u>
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,418,736	2,681,334
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>654,407</u>	<u>1,314,150</u>
		4,073,143	3,995,484
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(4,030,892)</u>	<u>(3,437,434)</u>
Net current assets		<u>(42,251)</u>	<u>558,050</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>815,673</u>	<u>1,268,372</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(34,567)	(256,022)
Net assets		<u>781,106</u>	<u>1,012,350</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1,406	1,406
Share premium account		447,254	447,254
Profit and loss account		<u>332,446</u>	<u>563,690</u>
		<u>781,106</u>	<u>1,012,350</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors, and were signed on its behalf.

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Foolproof Limited
Registered number: 04518162

Foolproof Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2019**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	1,406	447,254	563,690	1,012,350
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(308,470)	(308,470)
At 31 March 2019	1,406	447,254	255,221	703,881

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2018**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	1,406	447,254	346,097	794,757
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	217,593	217,593
At 31 March 2018	1,406	447,254	563,690	1,012,350

The notes on pages 12 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

Foolproof Limited ("the Company") is an experience design agency, creating products and providing insight, visual design and front end development to deliver online solutions to customers.

Foolproof Limited ("the Company") is a private company, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered and principal address is as stated on the Company Information page.

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 pound.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Foolproof Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 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 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. The areas involving a higher degree of judgemental or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Zensar Technologies Limited, includes the Company's cash flows in its consolidated financial statements;
- certain financial instrument disclosures providing equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated [FRS 102 paras 11.39 - 11.48A, 12.26 - 12.29]; and
- key management personnel compensation in total [FRS 102 para 33.7].

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Zensar Technologies Limited as at 31 March 2019, and these financial statements may be obtained from the company at Zensar Knowledge Park, Kharadi, Plot No. 4, MIDC, Off Nagar Road, Pune 411014- India.

2.5 Going concern

The company is able to meet its day to day working capital requirements. The directors anticipate the business environment will remain competitive however continued future growth and customer contract wins will service the ongoing cash flow requirements enabling the Group to settle its debts as they fall due.

At the balance sheet date the Company had net assets of £703,881 (2018: £1,012,350). The immediate parent Company, Zensar Technologies (UK) Limited has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support as necessary to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements. For this reason the directors consider it appropriate that the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

2.6 Consolidation policy

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zensar Technologies (UK) Limited and of its ultimate parent, Zensar Technologies Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Zensar Technologies Limited which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Zensar Technologies Limited. The address of the parent's registered office is Zensar Technologies Ltd. Zensar Knowledge Park, Kharadi, Plot #4, MIDC, Pune 411 014, India

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from professional services consist of revenues earned from services performed on a "time and material" basis and related revenue is recognised as the services are performed. The Company performs time bound fixed-price engagements, under which revenue is recognised using the proportionate completion method of accounting. The cumulative impact of any revision in estimates of the stage of completion is reflected in the year in which the change becomes known. The Company recognises revenue when the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably using accurate time records; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Amounts included in the financial statements, which relate to recoverable costs and accrued profits not yet billed on contracts, are classified in "Trade receivables" as "Accrued income" (Unbilled Services). Billings on uncompleted contracts in excess of accrued costs and accrued profits are classified in "Current liabilities" as "Deferred income".

2.8 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 five years.

Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Domain name	-	20 years
Website	-	4 years

Amortisation is included in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible 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:

Leasehold improvements	-	9.75 years (over remaining lease period)
Fixtures & fittings	-	5 years
Computer equipment	-	4 years
Office Equipment	-	4 years

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 comprehensive income.

2.10 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated 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. 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.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i. Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash at bank, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 decrease in the impairment loss arising from an even occurring aft 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.

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.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

ii. Financial liabilities

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. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

iii. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

2.14 Creditors

Creditors due within one year 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.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound 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 the statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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

2.16 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.17 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.18 Operating leases: the Company as a lessor

Rentals income from operating leases is credited to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

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**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Operating leases: the Company as a lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.20 Employee benefits

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 comprehensive income 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.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Annual bonus plan

The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

2.21 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

2.22 Current and deferred taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2.23 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with its' parent or with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2018 £
United Kingdom	7,769,930	9,371,484
Rest of Europe	2,092,896	618,925
Rest of the world	228,704	164,306
	<u>10,091,530</u>	<u>10,154,715</u>

The directors consider that all turnover arises from the entity's principal activity.

4. Other operating income

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Net rental receivable	21,600	19,200
Reversal of Provision against Doubtful Advances	382,253	-
Other Income	-	33,649
	<u>372,942</u>	<u>52,849</u>

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	162,628	186,065
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	21,987	253
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	15,000	19,000
Reversal of Provision against Doubtful Advances	(317,284)	-
Exchange differences	30,911	4,301
Operating lease charges	599,315	553,711

6. Employees and Directors

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Wages and salaries	4,361,018	4,274,612
Social security costs	491,721	442,787
Other pension costs	151,184	190,696
	<u>5,003,923</u>	<u>4,908,095</u>

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

6. Employees and Directors (Continued)

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Administration	24	16
Sales	22	18
Production	59	52
	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 86

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2018 - Nil).

