Registration number: 14485413

# Aarvee Associates Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Feist Hedgethorne Limited Registered Auditors Preston Park House South Road Brighton BN1 6SB

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## **Company Information**

Directors

Mr Stirling Kimkeran

Ms Sneha Redla

Registered office

Suite 2.04 The Jellicoe

5 Beaconsfield Street

London N1C 4EW

Auditors

Feist Hedgethorne Limited Registered Auditors

Preston Park House

South Road Brighton BN1 6SB

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

## Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Stirling Kimkeran

Ms Sneha Redla

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is consultancy and engineering services

#### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future. The company therefore has adopted the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

### Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Feist Hedgethorne Limited as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

### Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on ...25 06 25 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Stirling Kimkeran

Director

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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 Auditor's Report to the Members of Aarvee Associates Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aarvee Associates Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 FRS 102 Section 1A '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 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 original financial statements were 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 auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Auditor's Report to the Members of Aarvee Associates Limited

## Opinion on other matter 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 our 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 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; 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aarvee Associates Limited

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.

# The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the engineering sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental, and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aarvee Associates Limited

Chris Morey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Feist Hedgethorne Limited,

Preston Park House South Road Brighton BN1 6SB

Date: 27 Sine 2025

# Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	Restated 2024
Turnover		11,650	63,990
Gross profit		11,650	63,990
Administrative expenses		(521,235)	(270,854)
Operating loss		(509,585)	(206,864)
Interest payable and similar expenses		(28,010)	
Loss before tax	4	(537,595)	(206,864)
Loss for the financial year		(537,595)	(206,864)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Loss for the year	(537,595)	(206,864)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(537,595)	(206,864)

## (Registration number: 14485413) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	4,284	_
Current assets			
Debtors	6	64,089	9,751
Cash at bank and in hand		15,934	247,376
		80,023	257,127
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(98,349)	(463,891)
Net current liabilities		(18,326)	(206,764)
Total assets less current liabilities		(14,042)	(206,764)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(730,317)	
Net liabilities		(744,359)	(206,764)
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Retained Earnings		(744,459)	(206,864)
Shareholders' deficit		(744,359)	(206,764)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25/6/25... and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Stirling Kimkeran
Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

At 1 April 2024 Loss for the year	Share capital £ 100	Retained Earnings £ (206,864) (537,595)	Total £ (206,764) (537,595)
At 31 March 2025	100	(744,459) <b>Retained</b>	(744,359)
	Share capital £	Earnings £	Total
Loss for the year	-	(206,864)	(206,864)
New share capital subscribed	100		100
At 31 March 2024	100	(206,864)	(206,764)

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Suite 2.04 The Jellicoe 5 Beaconsfield Street London

N1C 4EW

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on ..........

#### 2 Accounting policies

## Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future

The major part of the Company's working capital requirements are provided by a loan from its parent company Aarvee Associates Architects Engineers & Consultants PVT Ltd which is repayable on demand.

The directors of the parent company have indicated that they will not demand repayment, however no formal agreement is in place.

#### Reclassification of comparative amounts

Consultancy fees incurred during the period ended 31st March 2024 have been reclassified and included in administrative overheads. Previously, they were included in Cost of sales. There has been no impact on tax or retained earnings as a result of this reclassification.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

#### Revenue recognition

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.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are 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 reporting date to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Asset class

**Depreciation method and rate** 33% straight line

Furniture fittings and equipment

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### **Trade Debtors**

Trade Debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

#### **Trade Creditors**

Trade Creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans from related parties.

#### Recognition and measurement

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at traansaction price.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price.

#### **Impairment**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. the impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments

### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 1 (2024 - 1).

#### 4 Loss before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Depreciation expense	2025 £ 664	2024 £
5 Tangible assets		
	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation Additions	4,948	4,948
At 31 March 2025	4,948	4,948
Depreciation		4,740
Charge for the year	664	664
At 31 March 2025	664	664
Carrying amount		004
At 31 March 2025	4,284	4,284
6 Debtors		
	2025 £	2024
Trade Debtors	-	£
Other debtors	6,600 9,036	4,800
Prepayments	38,823	2,318 2,633
Accrued income	9,630	2,033
	64,089	9,751
7 Creditors		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	2025	2024
	<b>£</b>	£
Due within one year		
Trade Creditors	84,664	60,480
Amounts due to related parties	-	387,531
Social security and other taxes Other payables	-	3,284
Other payables Accruals	4,685	5,596
rootuuto	9,000	7,000
	98,349	463,891

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Creditors: amounts falling due after	more than one year		2025	2024
D 6			£	£
Due after one year				
Amounts owed to group undertakings		_	730,317	_
8 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid sha	res			
	2025		2024	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
9 Obligations under leases and hire	purchase contracts			
Operating leases The total of future minimum lease paym	nents is as follows:			
			2025	2024
Not later than one year			£	£
,			104,761	-
The amount of non-cancellable operating (2024 - £Nil).	ng lease payments reco	gnised as an exp	ense during the ye	ar was £6,720
10 Related party transactions				
Directors' remuneration				
The directors' remuneration for the year	was as follows:			
			2025	2024
Remuneration			£	£
Contributions paid to money purchase sc	hamas		96,000	111,164
anome para to money purchase sc	Hemes		4,455	-
			100,455	111,164

## 11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Aarvee Engineering Consultants Limited, incorporated in India.

The ultimate controlling party is Venkatachala Chakrapani Redla.