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Company Registration No. 1840934 (England and Wales)

CHROME DEPOSIT LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

P D Court

S W Court

Secretary

P D Court

Company number

1840934

Registered office

c/o 32 Monk Street

Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5NP

Auditor

Dorrell Oliver Ltd Linden House Monk Street Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5NF

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc 54-55 Cross Street Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5HB

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		201	15
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		1,000,000		1,000,000
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand				12	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	3				
one year		(38,474)		(38,474)	
Net current liabilities			(38,474)		(38,462)
Total assets less current liabilities			961,526		961,538
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			960,526		960,538
Total equity			961,526		961,538
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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 28 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

SW Court Director

Company Registration No. 1840934

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chrome Deposit Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o 32 Monk Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, NP7 5NP.

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 \pounds .

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds 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.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2016 £	2015 £
Investments	1,000,000	1,000,000

Fixed asset investments are included at original cost which is the most appropriate basis of valuation.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	1,000,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	1,000,000
At 31 December 2015	1,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	16 2015 £ £
	Amounts due to group undertakings	38,4	38,474
4	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital	20	016 2015 £ £
*.	Issued and fully paid 1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,0	1,000

5 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 auditor was Dorrell Oliver Ltd.