Current Directors of the company are employees of other group undertakings. No remuneration is paid or payable to current Directors in their capacity as director of the company. The Directors received remuneration from fellow group undertaking, in respect of their services to the group of which the company is a member. It is not possible to identify the proportion of remuneration that relates to services of this company.

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Bank interest payable	-	1,074
Other loan interest payable	11,019	18,718
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,457
	<hr/> 11,019	<hr/> 25,249

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

8 Taxation

	31-Mar 2019 £	31-Mar 2018 £
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	(2,787)
Corporation Tax	-	45,975
Total current tax	-	43,188
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(118,182)	7,146
Total deferred tax	(118,182)	7,146
Taxation on (Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities	(118,182)	50,334

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is Higher than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(349,427)	267,927
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	(66,391)	50,906
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	(51,791)	17,935
Group loss surrender/Utilisation of tax losses	-	(15,720)
Previous year adjustment	-	(2,787)
Loss surrendered to group	-	-
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	<u>(118,182)</u>	<u>50,334</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These included reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Foolproof Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2019**

10. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	5,000
Additions*	224,350
At 31 March 2019	<u>229,350</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	3,451
Charge for the period	21,987
At 31 March 2019	<u>25,438</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	203,912
At 31 March 2018	1,549

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Long Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	574,598	164,707	352,184	88,336	1,179,825
Additions	(24,997)	-	44,358	5,472	24,833
Deletions	<u>(70,720)</u>	<u>(13,170)</u>	<u>(66,652)</u>		<u>(150,542)</u>
At 31 March 2019	478,881	151,537	329,890	93,808	1,054,116
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	104,988	110,550	239,014	16,500	471,052
Charge for the period	48,530	26,617	55,833	31,648	162,628
Deletions	<u>(69,931)</u>	<u>(12,501)</u>	<u>(66,641)</u>		<u>(149,073)</u>
At 31 March 2019	83,587	124,666	228,206	48,148	484,607
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019	395,294	26,871	101,684	45,660	569,509
At 31 March 2018	469,610	54,157	113,170	71,836	708,773

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

* Additions done during the year pertains to the capitalisation of Website Development Cost.

No assets were held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

12. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	147,120
At 31 March 2019	147,120
Impairment	
At 1 April 2018	147,120
Charge for the period	-
At 31 March 2019	147,120
Net Book Value	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	-

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Registered office	Principal activity
Foolproof (SG) Pte Ltd	Ordinary	100%	25 Seah Street, #03-02 Singapore 188381	Experience Design Agency
Knit Limited	Ordinary	100%	5 Fleet Place London, EC4M 7RD	Creative technology Agency

Foolproof Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2019**

13 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	1,854,924	1,097,448
Other debtors	207,642	198,096
Prepayments and accrued income	1,139,989	968,438
Deferred taxation	114,376	-
Advance to subsidiaries	101,805	417,352
	<u>3,418,736</u>	<u>2,681,334</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions of impairment of £8,381 (2018: £42,806).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no repayment date and are repayable on demand. As at 31 March 2019 provisions against amounts owed by group undertakings stood at £760,720 (2018: £1,078,005).

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

14 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	213,242	165,104
Amounts owed to group companies	1,361,876	1,234,275
Loan from parent company	221,528	270,879
Corporation tax	45,626	49,432
Other taxation and social security	530,938	160,324
Accruals and deferred income	1,657,683	1,557,419
	<u>4,030,892</u>	<u>3,437,434</u>

15 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Loan from parent company	34,567	256,022
	<u>34,567</u>	<u>256,022</u>

16 Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Loan from Group	221,528	270,879
Amounts falling due 1-3 years		
Loan from parent company	<u>34,567</u>	<u>256,022</u>
	<u>256,095</u>	<u>526,901</u>

Company has loan from Holding company over term of 18 months to 36 months, with an annual interest rate of 2.75%.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

17. Provision for other liabilities

The Company had the following provisions during the period.

Deferred tax:

	2019 £	2018 £
At 1 April 2018	(3,806)	3,340
(Credited)/Charged to the profit or loss	118,182	(7,146)
At 31 March 2019	114,376	(3,806)

The provision for deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	6,918	(3,806)
Tax losses carried forward	103,088	-
Unpaid Provisions	4,370	-
	<u>114,376</u>	<u>(3,806)</u>

18. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,406 Ordinary shares £1 each	<u>1,406</u>	<u>1,406</u>

Foolproof Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

20. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £151,184 (2018 - £190,696). Contributions totalling £28,626 (2018 - £24,479) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	467,372	458,704
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,857,983	2,524,121
Later than five years	1,305,279	1,350,321
	<u>3,630,634</u>	<u>4,333,146</u>

The company had no other off-balance sheet events.

22. Related party transactions

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Zensar Technologies (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in UK and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 Related Party Disclosures.

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with its parent or with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

23. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Zensar Technologies (UK) Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Zensar Technologies Limited which is incorporated in India.

Zensar Technologies Limited is the parent of the largest and smallest group to consolidate the financial statements of Foolproof Limited.

Copies of the group financial statements of Zensar Technologies Limited can be obtained from the company at Zensar Knowledge Park, Kharadi, Plot 4, MIDC, Off Nagar road, Pune 411014, India.