Registered number
09792682

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

ACN Accountants

Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Report and accounts
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Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Company Information

Directors
Diwakar Nigam
Varadarajan Tirumalai Sundaraja Iyengar

Auditors
ACN Accountants
41 Orsett Road
Grays
Essex
RM17 5DS

Bankers
Citibank Europe Plc
Citigroup Centre
33 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB
UK

HSBC UK Bank PLC
1-3 Bishopsgate
London
EC2N 3AQ
UK

Registered office
10 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AF

Registered number
09792682

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Registered number: 09792682
Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activities
The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of provider of Business Process Management (BPM) ,Enterprise Content Management (ECM) ,Customer Communication Management (CCM) and Cloud Based Services (CBS).

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Geopolitical conflict in the Middle East

a.The Board of Directors has carefully assessed the implications of the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East, which escalated in February 2026. Although the Company does not maintain any direct physical operations within the affected region, the Board recognises that the conflict has contributed to an increase in global cybersecurity vulnerabilities,particularly those relevant to our Cloud-Based Services (CBS),as well as inflationary pressures on energy costs associated with data centre operations.

In response, Management has implemented enhanced cybersecurity protocols, undertaken a comprehensive review of our supply chain resilience, and introduced additional monitoring measures to mitigate potential disruptions. These actions form part of our ongoing commitment to safeguarding operational continuity and protecting customer data.

As at 31 March 2026, the Board is satisfied that the conflict has not materially affected the Company’s long-term strategic direction or its ability to deliver on its core objectives. Nonetheless, we continue to monitor developments closely and will adapt our risk management approach as circumstances evolve.

The Ongoing Russia – Ukraine conflict

b.This ongoing Russia - Ukraine conflict has resulted in going concern becoming a significant risk. The United States and Europe have avoided direct military conflict with Russia amid its conflict with Ukraine. They have however used a set of financial sanctions to limit Russia's access to financial resources. The impact of the sanctions may result in difficulties for the company to operate. Neither Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited nor the owners are currently on the sanctions list at the time of this report, however this may change as the situation changes.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies of the company including the policy for hedging each major type of forecasted transaction for which hedge accounting is used ;and
d. The exposure of the company to price risk,credit risk,liquidity risk and cash flow risk;unless such information is not material for the assessment of the assets,liabilities,financial position and profit or loss of the company.

Financial risk factors
The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
“ Credit risk
“ Liquidity risk
“ Market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company’s risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company tries to sell on so-called "Cash against documents" terms, but in case of a delay in payment, a Buyer's credit risk is always insured.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the American Dollar, the Euro and Singapore dollar.The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

Employees

It is the policy of the Company's to encourage and develop all members of staff to realise their maximum potential. Wherever possible, vacancies are filled from within the Company and adequate opportunities for internal promotion are created. The Board is committed to a systematic training policy and has a comprehensive training and development potential to a maximum level of attainment. In this way, staff will make their best possible contribution to the organisation's success. The Company supports the principle of equal opportunities in employment and opposes all forms of unlawful or unfair discrimination on the grounds of race, age, nationality, religion, ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation, gender or gender reassignment, marital status or disability. It is also the policy of the Company, where possible, to give sympathetic consideration to disabled persons in their application for employment with the Company and to protect the interests of existing members of the staff who are disabled.

The company has made the necessary provision for allowing employees to work remotely and be connected to the company intranet.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and FRS102 requires from Management the exercise of judgement, to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of accounting principles and the related amount of assets and liabilities income and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are deemed to be reasonable based on knowledge available at the time. Actual results may deviate from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are revised on a continuous basis. Revisions in accounting estimates are recognised in the period during with the estimate is revised, if the estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods. If the revision affects the present as well as future periods

The estimates and underlying assumptions are revised on a continuous basis. Revisions in accounting estimates are recognised in the period during with the estimate is revised, if the estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods. If the revision affects the present as well as future periods.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in the Great British Pound (GBP/£) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented in these financial statements and in stating the financial position of the Company.

