
GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03514051

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	37,441	59,320
Investment property	6	25,906,155	25,812,757
		<u>25,943,596</u>	<u>25,872,077</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	176,740	165,255
Cash at bank and in hand	8	578,682	542,604
		<u>755,422</u>	<u>707,859</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,398,616)	(4,703,274)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,643,194)</u>	<u>(3,995,415)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>24,300,402</u>	<u>21,876,662</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(14,861,032)	(12,427,307)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(1,032,212)	(1,178,126)
		<u>(1,032,212)</u>	<u>(1,178,126)</u>
Net assets		<u>8,407,158</u>	<u>8,271,229</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	14	8,406,158	8,270,229
		<u>8,407,158</u>	<u>8,271,229</u>

GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03514051

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Enver Ucar
Director

Date: 30 November 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

1. General information

Gallipoli Cafe Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 03514051. The address of the registered office is 291 Green Lanes, London N13 4XS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises rental income and other sums receivable from the company's investment properties.

The company's properties which are leased out under operating leases are included in investment property in the balance sheet. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term. Rent received in advance is deferred in the balance sheet and recognised in the period to which it relates to.

The company's properties which are rented as residential units are included in investment property in the balance sheet. Rental revenue recognition commences when the tenant takes possession or controls the physical use of the rented space and is recorded on a straight-line bases according to the tenancy agreement.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that 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.

2.7 Borrowing costs

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

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance and straight line basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Alterations to premises	- Over the term of the lease

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the Director and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income including the Profit and Loss account.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.12 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2022 - 5).

4. Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Dividends on Ordinary Shares	31,000	37,500
	<u>31,000</u>	<u>37,500</u>

GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Alterations to premises £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2022	2,658	157,479	280,463	440,600
At 28 February 2023	2,658	157,479	280,463	440,600
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2022	2,126	157,135	222,019	381,280
Charge for the year on owned assets	532	321	21,027	21,880
At 28 February 2023	2,658	157,456	243,046	403,160
Net book value				
At 28 February 2023	-	23	37,417	37,440
At 28 February 2022	532	344	58,444	59,320

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £	Short term leasehold investment property £	Total £
Valuation			
At 1 March 2022	25,616,511	196,246	25,812,757
Additions at cost	67,278	-	67,278
Surplus on revaluation	26,120	-	26,120
At 28 February 2023	25,709,909	196,246	25,906,155

The 2023 valuations were made by the Director, Enver Ucar, on an open market value for existing use basis.

GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	102,531	114,903
Prepayments and accrued income	74,209	50,352
	<u>176,740</u>	<u>165,255</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	578,682	542,604
	<u>578,682</u>	<u>542,604</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	1,218,887	3,758,396
Trade creditors	59,744	38,188
Corporation tax	2,817	9,424
Other taxation and social security	1,666	175
Other creditors	1,105,996	887,585
Accruals and deferred income	9,506	9,506
	<u>2,398,616</u>	<u>4,703,274</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	14,861,032	12,427,307
	<u>14,861,032</u>	<u>12,427,307</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	1,218,887	3,758,396
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	3,129,721	1,218,874
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	1,964,150	2,022,440
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	9,767,160	9,185,993
	<u>16,079,918</u>	<u>16,185,703</u>

Bank loans are secured over the investment properties of the company.

12. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(1,178,126)
Charged to the profit or loss	145,914
At end of year	<u>(1,032,212)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Fair value movements	(1,032,213)	(1,178,126)
	<u>(1,032,213)</u>	<u>(1,178,126)</u>

GALLIPOLI CAFE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

13. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2022 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

14. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes historical distributable and non-distributable profit and losses less distributions. Non-distributable profits at the year end are £5,660,898 (2022: £5,488,864)

15. Related party transactions

Included within Other Creditor at the year end is a loan amount of £1,069,634 (2022: £851,206) due to the Director. The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand. The Director has charged the company interest of £26,253 (2022: £18,816).

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.