

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07516656

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,193	666
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	12,778	9,313
Cash at bank and in hand	6	2,264	5,421
		<u>15,042</u>	<u>14,734</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(8,034)	(14,778)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>7,008</u>	<u>(44)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,201</u>	<u>622</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(227)	(127)
		<u>(227)</u>	<u>(127)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>7,974</u></u>	<u><u>495</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	300	300
Profit and loss account		7,674	195
		<u>7,974</u>	<u>495</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED Financial Accounts 2020-03-31

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

D W Kelly
Director

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07516656

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Date: 22 December 2020

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

1.4 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	25% straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. General information

Golden Ingot Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's registered office address is The Stables, Little Coldharbour Farm, Tong Lane, Lamberhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN3 8AD.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	7,402
Additions	705
Disposals	(155)
At 31 March 2020	<u>7,952</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	6,736
Charge for the year on owned assets	178
Disposals	(155)
At 31 March 2020	<u>6,759</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u><u>1,193</u></u>
At 31 March 2019	<u><u>666</u></u>

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	2,632	1,042
Other debtors	10,146	8,271
	<u>12,778</u>	<u>9,313</u>

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to a director amounting to £10,000 (2019 - £8,271). The maximum amount owing during the year was £10,000 (2019 - £8,271). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand. The director intends to repay the loan in full by 31 December 2020.

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

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6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,264</u>	<u>5,421</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	380	-
Taxation and social security	6,454	13,378
Other creditors	1,200	1,400
	<u>8,034</u>	<u>14,778</u>

8. Financial instruments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial assets		

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash held.

GOLDEN INGOT LIMITED

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9. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(127)
Charged to profit or loss	(100)
At end of year	<u>(227)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(227)</u>	<u>(127)</u>

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100
100 (2019 - 100) A Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100
100 (2019 - 100) B Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100
	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