Foreign currency translation

(i)Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Great Britain Pounds (GBP/£), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii)Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Environmental Policy

The Board acknowledges that environmental protection is one of the company's business responsibilities. It aims for a continuous improvement in the company's environmental performance and to comply with all relevant regulations.

Also the Board does not consider that this line of business has a large adverse impact upon the environment. As a result the company does not manage its business by reference to any environmental key performance indicators. The company seeks to maintain a high proportion of its records electronically and of the paper it does use, over 80% of its paper consumption is recycled through the use of recycling bags.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Diwakar Nigam
Varadarajan Tirumalai Sundaraja Iyengar

Both directors held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2025 to the date of the report.

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Registered number: 09792682
Directors' Report

Directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the report and 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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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;
- 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.

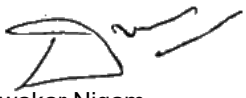
Disclosure of information to auditors
Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, ACN Accountants , will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on 28 April 2026 and signed on its behalf.



Diwakar Nigam
Director

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Independent auditor's report
to the members of Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the 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 2026 and of its profit 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’s 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

Opinions 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, 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's 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 a Report of the Auditors 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;
We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, industry research and application of cumulative audit knowledge.We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standards (FRS102).

We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there are any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to enquiries of management and review of minutes.

We also identified the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered, in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, that potential for management bias, none of these were identified during our audit work. We have addressed this by examining and reviewing post year end sales and post year end cash book transactions and discussions made with the management.

As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals,; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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 regulations. 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.

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

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Independent auditor's report
to the members of Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited

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.



Anwar Faruque Chowdhury
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
ACN Accountants
Statutory Auditor
28 April 2026

41 Orsett Road
Grays
Essex
RM17 5DS

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Income Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		3,140,725	2,000,729
Cost of sales		(2,307,061)	(1,296,465)
Gross profit		833,664	704,264
Administrative expenses		(778,833)	(662,278)
Operating profit	2	54,831	41,986
Interest receivable		25,596	19,062
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		80,427	61,048
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	(20,539)	(13,593)
Profit for the financial year		59,888	47,455

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

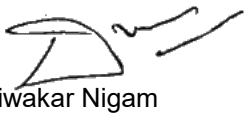
Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Profit for the financial year		59,888	47,455
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		59,888	47,455

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 March 2026

	Notes		2026 £		2025 £
Current assets					
Debtors	6	886,642		712,808	
Investments held as current assets	7	1,300,000		550,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		278,655		423,914	
		2,465,297		1,686,722	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,955,518)		(1,236,831)	
Net current assets			509,779		449,891
Net assets			509,779		449,891
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200,000		200,000
Other equity	10		44,306		-
Profit and loss account	11		265,473		249,891
Total equity			509,779		449,891

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.



Diwakar Nigam
Director
Approved by the board on 28 April 2026

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	200,000	-	-	202,436	402,436
Profit for the financial year				47,455	47,455
At 31 March 2025	200,000	-	-	249,891	449,891
Correction of prior year errors				(44,306)	(44,306)
Effect of retrospective changes in accounting policies			44,306		44,306
At 31 March 2025 as restated	200,000	-	44,306	205,585	449,891
At 1 April 2025	200,000	-	44,306	205,585	449,891
Profit for the financial year				59,888	59,888
At 31 March 2026	200,000	-	44,306	265,473	509,779

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Company information

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1AF, UK.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"("FRS 102") Section 1A and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years straight line basis

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date,the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the 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 an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Financial Instruments
The company only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments measured at fair value.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash in hand and cash at bank balances,are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of the liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities,including creditors, bank loans,loans from fellow group companies and preference share that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligation to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposit held at call with banks, short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation
The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions

Provisions (i.e.liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee’s services are received.

A termination benefit liability is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions.

Going concern

At the time approving the financial statements,the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Newgen Software Technologies Limited, the parent company, has confirmed it will provide financial support to the company to enable it to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements of the company is therefore considered appropriate by the directors.

Going concern consideration

The Company tested the financial impact on the following areas of financial statements that can be affected:

Breach of trade contracts,
Revenue,
Administrative expenses,
Current and non-current assets fair value measurements,
Trade and other receivables and payables.

