

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD
(FORMERLY APOLLO VREDESTEIN (UK) LTD)
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	V K Mittal B R M Rivallant
Company secretary	Vistra Cosec Limited
Registered number	00290012
Registered office	1 Beechwood Cherry Hall Road Kettering Business Park Kettering NN14 1UE
Independent auditor	Cooper Parry Group Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

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APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Introduction

Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd is a subsidiary of Apollo Tyres NL B.V, a company registered in the Netherlands and ultimately owned by Apollo Tyres Ltd, a listed multinational organisation and a global tyre manufacturer headquartered in Gurgaon, India.

Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd, engages in the marketing, sales and distribution of rubber tyres and tubes, imported from the Apollo group of companies.

Business review

The company continues to trade successfully and the directors are fully committed to the growth plan of the business, by continuing their long term investment strategy for the foreseeable future. This investment includes marketing and promotion of both the Apollo and Vredestein brands in the PCT, OHT and TBR markets. The directors believe that by successfully executing the strategy, the company will increase sales, market share and profitability.

The company's 2021/22 results show improvement versus the previous period, wherein the previous year was significantly and adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The sales revenue during 2021/22 increased substantially in PCT and TBR products, with sales on OHT products showing a marginal decrease year on year. In total the company turnover increased from £12,491,354 to £19,103,644, resulting in an increased profit after taxation from £914 to £245,392.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

Economic risk

The risk of exchange rate changes particularly between Pound Sterling and the Euro having an adverse impact on the cost of finished goods. These risks are mitigated by using both Pound Sterling and Euro Bank accounts.

Competition and supply risk

The directors of the company manage competition risk through excellent customer service and the continuous innovation and development of new products. The company works closely with the parent company, upon whom it relies on for timely delivery of innovative and competitive product lines.

Financial risks

The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risks. There were no transactions of a speculative nature undertaken. The main risks arising from the company are credit and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risks associated with cash is minimal as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. The principal credit risk therefore arises from its trade debtors. In order to manage this credit risk, the directors set limits based on a combination of third-party credit insurance cover, customers credit rating obtained from third-party credit agencies and the customer's payment history with the company. Credit limits are reviewed by the Finance Manager and Apollo Tyres NL B.V on a regular basis in conjunction with the ageing of the debt and collection history.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Liquidity risk

The company manages its liquidity risk by using liquidity ratios and other accounting techniques to ensure that there are sufficient resources available to meet its foreseeable financial obligations.

Financial key performance indicators

The company monitors its performance by reviewing its turnover and profit before tax for the financial year.

Conflict in Ukraine

The directors consider the current conflict in Ukraine as an additional risk factor. The foreseeable effects of this conflict are expected to cause disruption to global supply chains and influence the availability and cost of raw materials. At the date of signing these accounts the directors and the parent company have put the necessary plans in place to mitigate these risks as far as possible.

DocuSigned by:

Vishal Kumar Mittal

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V K Mittal

Director

Date: 25 May 2022

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

On 28 June 2021, the company changed its name to Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £245,392 (2021: £914).

Directors

The directors who served during the year are as noted on the company information page.

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.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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

DocuSigned by:
Vishal Kumar Mittal
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V K Mittal

Director

Date: 25 May 2022

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's 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.

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement 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.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD
(CONTINUED)****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 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.

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.

Our assessment focused on key laws and regulations the company has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to detect irregularity included, but was not limited to, the following:

- an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and how the entity is complying with that framework, including a review of legal and professional nominal codes;
- obtaining an understanding of the entity's policies and procedures and how the entity has complied with these through discussions and sample testing of controls;
- an understanding of the entity's risk assessment process, including the risk of fraud;
- designing our audit procedures to respond to our risk assessment; and
- performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias, such as the stock provision.

While considering how audit work addressed the detection of irregularities, we also consider the likelihood of detection based on our approach. Irregularities from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than those arising from error.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

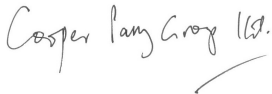
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD
(CONTINUED)**

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.



Steven Ellis (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Sky View
Argosy Road
East Midlands Airport
Castle Donington
Derby
DE74 2SA

Date: 25 May 2022

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	19,103,644	12,491,354
Cost of sales		(16,014,015)	(10,293,568)
Gross profit		<u>3,089,629</u>	<u>2,197,786</u>
Distribution costs		(595,374)	(273,983)
Administrative expenses		(2,192,785)	(2,019,770)
Other operating income	4	-	88,919
Operating profit/(loss)	5	<u>301,470</u>	<u>(7,048)</u>
Interest receivable		31	8,177
Interest payable		(10,354)	-
Profit before tax		<u>291,147</u>	<u>1,129</u>
Tax on profit	8	(45,755)	(215)
Profit after tax		<u><u>245,392</u></u>	<u><u>914</u></u>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		52,917	52,003
Profit for the year		<u>245,392</u>	<u>914</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u><u>298,309</u></u>	<u><u>52,917</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00290012

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	1,577	3,373
Current assets			
Stocks	10	1,333,105	791,751
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	4,654,409	3,147,563
Cash at bank and in hand		1,087,041	456,957
		<u>7,074,555</u>	<u>4,396,271</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(4,526,823)</u>	<u>(2,095,727)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,547,732</u>	<u>2,300,544</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,549,309</u>	<u>2,303,917</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,549,309</u></u>	<u><u>2,303,917</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1,001,000	1,001,000
Capital redemption reserve	15	1,250,000	1,250,000
Profit and loss account	15	298,309	52,917
		<u>2,549,309</u>	<u>2,303,917</u>

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

DocuSigned by:

Vishal Kumar Mittal

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V K Mittal

Director

Date: 25 May 2022

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd (formerly Apollo Vredestein (UK) Ltd) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Pound Sterling (£), which is the company's presentational and functional currency. The financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: year ended 31 March 2021).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) 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 judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

1.2 Disclosure exemptions

The company has adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

Under FRS 102 section 1.12, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows on the grounds that its ultimate parent company, includes the company's cash flows in its own published consolidated financial statements.

