

Company registration number 10068611 (England and Wales)

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		93		124
Current assets					
Stocks		1,221,796		1,218,898	
Debtors		-		250	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,720		44,555	
		<u>1,274,516</u>		<u>1,263,703</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(826,863)</u>		<u>(827,038)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>447,653</u>		<u>436,665</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>447,746</u>		<u>436,789</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(462,500)</u>		<u>(462,500)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(14,754)</u>		<u>(25,711)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(14,854)</u>		<u>(25,811)</u>
Total equity			<u>(14,754)</u>		<u>(25,711)</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 31 March 2022 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.

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J M Galitzine
Director

Company Registration No. 10068611

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Galo Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 52 Berkeley Square, London, United Kingdom, W1J 5BT.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company has prepared its accounts on a going concern basis as the shareholders have confirmed they will continue to support the entity for a period of twelve months from the date the financial statements are signed.

1.3 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.

Rents received are recognised in the period they relate to.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25 % reducing balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss, unless it's carried at a revalued amount, where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Stocks

Work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of work in progress over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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.

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessment consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and the projected disposal value.

Revenue recognition

The key judgements made by management in respect of revenue is the point at which that revenue should be recognised. Management consider the underlying contract terms and conclude upon the most appropriate point of the cycle at which to recognise revenue based upon the these terms and in particular where the risks and rewards of ownership transfer.

3 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	2	2
	==	==

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	293
	—
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	169
Depreciation charged in the year	31
	—
At 31 March 2022	200
	—
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	93
	==
At 31 March 2021	124
	==

GALO HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,538	4,038
Other creditors	824,325	823,000
	<u>826,863</u>	<u>827,038</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	462,500	462,500
	<u>462,500</u>	<u>462,500</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Related party transactions

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Key management personnel	823,000	823,000
	<u>823,000</u>	<u>823,000</u>

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.