2 Operating profit

	2026	2025
	£	£
This is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	5,000	5,000
(Profit) or loss on foreign exchange	9,503	7,764
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	-	148

3 Staff costs

	2026	2025
	£	£
Wages and salaries	213,939	223,029
Social security costs	27,594	24,818
Sales incentives	56,339	3,700
Other pension costs	2,642	2,642
	300,514	254,189

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 2 (2025-2) and the directors were not remunerated.

4 Taxation

	2026	2025
	£	£
Analysis of charge in period		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	20,539	17,909
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(4,316)
	20,539	13,593
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	20,539	13,593

Factors affecting tax charge for period
The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	80,427	61,048
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	25%	25%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate	20,107	15,262
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,807	5,171
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	-	-
Marginal rate relief	(2,375)	(2,524)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	(4,316)
Current tax charge for period	20,539	13,593

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment *At cost* £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2025	4,262
At 31 March 2026	4,262
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2025	4,262
At 31 March 2026	4,262
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	-

6 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	841,189	669,055
Other debtors	45,453	43,753
	886,642	712,808

7 Investments held as current assets

	2026 £	2025 £
Fair value		
Listed investments	1,300,000	550,000

During the year the company invested £500,000 on 25 November 2025 for six months with interest rate of 2.98% and £400,000 on 26 March 2026 for four months with interest rate of 2.79 % and further £400,000 on 26 March 2026 for six months with interest rate of 3.33% in HSBC Money Market.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	353,294	509,942
Corporation tax	20,539	17,909
Other taxes and social security costs	202,265	142,303
Other creditors	1,379,420	566,677
	1,955,518	1,236,831

Other creditors includes deferred revenue of £1,349,570 (2025: £535,712).

9 Called up share capital

	2026 £	2025 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1p	200,000	200,000

10 Other equity	2026 £	2025 £
At 1 April 2025	-	-
Transferred from profit and loss account (please see below notes & note 11)	44,306	-
At 31 March 2026	44,306	-

Share-based payments

Parent Company (Newgen Software Technologies Limited) has established Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOP) in fiscal year 2014 and 2022, and Restricted Stock Units (RSU) Scheme in fiscal year 2021. The Company's employees participate in an equity-settled share-based payment scheme operated by the Parent company (Newgen Software Technologies Limited) under which eligible employees are granted options/awards over the equity shares of the parent. The Company does not have an obligation to settle the awards; settlement is made by the parent in its own equity instruments.

In accordance with Section 26 of FRS 102, the Company recognises an expense for the services received from employees, measured at the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments granted, spread over the vesting period.The corresponding credit is recognised directly in equity as a capital contribution from the parent, reflecting the parent's settlement of the award on the Company's behalf.

The charge recognised in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 2026 is NIL.

During the year, the Company identified that, in prior accounting periods, it had not recognised an expense in respect of share-based payment awards granted by the parent company to employees of the Company. Under Section 26 of FRS 102, such awards give rise to an expense in the financial statements of the entity that receives the employee's services, with a corresponding credit to equity representing a capital contribution from the parent.

The cumulative expense relating to services received in periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2026 amounts to GBP 44,306.01. The directors have considered the requirements of Section 10 of FRS 102 and, having regard to the size of the adjustment relative to the Company's results and net assets, consider the amount to be immaterial to the financial statements of prior periods, both individually and in aggregate.

Accordingly, the comparative figures have not been restated. The cumulative adjustment of GBP 44,306.01 has been recognised in the current year through a transfer from retained earnings to the deemed capital contribution. This transfer has no effect on total equity, net assets, or the profit or loss for the current year.

11 Profit and loss account	2026 £	2025 £
At 1 April	249,891	202,436
Correction of prior year errors	(44,306)	-
Profit for the financial year	59,888	47,455
At 31 March	265,473	249,891

12 Operating lease commitments

Leasee

Operating lease payment represents rentals payable by the company for the lease of office space. The lease is a rolling 12 months contract, and rental payment are fixed.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows;

	2026	2025
	£	£
	21,736	20,900

13 Foreign exchange and foreign currencies

1. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Great Britain Pounds ('GBP £'), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

14 Related party transactions

The company has elected not to disclose transactions with group companies in accordance with FRS 102 Section 33.1A.

