

GLL (TRADING) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

TUESDAY



A8D00523

A11

10/09/2019

#252

COMPANIES HOUSE

GLL (TRADING) LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Page
Company Information	1
Statement of Financial Position	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

GLL (TRADING) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

DIRECTORS:

Mr J M Sesnan
Mr P K Bunday
Mr P E J Donnay

SECRETARY:

Mr P E J Donnay

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Middlegate House
The Royal Arsenal
Woolwich
LONDON
SE18 6ST

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Middlegate House, 1 Seymour Street
The Royal Arsenal
Woolwich
LONDON
SE18 6SX

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04234158 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

McCabe Ford Williams
Chartered Accountants
Bank Chambers
1 Central Avenue
SITTINGBOURNE
Kent
ME10 4AE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	31.12.18 £	31.12.17 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	1	-
Cash in hand		-	2,703
		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2,703
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	-	2,702
		<hr/> -	<hr/> 2,702
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	1	1
		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr P E J Donnay - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

GLL (Trading) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is often required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered 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 to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. During the period management did not make any judgements or estimates concerning the figures in the financial statements..

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

a) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

c) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

d) Trade and other creditors

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.18	31.12.17
	£	£
Other debtors	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.18	31.12.17
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	2,702
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,702</u>

6. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.18	31.12.17
			£	£
1	1 Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1	1
			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>