

Company Registration No. 06445043 (England and Wales)

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company continues to act as an intermediate holding Company.

The profit before taxation for the year was \$19,745,000 (2021: \$16,081,000).

An interim dividend of \$7,007,068 was paid to the ordinary shareholders on 24 March 2022 (2021: \$19,525,333). The directors do not recommend the payment of a further dividend. The dividend on the 8% per annum on non-cumulative redeemable preference shares amounting to \$2,992,932 was paid on 24 March 2022 (2021: \$741,333).

FUTURE OUTLOOK

There are no changes to the status of the Company and its plans for the near future.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPIs")

On the basis that the Company is a holding company and does not trade, the directors consider the key risk to the business to be the value of investments in subsidiaries and as such monitor the KPIs of the trading subsidiaries of the Company.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company does not have any external borrowings and is not subject to any covenants.

The results, financial position and risks of the Company are dependent on the results, financial position and risks of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

By order of the Board



M J Ashcroft

Director

23 May, 2022

Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 4GW

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year, and thereafter were:

R Mukundan

J Mulhall

M J Ashcroft

Vibha Paul Rishi

GOING CONCERN

The directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. Refer note 2.3 of the financial statements.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

No donations were made to any political party during the year (2021: nil).

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

Future developments and proposed dividends are disclosed in the strategic report.

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the year, and at the date of signing this report, the Company maintained liability insurance and third party indemnification provisions for its directors, under which the Company has agreed to indemnify the directors to the extent permitted by law in respect of all liabilities to third parties arising out of, or in connection with, the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities as directors of the Company and any of its associated companies.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

AUDITOR AND STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO THE AUDITOR

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

AUDITOR

The auditor, KPMG LLP, will be deemed to be re-appointed in accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board



M J Ashcroft

Director

23 May, 2022

Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 4GW

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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:

- accounting
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cashflows, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

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 the profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the UK-adopted international accounting standards; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the group or company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group or company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the group or company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and the TCE Group Limited audit committee and inspection of policy documentation as to the Natrium Holdings Limited's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



**William Meredith (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants
8 Princes Parade
Liverpool
L3 1QH
25 May 2022

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Administrative expenses		(39)	(51)
Operating loss		<u>(39)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
Dividend Income from investments		20,000	19,837
Finance income	5	369	353
Finance costs	6	(585)	1,213
Impairment of Investments	8	-	(5,271)
Profit before taxation		<u>19,745</u>	<u>16,081</u>
Tax on profit	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>19,745</u></u>	<u><u>16,081</u></u>

All results arose from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than the profit for the current year and preceding year. Accordingly, a statement of other comprehensive income has not been prepared.

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

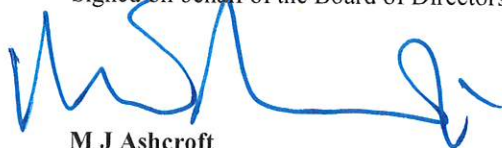
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Assets	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Non-current assets			
Investments	8	764,877	764,877
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	11,718	11,934
Cash and cash equivalents	13	60	97
		<u>11,778</u>	<u>12,031</u>
Total assets		<u><u>776,655</u></u>	<u><u>776,908</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	33	31
		<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>
Total liabilities		<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>
Equity			
Share capital	11	683,536	683,536
Preference share capital	12	38,250	48,250
Capital redemption reserve		10,000	-
Retained earnings		44,836	45,091
Total equity		<u>776,622</u>	<u>776,877</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>776,655</u></u>	<u><u>776,908</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited, Company registration number 06445043, were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May, 2022.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



M J Ashcroft
Director

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Preference share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2020	683,536	27,800	-	49,277	760,613
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,081	16,081
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	16,081	16,081
Preference shares issued	-	20,450	-	-	20,450
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	(20,267)	(20,267)
Balance at 31 March 2021	683,536	48,250	-	45,091	776,877
Profit for the year	-	-	-	19,745	19,745
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	19,745	19,745
Preference shares redeemed	-	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Internal transfer	-	-	10,000	(10,000)	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022	683,536	38,250	10,000	44,836	776,622

