# PLATINUM MINING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

MONDAY

A04 30/09/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE #260

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Director** Mr V Sivakumar

Secretary Cargil Management Services Limited

Company number 05391897

Registered office 27/28 East Castle Street

London W1W 8DH

Auditor Arnold Hill & Co LLP

Craven House

16 Northumberland Avenue

London

United Kingdom WC2N 5AP

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# **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

# Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is acting as a holding company. The group did not trade in the year.

#### Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr V Sivakumar

# Auditor

Arnold Hill & Co LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

The director who was in office at the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. The director has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr V Sivakumar

**Director** 

Date: 30th Sep 2019.

# DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF PLATINUM MINING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Platinum Mining Corporation of India Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Section 1A of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 December 2018 and of its loss 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF PLATINUM MINING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

#### 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 director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 an auditor's report 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.

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF PLATINUM MINING CORPORATION OF INDIA 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 him 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.

Mr Justin Moore (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Arnold Hill & Co LLP

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

30/9/19

Craven House 16 Northumberland Avenue London United Kingdom WC2N 5AP

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Administrative expenses	(2,880)	-
Loss before taxation	(2,880)	-
Tax on loss	-	-
Loss for the financial year	(2,880)	

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those passing through the Profit and Loss Account.

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Current assets		•		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	2	(7.090)		(4.200)	
one year	3	(7,080)		(4,200)	
Net current liabilities	-		(7,080)		(4,200)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		77,424		77,424
Share premium account			12,153,129		12,153,129
Profit and loss reserves			(12,237,633)		(12,234,753)
Total equity			(7,080)		(4,200)
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These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 h cep 2019

Mr V Sivakumar

Director

Company Registration No. 05391897

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 1 Accounting policies

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# Company information

Platinum Mining Corporation of India Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27/28 East Castle Street, London, W1W 8DH.

### 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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

# 1.2 Going concern

The director considers it appropriate for the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018 to be prepared on a going concern basis due to the continuing financial support that the company has from associated undertakings. SPE Limited, an associated undertaking, has provided a letter of support which confirms their intention to continue to financially support the company, in relation to its operational costs and taxation liabilities, for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

#### 1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

# 1.4 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.

# 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### 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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

# 1.5 Equity instruments

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

# 2 Employees

The company did not have any employees during the current or prior year. The director is not remunerated for his services.

# 3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	7,080 =====	4,200

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Called up share capital		
·	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
172,053,333 Ordinary Shares of 0.045p each	77,424	77,424

# 5 Related party transactions

The immediate parent company of Platinum Mining Corporation of India Limited is SPI Partners Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey which is a subsidiary of SPR Limited, the ultimate parent company which is also incorporated in Jersey.

As at 31 December 2018, the company was owed £11,571,636 (2017: £11,571,636) by PMCI (UK) Limited, the company's subsidiary which is incorporated in England and Wales. A provision in full against this loan has been recognised.