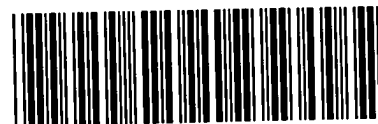


**GEMPLIGHT LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

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# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

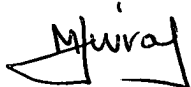
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3	1,759,263		1,780,893	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	32,378		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,970		29,810	
		<u>43,348</u>		<u>29,810</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(354,563)</u>		<u>(369,653)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(311,215)		(339,843)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,448,048</u>		<u>1,441,050</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(918,370)		(945,069)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>529,678</u>		<u>495,981</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>529,578</u>		<u>495,881</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>529,678</u>		<u>495,981</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M Jivraj  
Director

Company Registration No. 05251973

# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2018	100	464,258	464,358
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	31,623	31,623
Balance at 31 March 2019	100	495,881	495,981
<b>Year ended 31 March 2020:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,697	33,697
Balance at 31 March 2020	100	529,578	529,678

Included in profit and loss reserves is a revaluation reserve amounting to £141,151 (2019: £141,151) which is not distributable.

# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

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

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Gemlight Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 133 High Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire, EN5 5UZ.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company is financed by equity and banking facilities. The company is therefore dependent upon its bankers for continued financial support.

At the year-end, the company has a net current liability of £311,215 (2019: £339,843), and shareholders funds of £529,678 (2019: £495,981).

COVID-19 is having a material impact on the operations of our business. The directors reviewed and assessed forecast cash flows including sensitivity to trading and expenditure plans, and for the potential impact of uncertainties including Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors also considered the company's financing facilities and future funding plans.

The company's bank has agreed to postpone the capital repayments on bank loans for six months to support the cash flows during and after the lockdown. The company also received support from the government including business rates relief and deferral of vat liability to mitigate fixed costs of the business.

In accordance with their responsibilities, the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. For this basis they have reviewed the financial and cash flow projections for the next 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

The shareholders and banks will continue to provide financial support to the company as required and thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Based on this, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Based on this, we confirmed that the application of going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements continued to be appropriate.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rent net of VAT.

Revenue from rental income is accrued by reference to time on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings	2% straight line basis
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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 and recognised in other comprehensive income.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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.

##### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# GEMLIGHT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and 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 its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the 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 obligations 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.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources receivable or 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	1,802,523
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2019	21,630
Depreciation charged in the year	21,630
At 31 March 2020	43,260
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	1,759,263
At 31 March 2019	1,780,893

In the opinion of the directors, the valuation at the balance sheet represents fair value.

### 4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	30,000	-
Other debtors	2,378	-
	32,378	-

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	24,645	47,235
Amounts owed to group undertakings	300,640	293,140
Taxation and social security	5,000	5,000
Other creditors	24,278	24,278
	354,563	369,653

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	918,370	945,069



# GEMPLIGHT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2020 £	2019 £
Payable by instalments	721,215	756,130

### 7 Loans and overdrafts

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	943,015	992,304
Payable within one year	24,645	47,235
Payable after one year	918,370	945,069

The bank loans are secured by the legal charge over the investment properties and by a fixed and floating charge on all assets and undertakings of Goldtique Ltd, Hillcrest Catering Company Ltd and Inspection Ltd.

The loans are subject to monthly repayments and commercial rates of interest.

### 8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

### 9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Shilpa Chheda.  
The auditor was KLSA LLP.

### 10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There are unlimited cross guarantees in place between group companies in respect of group borrowings.

# **GEMLIGHT LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020***

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#### **11 Events after the reporting date**

Approaching balance sheet date, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic on 11 March, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. The company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large-scale government interventions (both in the UK and the other countries) in response to COVID-19 became apparent as at the balance sheet date. In reviewing the consequences of such conditions exist at the balance sheet date, no adjustment is required to the financial statements.

#### **12 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 (s33 "Related Party Disclosure"), whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the group.

#### **13 Directors' transactions**

The director has given a personal guarantee of £200,000 for the company borrowings.

#### **14 Parent company**

The ultimate parent company is Goldtique Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is the director, Mr. M Jivraj.