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		19,745	21,352
Adjustments for :			
Interest income	5	(369)	(353)
Dividend income		(20,000)	(19,837)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	6	585	(1,213)
Operating profit before working capital changes		<u>(39)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
Adjustments for :			
Increase / (decrease) Trade payables and other liabilities		2	(287)
Decrease / (increase) in Trade and other receivables		-	815
Net cash outflow from operating activities		<u>(37)</u>	<u>477</u>
Investing activities			
Dividend received		20,000	19,837
Investment in Preference Shares of TCE Group		-	(20,450)
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		<u>20,000</u>	<u>(613)</u>
Financing activities			
Dividend paid to equity share holder		(7,007)	(19,526)
Dividend paid to preference share holder		(2,993)	(741)
Preference shares issued		-	20,450
Preference shares redeemed		(10,000)	
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>183</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(37)	47
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		97	50
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	<u>60</u>	<u>97</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General Information

Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England, United Kingdom. The registered number is 06445043 and its registered address is Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 4GW.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective.

There are no standards or amendments which have been issued but are not yet effective

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Accounting Standards and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is United States Dollar which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

2.5 Investments

Investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

2.6 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

The company's financial assets include cash, investments, and other receivables

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets as either:

- those subsequently measured at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss); or
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value (other than financial asset at fair value through profit or loss). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of the asset depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company classifies its financial assets:

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i) Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Any gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the asset's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are recorded in OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the EIR.

iii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Any gains or losses are recognised net in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised when the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs.

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. These are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The EIR is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period at effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Changes to the carrying amount of a financial liability as a result of renegotiation or modification of terms that do not result in derecognition of the financial liability, is recognised in profit or loss.

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

2.7 Finance income and administrative expenses

Financing expenses include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the income statement (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Financing income comprise interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis."

2.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the value of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the profit and loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

4 Profit Before Taxation

There were no employees other than the directors during the current year and preceding year. No director received any remuneration for services to the Company during the year (2021: \$nil).

Auditor's remuneration for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements during year \$31,493 (2021: \$33,075).

There has been no remuneration paid to the auditor in respect of non-audit services during the year (2021: \$nil).

5 Finance Income

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	369	353
	<u>369</u>	<u>353</u>

6 Finance Costs

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(585)	1,213
	<u>(585)</u>	<u>1,213</u>

7 Taxation

There is no current or deferred tax charge for the year or preceding year.

The differences between the total tax charge and the amount calculated by applying the average rate of UK corporation tax for the year are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before tax	19,745	16,081
Tax on profit at the average UK corporation tax rate for the period 19% (2021: 19%)	(3,752)	(3,055)
Tax effects of:		
Income not taxable	3,800	3,769
Group consortium claimed	(48)	(714)
Tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The standard rate of corporation tax applied to reported profit is 19% (2021: 19%). The UK government latest legislation sets the headline rate of UK corporation tax at 19%.

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8 Investments

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings \$'000	Other investments \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost			
At 31 March 2021	720,642	119,512	840,154
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	720,642	119,512	840,154
Impairment			
At 31 March 2021	-	(75,277)	(75,277)
Impairment charge	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	-	(75,277)	(75,277)
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	720,642	44,235	764,877
At 31 March 2022	720,642	44,235	764,877

The Company has not identified any indicators that suggest the carrying value of any of its investment held is impaired except for Crystal Peak Minerals Inc which has been fully impaired in previous financial year. Following a review at 31 March 2022 the Company concluded that the value of its investments should not be impaired further.

a) The Company's subsidiary and joint venture undertakings at 31 March 2022, are set out below:

Entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holdings
Valley Holdings Inc	USA	Investment company	100% ordinary share capital
Tata Chemicals North America Inc*	USA	Manufacture and sale of soda	100% ordinary share capital
Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners Holdings**	USA	Investment company	75% ordinary share capital
Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners (TCSAP)**	USA	Manufacture and sale of soda ash products	75% ordinary share capital
TCSAP LLC*	USA	Investment company	75% ordinary share capital
Alcad**	USA	Sale of soda ash products	50% holding by TCSAP

* Indirect shareholding

** a general partnership formed under the laws of the State of Delaware (USA) and are indirect shareholding

Registered address of all the above USA incorporated entity is 111 East Sego Lily Drive, Suite 200, Sandy, UT 84070.

