

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

General information

Registration

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED is registered in Malta as a limited liability company under the Companies Act, (Cap. 386) with registration number C89549.

Director

Mr Paul Attard

Company secretary

Mr Paul Attard

Registered office

Golden Care Limited
GAP Holdings Head Office,
Ċensu Scerri Street
Tigne
Sliema SLM 3060
Malta

Banker

APS Bank plc
17/18 Republic Street
Valletta, VLT 1111
Malta

Auditor

Paul Mifsud
14, Triq l-Isqof Pace,
Mellieħa MLĦ 1067
Malta

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Director's responsibilities

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of the 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:

- adopt the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in the business;
- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- account for income and charges relating to the accounting period on the accruals basis;
- value separately the components of asset and liability items; and
- report comparative figures corresponding to those of the preceding accounting period.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act (Cap. 386) enacted in Malta. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The director 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.

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Revenue		4,297,318	4,383,911
Cost of sales		(2,387,282)	(2,217,654)
Gross profit		1,910,036	2,166,257
Administrative expenses		(1,721,120)	(1,970,339)
Profit before tax	3	188,916	195,918
Income tax expense		(28,040)	-
Profit for the year		160,876	195,918


GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Inventories	4	72,667	91,770
Trade and other receivables	5	1,108,004	756,015
Cash and bank balances		379,491	615,663
		<u>1,560,162</u>	<u>1,463,448</u>
Total assets		<u>1,560,162</u>	<u>1,463,448</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		49,734	(111,142)
Shareholders' loan – Quasi equity	6	500,000	-
		<u>599,734</u>	<u>(61,142)</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	593,046	675,719
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	339,342	848,871
Current tax liabilities		28,040	-
		<u>367,382</u>	<u>848,871</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,560,162</u>	<u>1,463,448</u>

The financial statements set out on pages 3 to 10 were approved and authorised for issue by the sole director on 14 September 2022 and duly signed by:



Paul Attard
Director

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Basis of preparation

1.1 Basis of measurement and statement of compliance

The financial statements of GOLDEN CARE LIMITED ("the Company") have been prepared in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-Sized Entities) Regulations, 2015 and the Schedule accompanying and forming an integral part of those Regulations ("GAPSME"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking.

1.2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour and a proportion of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods, based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

2.2 Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities not classified as held for trading and subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are derecognised if and to the extent that, it is no longer probable that any future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to or from the entity.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

A financial instrument, or its component parts, is classified as a financial liability, financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement rather than its legal form.

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity (continued)

i. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material in which case trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence of impairment;

ii. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material, in which case trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

iii. Loans from related undertaking and shareholder

The Company's loans from related undertaking and shareholder are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the loan. After initial recognition, the Company's loans from related undertaking and shareholder are measured at amortised cost.

iv. Share capital issued by the Company

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity. Dividends to ordinary shareholders are debited directly to equity and are recognised as liabilities in the period in which they are declared.

2.3 Impairment

The Company's property, plant and equipment and financial assets are tested for impairment.

i. Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they relate to an asset which is carried at revalued amount, in which case they are treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that asset.

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Impairment (continued)

The carrying amounts of Company's assets are also reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they relate to an asset which is carried at revalued amount, in which case they are treated as a revaluation increase unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Financial assets

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost or cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost/cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are held to meet short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management, and are presented in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is based on the taxable profit for the year, as determined in accordance with tax laws, and measured using tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. The Company recognises a deferred tax liability in respect of all taxable temporary differences and a deferred tax asset in respect of all deductible temporary differences except to the extent that such deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the deferred tax asset/liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss). Recognition of a deferred tax asset is however limited to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. The Company re-assesses any unrecognised deferred tax asset at each balance sheet date to determine whether future taxable profit has become probable that allows the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

2.6 Income

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably.

3 Profit/(loss) before tax

3.1 Total remuneration paid to the Company's auditor during the year amounts:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Audit fees	2,500	2,500

4 Inventories

	2021	2020
	€	€
Consumables	72,667	91,770

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

5 Trade and other receivables

	2021 €	2020 €
Trade receivables	869,025	742,367
Amount due from related undertakings	218,328	-
Prepayments	20,651	13,648
	<hr/> 1,108,004	<hr/> 756,015

6 Equity

Equity includes shareholders loan, classified as 'Shareholders' loan – Quasi Equity'. This amount is unsecured, interest free and only repayable to the shareholder at the company's discretion.

7 Trade and other payables

	2021 €	2020 €
Non-current		
Amounts due to related undertakings	593,046	416,500
Amounts due to shareholder	-	259,219
	<hr/> 593,046	<hr/> 675,719
Current		
Trade payables	212,959	447,590
Accrued expenses	126,383	296,645
Other payables	-	104,636
	<hr/> 339,342	<hr/> 848,871

Amounts due to related undertaking and shareholder are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

8 Related party disclosures

8.1 Transactions with related parties

	Notes	Transaction value for the period ended 31 December		Balance outstanding as at 31 December	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		€	€	€	€
Financing transactions					
Amounts due from related undertakings	5	218,328	-	218,328	-
Amounts due to related undertakings	7	(176,546)	(387,282)	(593,046)	(416,500)
Shareholders' loan – Quasi Equity	6	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	-
Amounts due to shareholder	7	259,219	251,658	-	(259,219)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of GOLDEN CARE LIMITED.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of GOLDEN CARE LIMITED (the Company), set out on pages 3 to 10, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-sized Entities) Regulations, 2015 and the Schedule accompanying and forming an integral part of those Regulations (GAPSME) and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in accordance with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta*, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the general information and the director's responsibilities.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Director

The director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with GAPSME, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are 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 intend 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

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the director regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Paul J Mifsud

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In my opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act (Chap. 386), enacted in Malta, which permits compliance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-Sized Entities) Regulations, 2015 and the Schedule accompanying and forming an integral part of those Regulations, for qualifying entities as prescribed in those regulations.



Paul Mifsud
Certified Public Accountant
14, Triq I-Isqof Pace
Mellieha
Malta

14 September 2022

The Schedule on the page that follows does not form part of the financial statements

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Schedule I - Cost of sales

For the period ended 31 December 2021

<i>Cost of Sales</i>	2021	2020
	€	€
Catering costs	508,471	433,153
Housekeeping consumables	72,606	65,697
Kitchen consumables	83,614	76,198
Maintenance consumables	152	8,119
Medical and surgical consumables	53,811	121,290
Subcontracting	24,845	167,717
Wages and salaries	1,643,783	1,345,480
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,387,282	2,217,654

GOLDEN CARE LIMITED

Schedule II – Administrative Expenses For the period ended 31 December 2021

Administrative expenses

	2021	2020
	€	€
Audit fee	2,500	2,500
Bank charges	4,322	4,137
Cleaning expenses	7,436	9,520
Insurance	41,834	42,438
IT expenses	47,832	45,548
Linen	13,645	12,508
Management fee	501,667	590,000
Miscellaneous expenses	36,594	19,997
Motor vehicle expenses	426	-
Professional fees	9,901	58,310
Recruitment expenses	6,372	-
Rent payable	-	270,833
Repairs and maintenance	33,744	19,993
Security costs	3,454	47,671
Social activities expenses	26,588	9,961
Staff expenses	19,777	27,423
Stationery and printing	6,895	18,022
Telephone expenses	7,490	4,540
Transport expenses	4,450	38,303
Water and electricity	158,975	156,501
Waste collection	12,328	11,907
Wages and salaries	774,890	580,227
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,721,120	1,970,339
	<hr/>	<hr/>