15 Subsequent events

There have not been any significant events since the balance sheet date.
There were no essential either adjusting events or non-adjusting events in the period of time elapsing between the balance sheet date and the date on which these financial statements are prepared.The directors have also confirmed that the business will continue to be a going concern for the foreseeable future and they will support the company.

Geopolitical conflict in the Middle East

The Board of Directors has carefully assessed the implications of the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East, which escalated in February 2026. Although the Company does not maintain any direct physical operations within the affected region, the Board recognises that the conflict has contributed to an increase in global cybersecurity vulnerabilities,particularly those relevant to our Cloud-Based Services (CBS),as well as inflationary pressures on energy costs associated with data centre operations.
In response, Management has implemented enhanced cybersecurity protocols, undertaken a comprehensive review of our supply chain resilience, and introduced additional monitoring measures to mitigate potential disruptions. These actions form part of our ongoing commitment to safeguarding operational continuity and protecting customer data.

As at 31 March 2026, the Board is satisfied that the conflict has not materially affected the Company’s long-term strategic direction or its ability to deliver on its core objectives. Nonetheless, we continue to monitor developments closely and will adapt our risk management approach as circumstances evolve.

The Ongoing Russia – Ukraine conflict
This ongoing Russia - Ukraine conflict has resulted in going concern becoming a significant risk. The United States and Europe have avoided direct military conflict with Russia amid its conflict with Ukraine. They have however used a set of financial sanctions to limit Russia's access to financial resources. The impact of the sanctions may result in difficulties for the company to operate. Neither Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited nor the owners are currently on the sanctions list at the time of this report, however this may change as the situation changes.

16 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

17 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Newgen Software Technologies Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in India.The corporate office address of the parent company is E-44/13, Okhla Phase-11, New Delhi 110020, India.

Newgen Software Technologies Limited owns 100% of the share capital of Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited.Consolidated accounts are available from company website (https://newgensoft.com/company/investor-relations/annual-return/).

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 March 2026
This schedule does not form part of the statutory accounts

	2026 £	2025 £
Sales	3,140,725	2,000,729
Cost of sales	(2,307,061)	(1,296,465)
Gross profit	833,664	704,264
Administrative expenses	(778,833)	(662,278)
Operating profit	54,831	41,986
Interest receivable	25,596	19,062
Profit before tax	80,427	61,048

Newgen Software Technologies (UK) Limited
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 March 2026
This schedule does not form part of the statutory accounts

	2026 £	2025 £
Sales		
AMC sales	246,660	216,298
Services sales	955,436	1,155,128
Product sales	654,810	174,978
Cloud services	1,283,819	454,325
	3,140,725	2,000,729
Cost of sales		
Outsourced software costs	2,307,061	1,296,465
Administrative expenses		
Employee costs:		
Wages and salaries	208,200	208,115
Social security costs	27,594	24,818
Staff pension cost defined contribution	2,642	2,642
Bonuses	5,739	14,914
Staff commission payable	56,339	3,700
	300,514	254,189
Premises costs:		
Rent	64,493	62,700
Rates	1,058	1,297
	65,551	63,997
General administrative expenses:		
Telephone and internet	4,359	2,022
Stationery and printing	6,993	4,274
Back office support service cost	20,164	12,011
Subscriptions	2,651	6,378
Bank charges	1,451	1,270
Medical insurance	19,444	16,139
Travel and subsistence	31,433	23,902
Depreciation	-	148
(Profit) or loss on foreign exchange	9,503	7,764
	95,998	73,908
Legal and professional costs:		
Audit fees	5,000	5,000
Management Support Service Cost	54,432	40,256
Exhibition expenses	95,267	121,078
Legal and professional	162,071	103,850
	316,770	270,184
	778,833	662,278