8 Investments (continued)

b) The Company's other investments at 31 March 2022, are set out below:

Entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holdings
Crystal Peak Minerals Inc	Canada	Development-stage mining company	14.8% ordinary share capital
Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	England	Manufacture and sale of soda ash products	76.66% preference share capital
TCE Group Limited (formerly known as Homefield 2 UK Limited)	England	Investment company	100% preference share capital

Registered address of all the above UK incorporated entity is Natrium House, Winnington Lane, Northwich, Cheshire, United Kingdom, CW8 4GW.

9 Trade and other receivables	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

Amounts due from group undertakings (note 14)	<u>11,718</u>	<u>11,934</u>
The above trade and other receivables are classified under 'Loans and receivables' category of financial asset.		

10 Trade and other payables	2022	2021
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings (note 15)	-	-
Accruals	<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>

The above trade and other payables are classified under 'Other financial liabilities' category of financial liabilities.

11 Called-up Share Capital	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
351,835,271 (2021: 351,835,271) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>683,536</u>	<u>683,536</u>

The Company has issued one class of ordinary shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the ordinary shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential accounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

12 Preference share capital	2022	2021
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	<u>38,250</u>	<u>48,250</u>

During the year the company has redeemed 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares amounting to \$ 10,000,000.

The preference shares hold a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 8% per annum in respect of the nominal value of \$1 each of the preference shares. These are redeemable at the discretion of board of director's of the Company.

GUSIUTE HOLDINGS (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13	Cash and cash equivalents	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
	Cash at bank	60	97
		<u>60</u>	<u>97</u>

14 Financial risk management

The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risk and liquidity risk, however it is exposed to foreign currency risk due to its receivable balance from group under taking.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets at the reporting date are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets	11,718	11,934

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Company does not expect a 5% increase or decrease in exchange rates to have a material impact on the financial statements.

15 Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Interest charged to related party in the period	Accrued interest receivable from related parties	Amounts receivable from related parties
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to related parties				
<i>Entity is part of the larger group</i>				
<i>Tata Chemicals Europe Limited</i>	2022	(369)	3,189	5,905
	2021	(353)	2,977	6,201

15	Related party transactions (continued)	Recharges from related parties	Dividend (paid) / received	Amounts (owed to) receivable from related parties
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Advance to related parties			
	<i>Entity is part of the larger group</i>			
	Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	-	-	2,624
	2022	-	-	2,756
	2021	-	-	-
	Dividend on Preference shares			
	<i>Entity is part of the larger group</i>			
	Tata Chemicals Limited	-	-	-
	2022	-	(267)	-
	2021	-	-	-
	Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited	-	(2,993)	-
	2022	-	(475)	-
	2021	-	-	-
	Dividend on Equity shares			
	Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited	-	(7,007)	-
	2022	-	(19,525)	-
	2021	-	-	-
	Dividend from subsidiary			
	Valley Holdings Inc.	-	20,000	-
	2022	-	19,837	-
	2021	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The recharges to/ from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding trading balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and will be settled in cash. However interest is charged monthly on the loan balance at agreed rate. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2021: \$nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

16 Ultimate parent

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited, a Company incorporated in Singapore.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Tata Chemicals Limited, a Company incorporated in India. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that of Tata Chemicals Limited. Copies of the accounts are available from the Company Secretary, Tata Chemicals Limited, Bombay House, Mumbai, India.

