

Company Registration No. 08276263 (England and Wales)

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

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GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	2,533,209	-
Investment properties	3	2,450,000	2,450,000
Investments	4	1	-
		<u>4,983,210</u>	<u>2,450,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	239,062	464
Cash at bank and in hand		142,038	9,759
		<u>381,100</u>	<u>10,223</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(4,084,911)</u>	<u>(1,250,002)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,703,811)</u>	<u>(1,239,779)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,279,399</u>	<u>1,210,221</u>
Provisions for liabilities	7	<u>(150,069)</u>	<u>(168,069)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,129,330</u></u>	<u><u>1,042,152</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Non-distributable profits reserve	9	882,758	-
Distributable profit and loss reserves		246,472	1,042,052
Total equity		<u><u>1,129,330</u></u>	<u><u>1,042,152</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

M J Harrison
Director

Company Registration No. 08276263

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Undistributable profits	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016	100	-	173,795	173,895
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	868,257	868,257
Balance at 31 March 2017	100	-	1,042,052	1,042,152
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	87,178	87,178
Transfers	-	882,758	(882,758)	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	100	882,758	246,472	1,129,330

LOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Globegold Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Westgate Chambers, 8a Elm Park Road, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 3LA.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental income provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% per annum reducing balance
Property, plant and equipment	0% per annum reducing balance

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.

Property, plant and equipment comprises freehold and leasehold properties acquired during the year for the purpose of investment to earn rentals. During the year, the company incurred improvement costs and the properties were not leased out at the year end. No depreciation have been provided for on those properties.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Unlisted investments are measured at cost of the investment including any transaction cost.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Leases

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Property, plant and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2017	-	-	-
Additions	35,000	2,498,939	2,533,939
	<u>35,000</u>	<u>2,498,939</u>	<u>2,533,939</u>
At 31 March 2018	35,000	2,498,939	2,533,939
	<u>35,000</u>	<u>2,498,939</u>	<u>2,533,939</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2017	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the year	730	-	730
	<u>730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>730</u>
At 31 March 2018	730	-	730
	<u>730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>730</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	34,270	2,498,939	2,533,209
	<u>34,270</u>	<u>2,498,939</u>	<u>2,533,209</u>
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Other assets of £2,498,939 shown under Property, plant and equipment represents properties acquired during the year for the purpose of investments but was not leased out at the balance sheet date.

3 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	2,450,000
	<u>2,450,000</u>

Investment property comprises a freehold property. The investment property fair value of £2,450,000 (2017: £2,450,000) and the £nil (2017: £600,000) included in the profit for the year was determined by the directors by reference to valuation reports procured from an independent, qualified valuer who uses current market prices for comparable property, adjusted for any differences in nature, location and condition.

4 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments other than loans

£

Cost or valuation

At 1 April 2017

-

Additions

1

At 31 March 2018

1

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2018

1

At 31 March 2017

-

5 Debtors

2018

2017

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Trade debtors

54,024

464

Other debtors

185,038

-

239,062

464

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018

2017

£

£

Bank loans and overdrafts

-

20,614

Trade creditors

6,507

192

Corporation tax

-

24,520

Other taxation and social security

-

5,500

Other creditors

4,078,404

1,199,176

4,084,911

1,250,002

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Investment property	150,069	168,069
	<u>150,069</u>	<u>168,069</u>
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 1 April 2017		168,069
Credit to profit or loss		(18,000)
		<u>150,069</u>
Liability at 31 March 2018		<u>150,069</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above relates to the fair value revaluation on the investment property and is not expected to reverse in the following year.

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2018 £	2017 £
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Transfer of non-distributable profits relating to prior periods	882,758	-
	<u>882,758</u>	<u>-</u>
At the end of the year	<u>882,758</u>	<u>-</u>

GLOBEGOLD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2018	2017
£	£
68,620	-
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Related party transactions

Careco (UK) Limited (A company in which M J Harrison and W Harrison are directors)
Rental income of £165,000 (2017: £165,000) was receivable from Careco UK Limited.
The balance owed from the company at the year end was £51,126 (2017 - £nil).

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.