

G L COUTURE LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023
Pages for filing with the registrar

G L COUTURE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

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G L COUTURE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Current assets			
Debtors			
- due within one year	3	1,455	1,896
- due after more than one year	3	0	190,323
Cash at bank and in hand		139,655	148,634
		141,110	340,853
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(2,523)	(6,791)
Net current assets		138,587	334,062
Total assets less current liabilities		138,587	334,062
Net assets		138,587	334,062
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	5	1,240	1,240
Profit and loss account		137,347	332,822
Total shareholder's funds		138,587	334,062

For the financial year ending 31 December 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of G L Couture Limited (registered number: 10517089) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director. They were signed on its behalf by:

G J Laks
Director

30 April 2024

G L COUTURE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

G L Couture Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is 10 Norwich Street, London, EC4A 1BD, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in USD which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \$.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director	1	1

3. Debtors

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
Other debtors	1,455	1,896
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	0	190,323

4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accruals	2,523	4,654
Other creditors	0	2,137
	2,523	6,791

5. Called-up share capital

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	1,240	1,240

6. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the FRS 102 (1A) exemption from disclosing balances with 100% owned group companies.

Included within other creditors is a balance of \$nil (2022: \$2,137) owed to the director. This balance is unsecured and interest free, with no fixed repayment terms.

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.