Company registration number: 09525959

Goldline Fuel Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 October 2018

Goldline Fuel Limited

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Directors and other information

Director	Mr K Sivakumaran
Secretary	Mrs J Sivakumaran
Company number	09525959
Registered office	797 Harrow Road Sudbury Town Wembley HA0 2KP
Business address	Wilsley Pound Cranbrook Kent TN17 2HR
Accountants	Accountancy Solutions 797 Harrow Road Sudbury Town Wembley HA0 2LP

Bankers	Barclays 1st Floor Acorn House 36-38 Park Royal Road London NW10 7JA

Goldline Fuel Limited

Statement of financial position

31 October 2018

	Note	31/10/18 £	£	31/10/17 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**5**	120,000		135,000	
Tangible assets	**6**	1,267,591		1,277,767	
Investments	**7**	1,259,332		1,259,332	
			2,646,923		2,672,099
Current assets					
Stocks		111,030		139,296	
Debtors	**8**	136,324		87,570	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,060		50,189	
		376,414		277,055	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	(472,930)		(387,562)	
Net current liabilities			(96,516)		(110,507)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,550,407		2,561,592
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**10**		(2,273,668)		(2,369,895)
Net assets			276,739		191,697
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			276,639		191,597
Shareholders funds			276,739		191,697

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

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;

- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 July 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K Sivakumaran

Director

Company registration number: 09525959

Goldline Fuel Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 October 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 797 Harrow Road, Sudbury Town, Wembley, HA0 2KP.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

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

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Usefule economic life of 10 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Short leasehold property	-	15 years
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	10 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates .

Fixed asset 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.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units .

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

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. 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 or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. 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.

Defined contribution plans

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2017: 14).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	150,000	150,000
Amortisation		
At 1 November 2017	15,000	15,000
Charge for the year	15,000	15,000
At 31 October 2018	30,000	30,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2018	120,000	120,000
At 31 October 2017	135,000	135,000

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Short leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 November 2017	1,105,963	19,795	170,366	1,296,124
Additions	-	-	7,196	7,196
At 31 October 2018	1,105,963	19,795	177,562	1,303,320
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2017	-	1,320	17,037	18,357
Charge for the year	-	1,320	16,052	17,372
At 31 October 2018	-	2,640	33,089	35,729
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2018	1,105,963	17,155	144,473	1,267,591
At 31 October 2017	1,105,963	18,475	153,329	1,277,767

7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	1,259,332	1,259,332
Impairment		
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2018	1,259,332	1,259,332
At 31 October 2017	1,259,332	1,259,332

8. Debtors

	31/10/18	31/10/17
	£	£
Trade debtors	136,324	81,870
Other debtors	-	5,700
	136,324	87,570

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/10/18	31/10/17
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	82,889	83,122
Trade creditors	126,937	173,246
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	26,969	53,898
Corporation tax	36,680	5,054
Social security and other taxes	14,768	3,272
Other creditors	184,687	68,970
	472,930	387,562

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31/10/18	31/10/17
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,260,948	1,343,648
Other creditors	1,012,720	1,026,247
	2,273,668	2,369,895

The bank loan is secured by debenture over all assets of the company, guarantee of £100,000 from Mr K Sivakumaran, legal charge over an asset owned by the director and legal charge over the freehold property owned by the company. The bank loan is for a term of five years with amortisation profile of 15 years from draw down. The interest on the above loan is charged at 2.7% over base rate.

11. Related party transactions

During the current period the company paid dividends of £60,000 (2017: £40,000) to the director and his wife.

12. Controlling party

Mr K Sivakumaran together with his wife controls the entire issued share capital 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.