

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Contents

Balance Sheet	<u>1</u> to <u>2</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	<u>3</u> to <u>10</u>

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

(Registration number: 03231657)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	6,131	8,176
Investments	<u>5</u>	210,108	210,108
		<u>216,239</u>	<u>218,284</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		897,298	695,377
Debtors	<u>6</u>	268,761	162,508
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>193,547</u>	<u>326,096</u>
		1,359,606	1,183,981
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(861,510)</u>	<u>(640,505)</u>
Net current assets		<u>498,096</u>	<u>543,476</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		714,335	761,760
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,190)</u>	<u>(1,190)</u>
Net assets		<u>713,145</u>	<u>760,570</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3,000	3,000
Capital redemption reserve		7,000	7,000
Profit and loss account		<u>703,145</u>	<u>750,570</u>
Total equity		<u>713,145</u>	<u>760,570</u>

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

(Registration number: 03231657) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

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

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

M B Burrow

Director

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:

Unit 1
The Rubicon
51 Norman Road
LONDON
SE10 9QB

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 22 September 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' 'FRS 102 1A', and with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historic experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents revenue earned during the period exclusive of VAT.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive Income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity In respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation Is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Improvements to property	10% Straight Line
Plant and machinery	25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing Balance
Equipment	25% Reducing Balance

Investments

Fixed asset Investments are Initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated Impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for In accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, The cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Financial instruments

Classification

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Recognition and measurement

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Impairment

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

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

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

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

Share capital

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

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Defined contribution pension obligation

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 11 (2020 - 7).

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2021	185,188	11,596	77,158	85,569	359,511
At 31 December 2021	185,188	11,596	77,158	85,569	359,511
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	185,187	11,153	71,936	83,059	351,335
Charge for the year	-	111	1,306	628	2,045
At 31 December 2021	185,187	11,264	73,242	83,687	353,380
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	1	332	3,916	1,882	6,131
At 31 December 2020	1	443	5,222	2,510	8,176

5 Investments

Shares in group undertakings

£

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	210,108
--	---------

Impairment

At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	-
--	---

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2021	210,108
At 31 December 2020	210,108

6 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	98,686	101,016
Prepayments	98,116	-
Other debtors	71,959	61,492
	268,761	162,508

Holdtrade (UK) Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts		49,167	127,678
Trade creditors		408,898	109,937
Other taxation and social security		31,408	40,296
Other creditors		372,031	336,654
Corporation tax		6	25,940
		861,510	640,505

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

	At 1 January 2021 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 December 2021 £
2021				
M B Burrow	-	16,898	(13,161)	3,737
	-	16,898	(13,161)	3,737

Summary of transactions with other related parties

During the year the company invoiced a management fee of £30,000 (2020: paid £100,000) to GB Rail Ltd where Mr M Burrow is a shareholder and the director of the company.

Included in other creditors an amount of £Nil (2020: £2,874) was due to the Holdtrade Mining Limited a fellow group company and £362,519 (2020: £306,904) was due to the GB Rail Ltd where Mr M Burrow is a shareholder and the director of the company.

Included in other debtors an amount of £40,610 (2020: £7,681) was due from the Holdtrade Ghana Ltd where M Burrow is a director of the company.

9 Controlling party

The company was under the control of Mr M. Burrow throughout the current and previous year. Mr Burrow is the managing director of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.