The entity is a 'qualifying entity' and has also taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing key management personnel (other than directors emoluments) under FRS 102 section 1.12.

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Apollo Tyres Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in section 33 of FRS 102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

1.3 Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the company had a strong cash balance and net current asset position. At the time of signing these accounts, the directors have considered the going concern position, and consider that this does indicate that the company will continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****1. Accounting policies (continued)****1.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.5 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 3 to 8 years on a straight line basis
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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 profit and loss account.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

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 the profit and loss account.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors and loans with related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.8 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.9 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the profit and loss account at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

1.10 Foreign currency translation

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within admin expenses.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 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 the profit and loss account 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.

1.12 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of fixed assets

The company assesses the impairment of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Carrying value of stocks

Management review the market value of and demand for its stocks on a periodic basis to ensure stock is recorded in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for impairment is recorded against the carrying value of stocks. Management use their knowledge of market conditions, historical experiences and estimates of future events to assess future demand for the company's products and achievable selling prices.

Recoverability of trade debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. Management reviews are performed to estimate the level of reserves required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made against specific invoices where recoverability is uncertain.

Management makes allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Management specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the profit and loss account.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The company determines whether leases entered into are an operating lease or a finance lease. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the company on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not. External advice is sought where appropriate.

Taxation

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company takes professional advice on its tax affairs and recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of what taxation is likely to be due.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

3. Turnover

Turnover and profit before tax of the company is attributable to its principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Government grants received	-	88,919
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Other operating income relates to an amount of £Nil (2021: £88,919) received in respect of employees placed on "furlough" during the year, as part of the UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

5. Operating profit/(loss)

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,796	2,114
Exchange differences	18,361	44,459
Other operating lease rentals	137,353	144,625
Auditors' remuneration	15,950	14,500
	<u>163,450</u>	<u>205,708</u>

6. Directors remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2021: £Nil). Directors' remuneration is borne by other group companies.

7. Staff costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	746,916	679,524
Social security costs	65,196	79,102
Pension costs	67,414	63,933
	<u>879,526</u>	<u>822,559</u>

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

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Sales and marketing	14	12
Administration	1	2
	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	68,458	9,121
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	17	(389)
Total current tax	<u>68,475</u>	<u>8,732</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,423)	(7,172)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(1,345)
Tax rate changes on opening balances	(6,297)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(22,720)</u>	<u>(8,517)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>45,755</u>	<u>215</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>291,147</u>	<u>1,129</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	55,318	215
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	659	787
Other timing differences	-	1,075
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous period	17	(1,862)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(10,239)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>45,755</u>	<u>215</u>

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to a maximum of 25% from 1 April 2023.

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	127,653
At 31 March 2022	<u>127,653</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	124,280
Charge for the year	1,796
At 31 March 2022	<u>126,076</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,577</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>3,373</u>

10. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>1,333,105</u>	<u>791,751</u>

11. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	4,368,142	2,986,172
Other debtors	38,553	-
Prepayments and accrued income	205,051	141,448
Deferred taxation	42,663	19,943
	<u>4,654,409</u>	<u>3,147,563</u>

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	171,099	122,261
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,055,453	1,482,873
Corporation tax	68,475	8,029
Other taxation and social security	694,012	102,838
Other creditors	242,363	156,126
Accruals and deferred income	295,421	223,600
	<u>4,526,823</u>	<u>2,095,727</u>

13. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	19,943
Credited to the profit and loss account	22,720
At end of year	<u>42,663</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences	2,098	1,669
Short term timing differences	40,565	18,274
	<u>42,663</u>	<u>19,943</u>

14. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,001,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,001,000</u>	<u>1,001,000</u>

APOLLO TYRES (UK) SALES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

15. Reserves

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve contains the nominal value of own shares that have been acquired by the company and cancelled.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

16. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £67,414 (2021: £63,933).

Pension contributions of £9,251 (2021: £12,886) were payable at the balance sheet date.

17. Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within 1 year	109,172	127,205
Between 2 and 5 years	17,777	124,066
	<u>126,949</u>	<u>251,271</u>

18. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Apollo Tyres NL B.V, a company registered in The Netherlands. The company is controlled by Apollo Tyres Limited, a company registered in India, the ultimate parent undertaking.

The smallest and largest group where group accounts are prepared are Apollo Tyres NL B.V and Apollo Tyres Limited respectively.

The consolidated accounts of Apollo Tyres Limited are available to the public on its website www.apollotyres.com/en-gb/ or can be obtained from its registered office, 3rd Floor, Areekal Mansion, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi 682036, Kerala, India.