

Company registration number 08396197 (England and Wales)

BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED

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BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	4	3,143,248	2,083,741
Cash at bank and in hand		750,898	967,579
		<u>3,894,146</u>	<u>3,051,320</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(191,671)</u>	<u>(152,309)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,702,475</u>	<u>2,899,011</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u><u>3,702,475</u></u>	<u><u>2,899,011</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>3,702,375</u>	<u>2,898,911</u>
Total equity		<u><u>3,702,475</u></u>	<u><u>2,899,011</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 29 March 2023 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A J Beal
Director

Company Registration No. 08396197

BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Beals Gold Service Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1 Fulcrum 2, Solent Way, Whiteley, Hampshire, PO15 7FN.

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 goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.4 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 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.

BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2023

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

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.

1.6 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.

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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2
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BEALS GOLD SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2023

4 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	3,143,248	2,083,741
	<u>3,143,248</u>	<u>2,083,741</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax	188,783	149,285
Other creditors	2,888	3,024
	<u>191,671</u>	<u>152,309</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 0.001p each	10,000,000	10,000,000	100	100
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

As at the balance sheet date the company was owed £1,991,472 by Beals Estate Agents Limited.

Mr A Beal and Mr R Walters are directors and shareholders in that company.

During the year the company lent £1,100,000 to Beals Independent Estate Agents and Surveyors LLP, interest, at a rate of 2%, totalling £6,342 was charged leaving an outstanding balance of £1,106,342 as at the balance sheet date.

Mr A Beal and Mr R Walters are partners in that LLP.

